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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2012

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

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NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Rogers, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Dicks, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

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KATHY KRANINGER, and MILES TAYLOR,
Staff Assistants

PART 4

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Page
Science and Technology Budget **1**
National Protection and Programs Directorate **159**
Terrorist Travel: Programs and Funding **239**
WMD Countermeasures—Threat, Programs and Funding **251**
Federal Emergency Management Agency **357**
Outside Witnesses **889**

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PART 4
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2012

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2012

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 2011.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BUDGET

WITNESS

HON. TARA O'TOOLE, M.D., M.P.H., UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OPENING STATEMENT: CHAIRMAN ADERHOLT

Mr. ADERHOLT. The hearing is called to order. This afternoon we welcome Under Secretary Tara O'Toole in her second appearance before this subcommittee as we examine the President's fiscal year 2012 budget to fund the Directorate of Science and Technology.

A literally young enterprise, Science and Technology was established in 2003 with the new Department of Homeland Security, with its primary mission to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security, its agencies, and the border homeland security community can benefit from the applications of science and technology.

As it has evolved as a component of the Department, Science and Technology has touched on virtually all activities of the Department of Homeland Security and has established an organizational structure that aligns with them.

We have had long-standing concerns about whether Science and Technology is striking the right balance between long-term basic research and targeting near-term research for technologies that are ripe for deployment.

There is no question some DHS research may not have a home anywhere else than DHS itself. It may not be a priority for other Federal agencies. It may have a long-time horizon or may lack a commercial market that could attract private funding. Still, such research may have value and should be considered when looking at S&T plans.

However, there seems to be an implicit consensus that Science and Technology should concentrate on fielding technology its customers' need, a view I believe you endorse, Dr. O'Toole. I hope to hear today about the concrete impacts Science and Technology can point to, particularly for critical missions involving border and travel security, biometrics, and infrastructure protection.

Science and Technology's approach to technology is to serve as a reliable and transparent clearinghouse for private-sector homeland security related research. Despite there being specific examples where Science and Technology has helped discover or accelerate development, testing, or review of such technology, there remains a perception in the private sector that Science and Technology and the Department of Homeland Security agencies who procure technologies remain difficult to connect with.

Today I hope you will address this in tangible ways in which the Department of Homeland Security and Science and Technology in particular are working to attract and be more accessible to private-sector initiatives. More than anything, Science and Technology has to sell itself to Congress as a good investment and not a place where ideas may be generated only to be ignored by front-line operators.

Last month's House action on H.R. 1 showed that many in Congress are uninformed about Science and Technology. Science and Technology needs more effective outreach about what it does and how the multibillion dollar investment in the enterprise is valuable to producing results. Until Science and Technology's role can be made more visible and its impact demonstrated more concretely, you will likely face challenges from those who are unfamiliar with your work and will question the value of funding research and development over other operational programs.

Dr. O'Toole, we look forward to your testimony this afternoon. I know that you have your written record that you will present to us shortly, and it will be placed into the record in its entirety. Maybe take 5 minutes to summarize it in a few minutes.

But before we call on you, I would like to recognize Mr. Price, who is our ranking member, for his opening remarks as well.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

Science and Technology
Fiscal Year 2012 Budget

Witness:
Under Secretary Tara O'Toole

3:30 PM | Wednesday | March 30, 2011 | 2362-A RHOB

Hearing is called to order [*gentle strike of gavel*] –

This afternoon we welcome Under Secretary Tara O'Toole in her second appearance before this Subcommittee, as we examine the President's fiscal year 2012 budget to fund the Directorate of Science and Technology.

A relatively young enterprise, S&T was established in 2003 with the new Department of Homeland Security, with its primary mission to ensure that DHS, its agencies, and the broader homeland security community can benefit from the application of science and technology. As it has evolved as a component of the Department, S&T has touched on virtually all the activities within DHS, and has established an organizational structure that aligns with them.

We have had longstanding concerns about whether S&T is striking the right balance between long-term, basic research, and targeting near-term research for technologies that are ripe for deployment. There is no question some DHS research may not may not have a home anywhere else than DHS itself. It may not be a priority for other federal agencies; may have a long time horizon; or may lack a commercial market that could attract private funding. Still, such research may have value, and should be considered when looking at S&T's plans.

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and the DHS agencies who procure technologies – remain difficult to connect with. Today, I hope you will address tangible ways in which DHS, and S&T in particular, are working to attract and be more accessible to private sector initiative.

More than anything, S&T has to sell itself to Congress as a good investment, and not a place where ideas may be generated, only to be ignored by front line operators. Last month's House action on H.R. 1 showed many in Congress are uninformed about S&T. S&T needs more effective outreach about what S&T does, and how the multi-billion dollar investment in the enterprise is valuable is producing results.

Until S&T's role can be made more visible and its impact demonstrated more concretely, you will likely face challenges from those who are unfamiliar with your work and will question the value of funding R&D over other, operational programs.

Dr. O'Toole, we look forward to your testimony. As your written record will be placed in the record, I ask that you take no more than five minutes to summarize it for the Committee. But before you begin, I would first like to recognize Mr. Price, our distinguished Ranking Member, for his opening remarks.

###

OPENING REMARKS: RANKING MEMBER PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. O'Toole, I am glad to welcome you to the Subcommittee to testify once again on the importance of research and development initiatives to address gaps in homeland security. Your fiscal year 2012 budget request totals $1.176 billion, which is 16 percent above the fiscal year 2010 enacted level. However, once you factor out the $150 million requested for the initial construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, the funding levels for ongoing research programs is about the same as what the administration requested last year.

Our research and development efforts are critical to making the homeland more secure, and it is important that the resources we devote to R&D help to anticipate threats, rather than to merely respond. Time and time again, after a threat or event occurs, numerous companies come forward offering the solution to the latest problem. But really what we should be doing is thinking about what threats and vulnerabilities exist before events occur, which will permit us to have the technology already on our radar screens so that we can rapidly respond. There is an obvious case in point. After the Christmas Day bombing attempt, TSA was able to decide very quickly to procure advanced imaging technology to look for nonmetallic threats on a person because the agency had already been testing these systems successfully in limited operational settings.

Since you assumed your position, you have looked at S&T's roles and responsibilities with a critical eye. Your predecessor took a proactive stance, seeking to ensure that the research S&T undertook was relevant to the operational needs of DHS components, and I know you have been continuing this hard look.

As I understand it, you have asked your Directorate to do three things:

First, annually review all basic and applied research and development activities as well as all of your proposed "new start" projects to make sure they are still necessary and to make sure we are not replicating research done either by other Federal Government entities or by other DHS agencies;

Secondly, to survey scientific discoveries and inventions relevant to existing and emerging homeland security challenges;

And, third, to more closely align your work with the needs of DHS components so that the end product is a technology that the agency itself will use in an operational environment. Now, the result of this hard look is a proposed reorganization of S&T that segregates research and development activities into innovation and acquisition efforts, keeping the university and laboratory programs intact. It also means that S&T may be involved beyond the research and development phase, for example by participating in operational testing and piloting of new technologies. Ultimately, this may mean—at least as I understand it—that S&T may be evaluating fewer concepts but that the ones they do assess are more apt to be used every day.

Today, I look forward to discussing your proposed reorganizations so that we can get a better understanding of how S&T will identify and select promising technologies for further development and how you can find ways to efficiently leverage existing technologies into new uses as rapidly as possible. At the same time, I want to explore further some of the proposals in your 2012 budget request, including plans for the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility, human factors research—exactly where we stand on that—and disaster resiliency.

As we begin to more closely examine your 2012 budget, it is important to note that no program is off limits to scrutiny. Our obligation is to take a balanced, realistic approach, to weigh risks carefully, and to make prudent investments. Dr. O'Toole, I have no doubt that you share this point of view; and I look forward to continuing to work with you and look forward to your testimony today.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Price.

Dr. O'Toole, we look forward to your testimony. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Opening Statement by Ranking Member Price
FY 2012 Budget Hearing for Science and Technology Directorate
March 30, 2011

Dr. O'Toole, I'm glad to welcome you to this Subcommittee to testify once again on the importance of research and development initiatives to address gaps in homeland security. Your fiscal year 2012 budget request totals $1.176 billion, which is 16 percent above the fiscal year 2010 enacted level. However, once you factor out the $150 million requested for initial construction of the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility, the funding level for ongoing research programs is about the same as the Administration requested last year.

Our research and development efforts are critical to making the homeland more secure. And it is important that that the resources we devote to R&D help to anticipate threats, rather than merely to respond. Time and again, after a threat or event occurs, numerous companies come forward offering the "solution" to the latest problem. But really what we should be doing is thinking about what threats and vulnerabilities exist before an event occurs, which will permit us to have the technology already on our radar screen so that we can rapidly respond. Case in point: after the Christmas Day bombing attempt, TSA was able to decide very quickly to procure advanced imaging technology to look for non-metallic threats on a person because the agency had already been testing these systems successfully in limited operational settings.

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OPENING REMARKS: UNDER SECRETARY O'TOOLE

Dr. O'TOOLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Price. I appreciate the opportunity to be before you today and discuss the DHS's Directorate of Science and Technology. Mr. Chairman, we spend about 20 percent of our R&D budget on basic research and the remainder on more applied development of knowledge, products, and technology. And, as you say, we cover the entire range of DHS's extraordinary span of missions in terms of supplying knowledge, products, scientific expertise, and technology to the DHS missions. I recognize that these are tough economic times, as you say, Congressman Price, and that we have to be responsible stewards of taxpayers' money and do our work efficiently and cost effectively.

I would like to briefly review some of the initiatives we have taken since I became Under Secretary in November of 2009, a few of which have already been touched upon.

The top priority in our strategic plan is to rapidly develop and transition our technologies and knowledge products to use in the field. This reflects the enormous operational needs of DHS for new technology products and for scientific analyses of its work and of its options. The best analysis, the most advanced technology in the world, is of no use unless it is actually in routine use by someone.

So moving innovative solutions from the lab bench or the prototype stage into routine use, crossing the so-called "valley of death", is a challenge to all R&D organizations; and for many reasons it is particularly so in DHS. We are trying to bridge this gap in several ways.

First of all, as you said, Congressman Price, we have instituted an annual review of our entire basic and applied R&D portfolio, including all "new start" projects. We asked internal and external experts to assess each project according to a set of criteria which we developed along with our partners in the components, which essentially gauge impact and feasibility or riskiness of every project. This allows us to measure all of our projects against a single framework regardless of the topical area of the project and also enables a more strategic approach to budget decisions.

We have already used the results of the portfolio review, which we have done twice, to concentrate R&D funds on fewer projects to improve delivery of capabilities to end users and to reprioritize projects to redirect funding to better address the needs of our partners in the operational components.

So, for example, the first review identified three programs with a similar focus on cargo and container screening. We were allowed by this review to combine all three projects into a single project, creating synergies and cost savings; and we took that money and redirected it.

We also identified a high-impact explosives division project which was aimed at new computer software to improve detection capabilities of our x-ray and AIT machines. We increased funding of that project in order to speed its deployment. And, in fact, there is a new software program in use today, or going into use today, in the AIT machines which will reduce privacy concerns.

Secondly, we have realigned the Directorate's organizational structure, which I think also serves our primary goal of transitioning more rapidly to use. I have executed one Federal reorganization and had no desire to do another one. But I think that this realignment actually does serve our strategic purposes.

First of all, it is in line with the National Academy of Public Administration's 2009 top recommendation to reduce the number of reports to the Under Secretary. We did that, reducing it from 21 to 10. And, as I said, it directly supports our strategic goals.

First of all, it is pretty well accepted in R&D circles that innovation comes from the seams between technical disciplines. So we recombined all of our technical divisions into a single group, which is known as HSARPA. This is going to make it a lot easier for our biologists and our engineers and our explosive experts and so forth to work together collaboratively in multidisciplinary teams, and these multi-faceted teams are actually what is required to really solve some of the complex problems DHS is facing. We also have initiated what we call APEX projects. These are very high-priority, high-value, fast-turnaround projects, again using multidisciplinary teams, which only go forward if there is a charted agreement between myself and the head of the component. These aim to solve real, urgent problems that the component head thinks are important. We have one APEX project going on with the Secret Service and another beginning with the Customs and Border Protection groups. We have also recognized that the special needs of first responders and our partners in State and local governments are different from those of the operating components, and we have established a dedicated office to serve them. This is being headed up by a career first responder, a former fire chief of Louden County, who also has a Ph.D.; and I think this organization is going to better enable us to meet the critical needs of that important set of groups.

As was mentioned, we are working with the DHS Under Secretary of Management and the components to leverage S&T's technical skills—again, we are the core group of science and engineering expertise in DHS—to improve the front end of the acquisition process by helping the components to formulate clear requirements stemming from their mission needs. This will enable us to much more readily develop technologies that will serve their actual needs.

We are already engaged by statute in the back end of the acquisition process, the testing and evaluation part of acquiring new technologies, but by the time you get to testing and evaluation, if you haven't established appropriate requirements, you may end up not getting the technology that you need or it may not work in the conditions in which you need to operate. we are also trying to instill a more systems engineering based approach to DHS operations in this new Office of Acquisitions and Analysis, and we have a new leader for that group who is the former head of acquisitions at FAA.

Another important initiative—and this goes to your comments, Mr. Chairman, about the importance of connecting with the commercial sector and others, including the interagencies—we intend to become "best in class" at technology foraging.

Now we already do partner with the private sector, with other Federal agencies, with universities, and with other governments abroad, for that matter, and try to leverage their investments in R&D against the needs of DHS. In fact, we won two SBIR awards last year for our work. But it is really difficult to know who is doing what in the R&D community.

This is a global community. It is churning out new products all the time, and it is difficult to keep up with. What we want to do is become best in class at surveying this dynamic and expanding world, identifying potential partners, discovering technologies in late-stage development which we might adopt or adapt for new purposes, new environmental conditions, or new scales.

This effort, the technology foraging effort, is going to be based in the new Office of R&D Partnerships which will serve as an easy-to-use portal through which the rest of the world can access S&T. We are trying to make it much easier for commercial partners to work with S&T. There are a lot of them. There are a lot of potential commercial partners. And the small companies, which are often the most innovative, have a different series of difficulties working with government than do the large integrators; and universities have a different set of talents and problems in connecting up with government.

But we are, for example, establishing industry days and other ways to make a better connection with the commercial sector as well as having established a new partnership with In-Q-Tel.

In sum, as you said, we are a young agency. I think we have much to show for ourselves. Although I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, we have done a bad job of branding S&T products; and we hope to do better. I think we are evolving. I think these initiatives will make us stronger.

And I look forward to your questions.

[The information follows:]

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Testimony of the Honorable Tara O'Toole, M.D., M.P.H.
Under Secretary for Science and Technology Directorate
Department of Homeland Security
March 30, 2011

Introduction

Good afternoon Chairman Aderholt, Congressman Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee. It is an honor to appear before you today to report on activities within the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), and to discuss President Obama's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 budget request for the Directorate.

S&T is the main source of scientific expertise and technological research and development for DHS, and it provides vital homeland security-related knowledge and technologies to the nation's first responders. Congress created S&T as part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, with the mission to "conduct basic and applied research, development, demonstration, testing and evaluation activities relevant to any or all elements of the Department." S&T also has a statutory responsibility to transfer useful technologies and information to state and local governments and to the private sector.

In the past eight years, S&T has undergone many changes and continues to evolve. Because the mission of the Department of Homeland Security is extraordinarily broad, S&T's work must address a wide and varied array of programs. These range from technical analyses, to the development of new technologies, to the adaptation of existing technologies in support of near-term operational needs. Some of S&T's most important contributions are knowledge products – analyses of alternative solutions to complex issues, objective tests of proposed technologies, and the creation of consensus standards which enable cost-effective progress across many fields.

The President's FY 2012 budget requests $1.2 billion for the DHS S&T Directorate. I fully recognize that in today's fiscal environment, S&T must be a responsible steward of taxpayers' dollars and must address critical technological challenges facing the Homeland Security Enterprise of today and tomorrow in an efficient and cost-effective manner. The budget request before you represents investments that are critical to the security of our nation.

Since I became Under Secretary in November 2009, the Directorate has established a process of ongoing review of our entire R&D portfolio to ensure that we are investing in technologies that will have significantly improve DHS's efforts to make America secure. We are working closely with Component leaders across the Department to identify and solve high-priority problems. One way we are doing this is through the establishment an office dedicated to serving First Responder needs. This office is led by a former fire chief who reports directly to me. We are also placing more emphasis on ensuring that our research and development projects transition to use in the field, and we have instituted new approaches to make sure we leverage R&D investments and technologies already developed or underway by other federal agencies, universities, and the private sector. We have also sought to be innovative in our business practices as well as in our scientific endeavors.

The Department of Homeland Security cannot fulfill its missions without the creation and effective use of technology. The complexity and breadth of available technologies relevant to DHS' purposes, the rapid pace of technological change, and the scale and varied environments within which DHS must operate make S&T's task extremely challenging. Through these initiatives, combined with the talent of the S&T staff and the support of Congress, the S&T Directorate can meet these challenges to the benefit of the Department and the nation.

S&T Strategic Goals
Shortly after I was confirmed as Under Secretary, S&T instituted an inclusive and comprehensive strategic planning process. The key goals derived from this process are described below:

S&T Goal #1 - Rapidly develop and deliver knowledge, analyses, and innovative solutions that advance the mission of the Department.
This first goal is intended to place a strong emphasis on transitioning products to use in the field – a goal which is in keeping with the intense operational focus of the Department and the need for near-term improvements in operational capabilities, efficiencies and security. Research and development efforts are notoriously unpredictable. Research is inherently about discovery – but this path is rarely linear or straightforward. By its very nature, R&D takes a long time. The usual estimate of the time required for a "new idea" – a novel understanding of how nature works – to be translated into effective technologies is about a decade, which is longer than S&T has been around. Moreover, transitioning a proven prototype technology into mass production and regular use is incredibly difficult.

To realize the goal of rapidly transitioning our R&D projects to use, S&T has undertaken several initiatives which address both the "front end" of technology development (understanding the problem, scanning the horizon for possible solutions, and managing the selected R&D effort) and the "back end" (testing the prototype against operational requirements, running field pilots, acquiring the technology, and training people to use it). Two initiatives aimed at gaining improvements in the "front end" of transition efforts are our Portfolio Review and Technology Foraging projects.

Ongoing Review of the R&D Portfolio
To ensure that individual R&D projects are meeting the goals established by our partners in the operating components and the broader homeland security enterprise (HSE), S&T has committed to an annual review of our portfolio of basic and applied R&D and all proposed "new start" projects. The review process consists of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the operating components. These metrics are designed to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of the DHS's QHSR missions.

A review panel of S&T leaders, the DHS Component representatives, and technical experts evaluates and rates each project. By measuring all of our projects against this framework, we will: provide a transparent and "shareable" view of all R&D within S&T; enable more strategic, longer-term budget decisions; ensure efficient delivery to the component or end user; and nurture effective communication throughout the process. This particular review model has been used by both federal and private R&D organizations, including the prize-winning Army Engineering, Research and Development Laboratory.

Becoming Best-in-Class at Technology Foraging, Outreach to Private Sector
Technology foraging refers to a complex process of using scientific periodicals, the internet, and other sources to seek out technologies that are already in use or being developed, and adopting these technologies for new purposes, new environmental conditions, or at new scales. We plan to institutionalize technology foraging best practices to ensure we harvest the best technologies at the lowest cost, and in the timeliest manner possible. One example of how S&T has begun engaging with the private sector is our new partnership with In-Q-Tel. Through this partnership, In-Q-Tel will help S&T rapidly identify near-term technologies to further the DHS mission. In addition to rapidly delivering innovative technologies to their government customers, In-Q-Tel also supports small businesses that may not normally work with the government. In-Q-Tel estimates that following investments via In-Q-Tel, companies have created more than 10,000 jobs.

S&T Goal #2 - Leverage S&T's technical expertise to assist DHS Components' efforts to establish operational requirements, and to select and acquire needed technologies
S&T serves as the technical core of DHS, whose missions increasingly rely on technology. While much of S&T's work involves the development of new technologies, we also play an important role in the Department's acquisition of existing technologies.

Test and Evaluation
When Congress created DHS, it charged S&T with the responsibility for "coordinating and integrating all research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation activities of the Department." S&T's Test & Evaluation and Standards Division (TSD) develops and implements robust Department-wide T&E policies and procedures. As the designated independent oversight authority for operational testing within DHS, TSD approves Test and Evaluation Master Plans, which describe the necessary tasks that must be conducted in order to determine system technical performance and operational effectiveness. This critical role ensures that technologies acquired by DHS actually do the job they are intended to do. S&T TSD provides ongoing support for approximately 84 DHS major acquisition programs and projects, ensuring each program complies with DHS Test and Evaluation Policy. Examples of programs/projects include: TSA Advanced Technology 2 (carry-on baggage), CBP SBInet, and the USCG helicopter MH-60T.

Supporting Departmental Acquisition Requirements and Systems Engineering
S&T has begun working with the DHS Under Secretary for Management to use our collective expertise and resources to better address the "front end" of the acquisition cycle, namely, the translation of mission needs into testable requirements. A second thrust of this effort is aimed at instilling a more cohesive, systems engineering-based approach to DHS components' use of technologies. To focus efforts in this area, S&T has established an Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA) Group, which provides a full range of coordinated operations analysis, systems engineering, test and evaluation, and standards development support to the DHS Components. For example, the ASOA group currently is assisting CBP with the

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), Mobile Broadband Modernization Program, and the Secure Transit Corridors Program.

S&T Goal #3 - Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders' capabilities to protect the homeland and respond to disasters
In addition to serving the technical needs of the DHS Components, S&T is also committed to addressing the needs of the larger HSE – especially first responders – for technologies and knowledge based on the best science. The nation's first responder community incorporates a range of organizations, including law enforcement, fire suppression, emergency management, search and rescue, emergency medicine and public safety communications. Despite a wide array of defined responsibilities, their job descriptions vary based on geography, population, and climate. Above all, they are the groups we call upon to tackle unexpected events as they occur in real time, and must therefore maintain a wide breadth of expertise, adapt at a moment's notice, and protect citizens' lives with relatively few resources. Additionally, communication poses significant challenges with first responder groups because of varying local, state, and national levels of hierarchy. Realizing this, S&T has made serving the homeland security needs of first responders a top priority. To this end, we have created an organization dedicated to understanding first responders' operational needs and delivering technologies, knowledge products, and services to the first responder community.

S&T Goal #4 - Conduct, catalyze, and survey scientific discoveries and inventions relevant to existing and emerging homeland security challenges

Supporting University Centers of Excellence
S&T relies upon the University Centers of Excellence (COEs) – a consortium of universities and colleges – to tap the expertise and resources of academia to provide critical homeland security tools, technologies, training, and talent. The COEs maximize S&T's investment by working closely with academia, industry, the DHS components, and first responders to develop customer-driven research solutions. Their collective portfolio is a mix of basic and applied research addressing both short- and long-term needs. To better tackle urgent needs, the DHS components can directly engage the COEs for specific research. To date, these DHS offices have invested a total of $22.6 million in targeted research programs, resulting in over 70 technologies for use across the HSE.

Stewardship of Laboratory Infrastructure for Homeland Security
S&T maintains five national laboratories with unique homeland security missions. Additionally, S&T works closely with other federal laboratories – especially the DOE national labs – and international partners to leverage technology innovation and avoid duplication of effort. S&T labs perform long-term research and are also capable of rapid operational analyses.
Agriculture is a critical economic and national security sector, susceptible to both natural disease outbreaks and terrorist attacks, and S&T has a leading role in forensic tools and defenses necessary to defeat these threats.

S&T has long recognized the need for and has been actively planning to meet the laboratory facility needs to support comprehensive research programs for the study of foreign animal and zoonotic diseases, including detection, diagnosis, and means of mitigation (drugs, vaccines, and genomic forensics)." In FY2012, $150 million is requested to begin construction of the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF), which will serve as a new, state-of-the-art, biosafety facility. Work performed at NBAF will lead to the development of vaccines and anti-virals, and enhanced diagnostic capabilities for protecting our country from numerous foreign animal and emerging diseases. When completed, the building will provide capability to research agents which cannot currently be investigated in large animals in the United States.

S&T Goal #5 - Foster a culture of innovation and learning in S&T and across DHS that addresses mission needs with scientific, analytic, and technical rigor.

Build a Culture of Innovation and Learning

The development and translation of science and technology from ideas to products requires technical competence, creativity, agility, sustained effort and strong teamwork. To maintain a high level of success, S&T needs to constantly evolve. We have to approach R&D problems from a multidisciplinary and collaborative perspective that can only be achieved by having experts from all fields working at close proximity in an open environment.

S&T is working to truly achieve an ecosystem of innovation. We encourage collaboration through Apex projects that bring together teams of experts from all of our groups to focus on a single critical problem highlighted by our DHS partners. S&T is increasing the interaction between our program managers and Component operations to better understand operational constraints and conditions and deliver cross-cutting products.

We have recently expanded our access to online scientific journals, which are the lifeblood of scientific discourse. And we are reworking offices and collaborative spaces to create a more open environment while introducing new technologies that can help us communicate ideas and viewpoints. Our staff is highly educated and technical; however, scientists must constantly stay in tune with new developments in the field. We are starting new programs at our COEs to encourage our employees to pursue advanced degrees, increasing S&T's expertise and effectiveness.

S&T Realignment Emphasizes Cross-S&T Communications and Multidisciplinary Teamwork

The structural realignment of S&T provides the organizational framework needed to implement our top strategic goals. The number of direct reports to the Under Secretary was reduced from 21 to 10, streamlining the chain of command. This structure allows efficient interaction among four "Group Leads," and creates a leadership cadre that spans the extent of S&T's work. The four Groups are:

- *Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA)* - HSARPA executes S&T's Research and Development programs, and constitutes a majority of the Directorate's budget. This unites all of the technical divisions and will encourage collaboration across divisions, enabling the multi-disciplinary work that is required for today's R&D.

- *Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group (FRG)* - This office is the primary interface with First Responders and other members of the HSE. The office will allow S&T to more effectively respond to the different needs, acquisition methods, implementation requirements, and management structure of first responders. This group will put particular focus on improved best practices, standards for equipment and interoperability, and information sharing.

- *Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis Group (ASOA)* - The ASOA will leverage S&T's critical mass of technical capability within DHS and will work with the Under Secretary for Management to: aid the components in developing high-fidelity, testable operational requirements for their acquisitions; aid in executing an analysis of alternatives to ensure that the most appropriate technical approach is taken; and partner with the components throughout an acquisition so that user needs are translated into real capabilities that can be validated upon delivery and deployed without delay.

- *Research and Development Partnerships Group (RDP)* - The RDP acts as a critical portal to S&T, providing commercial entities with easy access to the information on DHS needs, while enabling S&T program managers to make connections across the entire horizon of R&D in government, universities, the private sector, and abroad.

Realignment of the Budget Structure

Over the past year, S&T has been part of the unprecedented departmental effort to develop and implement the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) and the Bottom-Up Review (BUR), which established a strategic framework and programmatic structure for homeland security missions and goals. In addition to realigning S&T, we realigned our existing projects into a budget structure that provides a framework that effectively supports our strategic goals and initiatives and aligns with the DHS BUR. This budget structure allows greater transparency into S&T R&D work while encouraging multi-disciplinary approaches to solve the diverse problems within the homeland security mission. This structure clearly aligns S&T funding to the functional missions that we are addressing.

Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I)
RD&I provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Departments and the first responder community.

	FY10/FY11CR[1]	FY12
Research, Development & Innovation	**$598.5**	**$659.9**
RD&I APEX STORE	$0.0	$17.9
Border Security	$47.7	$43.0
Bioagent Threat Assessment	$59.5	$44.3
Bioagent Detection	$47.7	$50.4
Bioagent Attack Resiliency	$49.5	$50.0
Chemical Threat Assessment	$13.4	$10.0
Chemical Detection	$20.6	$16.7
Chemical Attack Resiliency	$23.9	$19.2
Explosives Threat Assessment	$14.6	$21.1
Explosives Detection	$106.2	$101.2
Explosives Attack Resiliency	$21.6	$13.0
Rad/Nuc Detection	$0.0	$98.7
Rad/Nuc Resiliency	$0.0	$10.3
Natural Disaster Threat Assessment	$0.0	$2.5
Natural Disaster Detection	$0.0	$1.1
Natural Disaster Resiliency	$60.0	$20.2
Information Sharing, Analysis, & Interoperability	$35.4	$23.7
First Responder Capability	$27.5	$25.7
Cyber Security	$41.7	$64.1
Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect	$22.7	$14.6
Identity Management	$6.3	$12.2

Acquisition and Operations Support
Provides expert assistance with transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, and information to DHS components and entities across the Homeland Security enterprise.

	FY10/FY11CR	FY12
Acquisition & Operations Support	**$65.3**	**$54.2**
Operations Research & Analysis	$13.1	$11.7
Standards	$22.2	$16.5
T&E	$8.5	$6.6
Safety Act	$8.9	$8.9
Technology Transition Support	$12.6	$10.4

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[1] FY 10/11 numbers have been adjusted to reflect execution in the current budget structure

Laboratory Facilities
The Office of National Laboratories has responsibility to ensure that required infrastructure laboratory facilities will support the ongoing Science and Technology mission of research and development activities.

	FY10/FY11CR	FY12
Laboratory Facilities	**$150.2**	**$276.5**
NBAF Design & Construction	$32.0	$150.0
Infrastructure Upgrades	$5.0	$18.2
Laboratory Operations	$83.2	$77.4
NBACC Operations	$30.0	$30.9

University Programs
Focuses on building the homeland security expertise within the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing the next generation scientific workforce of homeland security experts.

	FY10/FY11CR	FY12
University Programs	**$49.4**	**$36.6**
Centers of Excellence	$39.4	$29.9
Education Programs	$6.1	$3.3
Minority Serving Institutions	$3.9	$3.3

Research, Development, and Innovation Activities
The S&T Directorate is supporting over 200 projects in its R&D portfolio. These projects address all five mission areas described in the 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, and include both late-stage "applied" technology development efforts, and more fundamental research. The purpose of these projects is motivated by mission needs and "capability gaps" identified by DHS components and first responder representatives. Some current projects are long-standing efforts (e.g explosive detection efforts), while others are just getting underway (e.g. bulk currency detection).

The selection of projects described here is not comprehensive, but is meant to be representative of the range and variety of research responsibilities within the Directorate that are supported by the FY 2012 budget request. Many of these projects could warrant an extended briefing, which we would be happy to provide. In addition to the support to NBAF mentioned above, the FY 2012 budget request includes funding to support the following projects.

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
Explosives Detection
Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and liquid explosives are a significant, emerging threat. DHS S&T is working to discover the signatures and methods by which this emerging spectrum of threats can be readily identified.

- Home-made Explosives Characterization – identifying, characterizing, and understanding the recipes and effectiveness of home-made explosives.

- Algorithm and Analysis of Raw Data – establishing standards and methods to improve threat detection accuracy for X-ray and other screening infrastructure.
- Automated Carry-On Detection Project- developing advanced capabilities to detect explosives and concealed weapons. The project plans to transition the initial Integrated Checkpoint Framework to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). The integrated framework incorporates standard data formats, interoperable technologies and remote multiplexed screening for an array of threats.
- Automatic Target Recognition Project- developing and evaluating automated target recognition algorithms for Advanced Imaging Technology with the goal of automatic and reliable detection of threats on passengers, reducing the need for human interpretation and further addressing privacy concerns. This research will guide further enhancements necessary to reach full-scale development and deployment by conducting further testing. Additional research will improve existing technologies, as well as add the ability to upgrade to the currently piloted system.
- Explosives Trace Detection Project- developing advanced capabilities to detect explosives, including IEDs, by developing non-contact portable mass spectroscopy, nuclear resonance imaging and nuclear quadripole resonance devices. Beyond better detection capabilities, the project will enhance technology for improved operational characteristics such as throughput and maintenance. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition to TSA production-ready trace-detection systems for airport checkpoint applications.
- Air Cargo Project – developing the next generation of screening systems to mitigate the threat of explosives placed in air cargo containers. The technology is designed to reduce reliance on human screeners to detect artfully concealed threats; provide automated equipment to screen air cargo to increase throughput; reduce government oversight costs; reduce industry costs of complying with air-cargo screening regulations; and provide additional layers of security to enhance and verify air cargo supply-chain integrity.

Preventing and Detecting a Chemical or Biological Terrorist Attack

Chemical and biological weapons pose a complex set of challenges for the country's preparedness and response posture. DHS S&T is developing an integrated set of prevention and detection capabilities to assist first responders, medical and public health professionals and law enforcement.

- Bioterrorism Risk Assessment – providing senior leadership across the interagency with a strategic assessment, updated biennially, that integrates the findings from the intelligence and law enforcement communities with fundamental threat characterizations to assess the risk posed to the homeland of a possible bioterrorist event.
- Chem/Bio Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to Support First Responders – delivering a new suite of PPE for DHS components and first responders to protect them from chemical and biological threats.
- Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) – integrating existing federal and state public health lab capacity to deliver the analytical services necessary to enable detection and response to a chemical or biological attack.
- Bioassays, Near Term – developing validated standards for Public Safety Actionable Assays (PSAAs) and Public Health Actionable Assays (PHAAs) which enable end-to-end analysis of suspicious samples in the field by first responders to confirmatory testing in the CDC Laboratory Response Network (LRN). These standards are designed to provide first

responders with greater confidence that the tools they buy will perform effectively and will enable them to make critical decisions.
- Chemical Forensics – developing sampling and analytical methods to enable agent identification and attribution of an attack.
- National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) – DHS S&T supports this laboratory to provide critical biological threat analysis and forensic capability for the country through the National Biological Threat Characterization Center, and the National Bioforensic Analysis Center, which routinely provides forensic support to FBI investigations of bio-crimes.
- Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project- developing a multiplex technology platform that will allow an end user to screen for multiple pathogens from a single sample, and provide a user-friendly concept for multi-agency use and application where assay cartridges may be changed, based upon facility- or agency-specific needs. The project will ensure that different assay cartridges are validated for use by specific agencies.

Preventing Agro-terrorism

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), African swine fever, Rinderpest or any one of an array of foreign animal diseases would have significant economic impacts from losses in livestock production as well as restrictions on trade of susceptible animal species. S&T is developing a new FMD vaccine and other tools to effectively manage an outbreak, should one occur.
- The Foreign Animal Disease Vaccines and Diagnostics Project – developing a new molecular vaccine for FMD for which conditional licensure is expected by the end of 2011.
- Ag Screening Tools Program (Bioagent Detection) – developing tools to detect foreign animal disease threats like FMD, African swine fever, and many others at ports of entry, inspection stations, and elsewhere.
- Decontamination, Disposal and Depopulation Project – will develop animal disease emergency response tools and CONOPS to ensure that, in the wake of an animal disease outbreak, response activities are handled as rapidly and as humanely as possible.

Infrastructure Protection

The volume and diversity of U.S. critical infrastructure requires an equally diverse approach to addressing threats in a risk-based fashion. S&T is working across government and industry to develop technology solutions to protect the highest priorities.
- Mass Transit Tunnel Protection – providing solutions to protect underwater tunnels from attacks, emphasizing prevention of catastrophic losses. Ongoing collaboration with local transit authorities includes the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey who invested $50 million to implement one such solution developed by S&T.
- Wide Area Surveillance – developing a high-resolution, 360-degree field-of-view camera allowing infrastructure owners to examine multiple objects-of-interest simultaneously. This project is currently in operational testing at Boston's Logan Airport.
- Recovery Transformer – developing a transportable, modular replacement for electrical transformers to restore electrical service in considerably less than the estimated 12-18 months required now when transformers fail. The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) is an equal partner, matching government funding from NPPD, S&T, and DOE.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

S&T is developing technologies to stop criminal and terrorist activity, while supporting the legitimate flow of goods and people across our nation's borders that is essential for our economy.

- Currency Detection – finding effective methods to detect the concealed currency that funds cartels and other organizations who smuggle billions of dollars across our borders each year.
- Tunnel Detection – conducting the underlying science needed to build tools that detect and locate clandestine tunnels used as conduits for illegal immigration and smuggling activities.
- Tunnel Activity Monitoring – piloting new sensor networks to detect the presence of illicit activity in city storm water and sewer tunnels and alert officials to help them track and apprehend smugglers moving humans or goods under border cities.
- Small Dark Vessels – developing new sensors and integrated systems to detect and track small, self-propelled, semi-submersible boats carrying illegal drugs and other illicit cargo.
- Port and Coastal Surveillance – adapting the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's pre-existing coastal high frequency surface wave radar system to track boats along the entire U.S. coastline and integrate that data into USCG's common operating picture.
- Supply Chain Secure Corridors Pilot Project – enabling U.S. Customs and Border Protection to determine the efficacy of the secure locking device, developed by S&T, to collect and relay the location and status of the lock and the conveyance doors to which it is attached. Tracking the locking device and knowing it was not opened or tampered with during transit will assist CBP in understanding the appropriate concepts of operation for different supply routes, and provide an immediate operational capability to allow secured cargo to transit the United States.

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Identity Verification

DHS processes millions of people each year at ports of entry, border check points and official processing centers where verification of identity and familial relationships is key to their mission.

- Rapid DNA Analysis – developing a DNA analyzer that can determine identity and familial connections that's small enough to be easily portable and fast enough to return results in less than an hour, at a dramatically reduced cost. S&T will conduct preliminary testing with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) pursuant to current authorities.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Protecting Internet Usage

The security of networks is essential to enable trusted transactions and secure infrastructure controls. DHS S&T is the principal government agency supporting the development of scientific tools to protect civilians and the private sector from cyber attack. S&T provides solutions to industry for global distribution.

- Domain Name Service Security (DNSSEC) – leading the deployment of secure communications protocols to ensure that users communicate with the intended and authentic internet sites. Major companies in the cyber industry, such as Verisign, Microsoft and Comcast have incorporated this standard into their respective products to improve security and prevent criminal exploitation.

Protecting the Internet Infrastructure

Internet infrastructures depend on public and private networks, increasing opportunities for disruptions or failures. DHS S&T is developing defenses to protect the internet infrastructure from attack.

- Defense Technology Experimental Research (DETER) – providing a DHS-NSF experimental research test bed that continues to serve as venue to safely test new software products and cyber security countermeasures in a realistic data and network environment.

Protecting the User

Security solutions must guard against the unauthorized access to network resources. DHS S&T has been very successful in creating tools that protect individual users online.

- Cyber Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)– annual Cyber SBIR efforts have resulted in several successful technologies with commercial applications, such as a malware detection tool developed by a company that has been acquired by McAfee.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Critical Infrastructure Resilience

DHS S&T develops technologies to address the continuum from pre-disaster to response and recovery, seeking to maintain critical functions while maximizing effective response, thereby shortening recovery periods for critical infrastructure.

- Resilient Electric Grid – developing cutting-edge superconducting cables so that substations can be connected to share power and prevent cascading power effects, partnering with ConEdison and American Superconductor, who have contributed ~$6.5 M to date.
- Process Control Systems – securing the information systems that control the country's energy infrastructure, including the electrical grid and oil and gas refineries and pipelines, to reduce vulnerabilities as legacy, stand-alone systems are networked and brought online.
- Data Integration for Incident Management – delivering middleware and viewer software for real-time exchange of emergency management data among multiple jurisdictions and private companies operating different software applications with various data formats. One product, Virtual USA, allows participating agencies make data available to others as a web feed and pull others' web feeds to display in their own map viewers. In fact, Virtual USA was operationally utilized in the Deepwater Horizon response and will be used for the upcoming National Level Exercise.
- Underground Transportation Restoration – response and recovery tools and techniques for restoring transportation systems after a chemical or biological attack. This project includes a rapid characterization of the event and clearance of the facility and conveyances for public use.

Tools for the First Responder

First responders are in need of new tools to help them respond to terrorist attacks or natural disasters safely and effectively. DHS S&T is developing a suite of new technologies to be deployed to the first responder community.

- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus – apparatus made from composite materials resulting in less weight and more mobility for firefighters and other first responders.
- Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders – next generation geospatial location system to track first responders inside enclosed areas.

- Man Portable Interoperable Tactical Operations Center – delivering an integrated suite of commercial-off-the-shelf tools that enhance communications, situational awareness, and radio/voice/data interoperability for first responders.

Resilience to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Attacks
Attacks using CBRN weapons pose a unique set of challenges for response and recovery. DHS S&T has a set of programs to identify and address these challenges.

- Chem-Bio Event Characterization – developing a capability for the response community to rapidly determine the extent of chemical or biological contamination following an event, giving responders the information they need to act appropriately and save lives.
- Intelligent Personal Radiation Locator – an affordable, pocket-sized, spectroscopic radiation locator that detects radiological and nuclear emissions, delineates source type, and locates the source.
- Radiological and Nuclear Response and Recovery – protocols, techniques and technologies for responders to address the response to a radiological or nuclear attack. The ability to make sound decisions for a coordinated response in the first minutes or hours after an event can make an enormous difference in mitigating the overall impact and saving lives.

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the mission, strategy and some representative R&D projects being pursued by the DHS S&T Directorate. The President's FY 2012 Budget request reflects a commitment to prudent investment that will allow us to counter the evolving threat and build a strong, agile homeland security enterprise capable of meeting the challenges of the future. As Congress recognized when it created the S&T Directorate in 2002, DHS' missions cannot be realized without a strong research and development effort.

S&T strives to provide cutting edge scientific knowledge, technical analysis, and innovative technologies to the third largest federal agency, to first responders, and to the HSE. The missions and technical needs of homeland security are broad in scope, varied, and constantly evolving. To meet the challenges of this mission, S&T must also evolve. I believe that the implementation of the strategic plan and our organizational and budget realignment are important steps toward effectively and efficiently realizing the technical needs of homeland security.

Investments in science and technology are vital to the security of the nation. S&T is well positioned to capitalize on this, leveraging partnerships with both the private and public R&D communities. S&T is fully engaged, both in the US and internationally, including efforts with universities, the National Laboratories, and others, and this positions us to take advantage of emerging ideas and solutions wherever they arise.

Thank you for inviting me to appear before you today. I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

Homeland Security
Science and Technology

Tara O'Toole, M.D., M.P.H.
Under Secretary for Science & Technology
Department of Homeland Security

Dr. O'Toole was sworn in as Under Secretary for Science and Technology at the Department of Homeland Security on November 12, 2009.

Created at the same time as the Department, the Science and Technology Directorate's mission is to strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the Homeland Security Enterprise. The Directorate's partners comprise the Department of Homeland Security's operational components; first responders; the private sector and other members of the Homeland Security Enterprise. As Under Secretary for Science & Technology, Dr. O'Toole oversees the Directorate and serves as the science advisor to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Dr. O'Toole is internationally known for her work on biosecurity and on health and safety issues related to the U.S. nuclear weapons complex. Prior to serving at DHS S&T, Dr. O'Toole was the CEO and Director of the *Center for Biosecurity at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC)* and Professor of Medicine and of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh from 2003 to 2009. Prior to founding the UPMC Center, Dr. O'Toole was one of the original members of the Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Strategies, serving as its director from 2001 to 2003. At both centers, she created independent organizations dedicated to improving the country's resilience to major biological threats.

Dr. O'Toole was a founding Coeditor-in-Chief of the journal *Biosecurity and Bioterrorism: Biodefense Strategy, Practice, and Science.* She was a principal author and producer of *Dark Winter*, an influential exercise conducted in June 2001 to alert national leaders to the dangers of bioterrorist attacks. She was also a principal writer and producer of *Atlantic Storm*, an international ministerial-level biosecurity exercise held in 2005. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and served as Chair of the Board of the Federation of American Scientists.

From 1993 to 1997, Dr. O'Toole served as Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety and Health. In this position, she was principal advisor to the Secretary of Energy on environmental protection and on the health and safety of the approximately 100,000 workers in the U.S. nuclear weapons complex and Department of Energy (DOE) laboratories. She developed the first overall management and safety plan for dealing with the highly enriched uranium, plutonium, spent fuel, and radioactive waste that had been left in place when nuclear weapons production was stopped in the early 1990s. She ran the multi-agency, multimillion-dollar task force that oversaw the government's investigations into human radiation experiments conducted during the Cold War. And she led the U.S. delegation to Russia to establish the U.S./Russia cooperative effort to study radiation exposure and environmental hazards of the Russian nuclear weapons complex.

Prior to her work at DOE, Dr. O'Toole was a Senior Analyst at the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). Dr. O'Toole also practiced general internal medicine in community health centers in Baltimore from 1984 to 1988. She is board certified in internal medicine and in occupational and environmental health.

Dr. O'Toole holds a Bachelor's of Science from Vassar College, an MD from the George Washington University, and a Master of Public Health degree from Johns Hopkins University. She completed internal medicine residency training at Yale and a fellowship in Occupational and Environmental Medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

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Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you for your testimony.

We will move now into the questioning portion of the hearing, and I will begin with the first question regarding the priorities and some of the things that are your priorities there at S&T. Science and Technology faces many competing priorities. Yet, because they are finite resources, your Directorate and our committee are forced to make tough decisions about which areas are most crucial and most critical to fund. In this light, please discuss with the committee your top research priorities for fiscal year 2012 and what you believe are the Department's biggest capability gaps.

S&T PRIORITIES

Dr. O'TOOLE. That is a tough question to answer, for the reasons you state.

We face a huge need across a broad horizon of missions in DHS. I think it is fair to say that top priorities in the Department right now include aviation security, cybersecurity, preventing and being prepared to respond to an attack using either a biological weapon or a nuclear weapon, an IND, for example. Or now we are also, of course, with others in the government worried about nuclear accidents at power plants. And we also have to worry, of course, about border security. There are many moving parts under those large headings, but I think those are the big priorities. In terms of standout gaps in R&D, we would love to be able to detect explosives without touching anybody, without opening your laptop as you go through checkout or the checkpoint or taking off your shoes. That is a very difficult scientific problem on which we are making progress.

We would like to know a lot more about signals, observable signals of human behavior that would indicate malintent. This goes, for example, to the core of suicide bomber detection.

There is a lot to do in terms of biological defense. S&T's particular bailiwick has been detection. I think we have very persuasive data that show that we need to create the possibility of realtime detection of a biological weapon so that, for example, if it were discovered in a subway that Anthrax or another pathogen would be released we could immediately shut that subway down. Not 10 minutes later, not an hour later, but immediately. And we are striving for that, but we are not there yet.

Mr. ADERHOLT. The priorities you mentioned I think are very good priorities, but have you aligned those priorities with your budget? And how do you measure Science and Technology's ability to address those priorities?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Yes. And this is the purpose and the usefulness of the portfolio review.

The criteria that we use in assessing a project include, for example, the impact of a project, a number of different ways of getting at the impact, including does a customer want this, is there a transition plan, how likely are we to really move this from prototype into widespread use. And we also assess feasibility. So somebody might have a really wild idea which, if we could bring it to fruition, would be terrific, but it is just not going to happen in the next 5 years, in which case it would score lower.

And, again, we use people from the components as well as outside experts to do the scoring. We use those assessments to award funding or to take it away. And we have eliminated projects on the basis of the portfolio as well, as I said, plussing some up to speed transition or because we think this is a high-impact project.

CYBERSECURITY

Mr. ADERHOLT. You mentioned in your opening remarks about cybersecurity. The committee applauds the budget's increased emphasis on cybersecurity, and that is a subject we will actually address in another hearing later this week, but what critical cybersecurity needs does S&T plan to address with additional funding?

Dr. O'TOOLE. We are focusing on trying to make the Internet more secure for users. So, for example, we have worked on a project called DNSSEC, domain name security, which is intended to assure that, when you go to a Web site, that is the Web site you really hook up with and to, you know, diminish the possibility that when you are trying to reach your bank somebody else is diverting your messages to their Web site.

This particular tool has been adopted by many major companies, including—incorporated, for example, into Microsoft 7.

We also have a couple of tools that are intended to increase our situational awareness of attacks on the Internet. So, for example, we have tools that detect people who are trying to hijack messages as they are relayed from one router to the next to their generation, as happened, for example, recently when for about 15 minutes all Facebook pages were being shunted to China. So those are two examples.

We also have established a test bed for commercial companies to come in and try out their own defenses against cyberattacks. Obviously, you don't want to try out attacks and ways to stop them on the real Internet, because unforeseen bad things could happen. But you have to create a test bed that is large enough to actually mimic the Internet. So we have done that, and a lot of companies in the private sector have been coming in testing their own vulnerabilities as well as their own products. And one such product actually was developed by a company that subsequently got bought out by a big company.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I have got some more questions, but we are going to have votes here in a few minutes, so let me go ahead and recognize Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Madam Secretary, let me ask you to help us understand the import of this reordering of the Directorate's agenda. As you said, there has been a fair amount of this in the history of the Department, and I know you wouldn't just needlessly undertake another review, so I am sure you have thought about this and rationalized it thoroughly. I just want to make sure that we understand it and understand the impact of this on your budget priorities. I am going to refer you here to your printed statement by way, I hope, of bringing out the rationale here.

You have stressed the division of these research priorities into two broad categories: Research, development, and innovation, on the one hand; acquisition and operations support, on the other hand; and then of course keeping the laboratory facilities and the university program components pretty much as they are. And then the usual breakdown that we are accustomed to of topics of mission-related research is detailed under these headings.

One big question, I gather you talk a lot about the "valley of death" and the need to pay more attention to that area between innovation and deployment. I gather that is one reason for this focus on what you call acquisitions and operations support; and yet that is an area where your overall budget actually goes down, although there is some variation within the subheads under that item. Then when you come to the more familiar list for research, development, and innovation, there are some striking changes. I know in your budget justifications you go into this in more detail, so I am really asking you to perhaps help us get the bigger picture here.

There are some areas that you list as having no funding at present that you are wanting to invest in, radiation and nuclear detection, for example, radiation nuclear resiliency. There is one that we really don't need to have explained, I think, the cybersecurity emphasis. I think we all agree that is going to be a matter of increased emphasis. You have some major reductions here: Natural disaster resiliency cut by two-thirds. The hostile behavior prediction and detection, one component of the human factor's portfolio, goes from $22.7 to $14.6 million and so forth.

I am not really asking you to get too much into the weeds of these individual items. We will have plenty of time to do that. What I am asking you is, to what extent are these changes and these budget priorities a function of this reordering that you seem to put considerable stock in?

I am not certain I understand the rationale. And so the rationale is one thing but also the kind of budget consequences and the relative focus on different missionaries, I don't think we understand either. At least we need to understand it more fully.

R&D FUNDING

Dr. O'TOOLE. Okay. Fair question. First of all, I think the drop in the Office of Acquisitions and Operational Support is because of a one-time cost to the testing and evaluation and standards group that came in Fiscal Year 2010 that is not reflected in the current budget, but they have not been diminished in any way.

The R&D funding for particular projects follows the portfolio review. We are asking for a different structure for our budget lines so that we can have a much more transparent layout of the projects that we are funding.

Mr. PRICE. Let me just interrupt you there.

You do use that term and, of course, we understand transparency is an important value. You are talking here about the ability to track and assess our progress, though. I mean, transparency in that sense more than the usual sense of transparency to the public or accountability in that broader sense?

Dr. O'TOOLE. It would be both, and the latter is very important in informing the commercial sector as to what we are up to and what we are interested in.

But what we would do is we would put all of our R&D under a single budget line; and we would then fund projects, whether it is disaster resilience or biodefense, according to our customers' needs and priorities, which do shift, and our ability to meet them.

So disaster resiliency, for example, is devoutly desired by all of us, especially these days when we are watching Japan struggle with its trifecta of disasters. But we do not see many near-term, cost-effective ways that S&T can address that right now.

One of the problems with projects and disaster resiliency, and we have developed several good products for disaster resiliency, and I will mention one, is that they mostly pertain to the critical infrastructure, to improving critical infrastructure. And that lies in private hands. So it is difficult to transition, for example, a device that will plug a damaged levee to municipalities that don't have any money to buy it. We invented such a device, and it works as far as we can tell, but we are having a hard time transitioning.

So if transition to use is one of our priorities then those projects which lend themselves to transition are more likely to get funded. But this would be flexible. The acquisition emphasis is due to the fact that we have seen many technology acquisitions in DHS fail because they didn't start out with clear, specific, detailed requirements in the first place; and they would go way down the path of acquiring a technology only to find that it wouldn't work or it wouldn't work in the conditions in which it had to operate. So we think we can leverage S&T's technical expertise much more effectively if we worked as advisors on the front end when the components are deciding how to translate their mission needs into requirements for new technology and save DHS a lot of money, a lot of grief, and be very successful in getting the Components what they need, whoever develops the technology, whether it is S&T or the commercial sector or whomever.

So this is not an expensive proposition, because we are basically acting as coaches in the acquisition office. We are not developing new technologies. We are not paying laboratories and so on and so forth.

Is that helpful?

Mr. PRICE. I think the key word here is support, acquisition and operation support, a kind of informing of that process.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I want to make sure Mr. Dent gets a question here. It is 15 minutes before the vote.

So to Mr. Dent.

Mr. DENT. Thanks, Mr. Chairman; and, Madam Secretary, thank you for being here.

In your written testimony, you articulate the need to equip our first responders with various tools to manage and execute their responsibilities in the midst of a terrorist attack or natural disaster or hazards approach. Can you describe the status of each program, including the self-contained breathing apparatus, the geospacial location accountability and navigation system for emergency responders, and the portable interoperable tactical operations center? Is S&T currently piloting each program? And, if so, what is the expected date to transition the project from a pilot to a commercially available technology?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Thank you, Congressman.

SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

Yes, we are working on all three of those programs. They are actually in late stages of development. The self-contained breathing apparatus is something first responders have been seeking for decades, actually; and what we have developed is a much smaller, lighter, more ergonomic self-contained air tank that fits on your back.

Firefighters in particular have had difficulty fitting into tight spaces with the old models. This one supplies as much air but would be much easier to use, and this spring it is actually going into testing with the fire service and in the Chicago Fire Department.

GEOSPATIAL LOCATION DEVICES

The second device you mentioned is an effort to develop a kind of beeper that would locate firefighters in particular when they are working in areas that don't have transponders, so, for example, very high-rise buildings in urban settings. We have lost some firefighters in the past because their colleagues couldn't get to them once they ran into trouble.

PORTABLE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

And the third is actually a two-part effort that includes a rapidly portable emergency operation center that you could literally carry to where it is needed and set up very quickly complete with communications gear and power supplies.

Mr. DENT. How much funding is associated with those efforts? Do you know?

Dr. O'TOOLE. I would have to get back to you on that, Mr. Dent.

Mr. DENT. That is fine.

[The information follows:]

Mr. DENT. How much funding is associated with those efforts? Do you know?

Dr. O'TOOLE. I would have to get back to you on that, Mr. Dent.

Mr. DENT. That is fine.

Response: Funding noted below.

- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
  - FY 2005: $1,793,820
  - FY 2006: $206,208
  - FY 2008: $263,938
  - FY 2009: $233,733
  - FY 2010: $225,000
- Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System
  - FY 2009: $1,950,600
  - FY 2010: $2,960,606
  - FY 2011 (Request): $3,112,757
  - FY 2012 (Request): $3,358,598
- Portable Interoperable Tactical Operations Center
  - FY 2004: $380,200
  - FY 2005: $730,025

RADIATION DETECTORS

Mr. DENT. And, also, just on the issue of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear attacks, what is the status of an intelligent personal radiation locator program and who is going to receive those pocket-size locators? I know the Japanese and others are pretty much purchasing them right now, as you can imagine. Is there any consideration for our first responders to get some of those same types of devices or equipment?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Yes. There have been several generations of radiation detectors over the years, and I think most fire departments and police departments have some version of radiation detectors.

The project you referred to is in its early stages and is an attempt to network individuals wearing these devices. So that if you were, for example, looking for an improvised nuclear device and you had a team of people out walking around, their radiation levels, the radiation that they were seeing with their devices, would be transmitted back to a central source and you could start to triangulate where a source might be.

The device you are talking about also is a more sensitive detector of certain kinds of radiation like gamma rays and neutrons. We are not there yet, but there is no question there has been progress in belt-worn radiation devices over the years.

Mr. DENT. I yield back.

NATIONAL BIO AND AGRO-DEFENSE FACILITY

Mr. ADERHOLT. I am going to ask one brief question, and then the remaining time I want to give to Mr. Price. I know he has got a few more questions. The rest of mine I can submit for the record, since we have a vote on.

But I do want to ask you about the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility. And, of course, the request for $150 million for the construction indicates that it is a priority for you, but the central utility project has been delayed. What is the current project timeline? And in your assessment will it be done by 2018?

Dr. O'TOOLE. We cannot begin working on the CUP until we either get a fiscal year 2011 budget and permission from Congress to proceed with construction or we get permission from Congress and Kansas decides that it will spend the remainder of its funds on building the CUP, which is unlikely.

The schedule is probably going to be more impacted by the delay in waiting for the risk assessment requested by NAS than by the funding for the CUP. So we actually may make it to 2018 or it may be delayed by a year at this point. It is very difficult to say.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Well, let me just follow up on that. I have questions I, too, will submit for the record. But, as you know, the National Academy of Sciences did take a look at this project; and they came up with a rather high figure in terms of the risk of the release of the foot-and-mouth disease virus within the next 50 years.

Now there are lots of concerns about that study, with some feeling I think that it exaggerates the risk because it doesn't consider mitigation strategies that will be included in the design and construction of the lab. But, nonetheless, a reassessment does clearly need to occur. You simply cannot have assessment findings out there that aren't effectively dealt with.

All the versions that we have of the 2011 appropriations bill have called for safety and security reassessment, although they vary somewhat in the degree in which they make funding contingent on that assessment. But just abbreviating this here because of our time pressure, what further assessment do you believe is necessary and on what time schedule. Won't that need to apply to the entire facility, including the central utility plan? I mean, if there are going to be problems with respect to the entire facility—and we hope and believe there won't be in the end—wouldn't you want to have the assurances in place before you construct any component, including the utility plant?

Dr. O'Toole. Well, first of all, for the record, the National Academy also, as you know, Congressman, stated very strongly that the country needs a facility like this.

Mr. PRICE. I don't think there is any disputing that on this subcommittee. That has been our position all along.

Dr. O'TOOLE. I appreciate that.

In building a facility like this, which is fairly complex, we and others have done it before. It is actually better to have iterative risk assessment, as we were doing, so that you can actually build in safeguards as you get closer and closer to a complete design. We are, I think, about 35 percent complete in our design at this point, and what you want to know as you go forward are what are the vulnerabilities that we need to be looking out for. I expect that there will be a lot of people going back and looking at earthquake vulnerabilities in all kinds of settings in the next few months and years.

So doing iterative risk assessments is not a bad idea if you use them to inform your thinking, but it doesn't make sense to assume that you are never going to mitigate anything you turn up as a risk as the National Academy did, and you need to do it at the end when you have all of your safeguards in place, not just those engineered protective devices but also your plans and your response protocols and so forth.

Mr. PRICE. I know we need to go. I am going to ask you to elaborate that for the record in some detail, and we will work with you as to what that answer might entail.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Price.

Dr. O'Toole, they just called the votes. Looks like we are going to be in a series of votes. So, in reference to your schedule and, of course, I know the members of the committee, we will adjourn the committee.

But we will be probably submitting more than usual questions for the record because our time was limited here at the committee today. But we do thank you for your appearance and we look forward to hearing your testimony for the record.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you very much.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

Dr. Tara O'Toole, Under Secretary, Science & Technology Directorate
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – S&T
March 30, 2011

Question: Please list those projects which are scheduled to be piloted or move to acquisition stage in fiscal year 2011 and planned for such transition in fiscal year 2012.

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) plans to deliver the following projects in FY 2011 and FY 2012:

FY 2011

Apex Projects

- The Science and Technology Operational Research and Enhancement Program (STORE) creates an analytical tool which will allow U.S. Secret Service (USSS) to determine the potential use and cost-effectiveness of different technologies in a way that enables a smooth translation into USSS acquisition and budgeting process. STORE will conduct a full capability analysis, model threat scenarios, determine system effectiveness measures and metrics, and conduct trade space analysis to deliver an initial capability improvement plan.

- The Supply Chain Secure Corridors Pilot project will finalize concept of operations (CONOPS) between stakeholders for the supply chains to build and test technologies and infrastructure. This project demonstrates an Electronic Chain-of-Custody (ECoC) device that will enable Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to improve visibility of cargo conveyances transiting U.S. land ports-of-entry and understand the different concept of operations of different supply routes, which will reduce the risk of terrorists and criminals manipulating cargo as it conveys across various transit modes in the international supply chain.

Maritime Border Security

- The Small Boat Harbor Surveillance project will build and test a prototype technology to track small boats in harbors and port environments for U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and CBP operations. This project will improve situational awareness.

Cargo Security

- The Composite Container project will validate a breach security grid embedded in composite container panels. This project develops an International Standards Organization (ISO) composite shipping container with embedded security sensors.

Bioagent Detection

- The Bioassay - Near Term project developed and transitioned assays for biothreat agents to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as guided and prioritized by the 2010 Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA). This project validates detection assays to analyze suspected biothreat samples and inform decisions for public safety and public health actions for first responders and public health officials.

- The Detect-to-Protect Triggers and Confirmers project completed twelve month pilot testing of Trigger and Confirmer technologies that will serve as a demonstration of a rapid aerosol detection system in a subway environment and will undergo full test and evaluation of the assays and assay chemistry through the Public Safety Actionable Assays (PSAA) program for private sector use and through the FSAPE process for U.S. Government use. Pilot systems will be designed to detect a credible threat release of a biological agent.

- The Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform project will deliver a prototype demonstration for a laboratory capability to analyze traditional biological and agricultural threat agents as well as upper respiratory infectious agents. This project improves standard analysis and procedures so that multiple laboratories can provide needed surge capacity and consistent results from screened pathogens during major incidents.

- The Viable Bioparticle Capture project concluded with testing of collectors for their ability to maintain viability of pathogens collected as aerosols. The project will deliver and transition the prototype to the DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) for consideration of use. This project responds to a need for a system that will collect and characterize biological agents preserve the sample for multiple days this project will develop an automated sampler that is compatible with laboratory analysis, sealed for safe handling of potential infectious agents, and capable of preserving sample viability for multiple days.

Chemical Detection

- The Autonomous Rapid Facility Chemical Agent Monitor (ARFCAM) project completed test and evaluation and transition to Homeland Security Enterprise customer(s) for follow-on operational testing and evaluation (OT&E) to occur at the end of FY 2011. This project responds to the need for reliable detection of a broader range of chemical vapor agents for improved protection of responders to a chemical incident.

Chemical Threat Assessment

- The Chemical Infrastructure Risk Assessment (CIRA) project delivered the first Chemical Infrastructure Risk Assessment. This project reduces the risk of using toxic chemicals within industry, improves assessment of models describing immediate and downstream impacts of disruption, and improves assessment of human toxicity estimates.

Explosives Detection

- The Advanced Surveillance Systems project conducted a technology demonstration on new and evolving advanced surveillance technologies available to DHS components. The project enhances situational awareness/alert levels and improves operating performance of guard/surveillance personnel in critical infrastructure facilities.

- The Air Cargo project is working towards developing the next generation of screening systems to mitigate the threat of explosives placed in air cargo containers. This technology works to verify air cargo supply-chain integrity by establishing a candidate screener selection test, a cargo on-screen alarm resolution protocol, a trace source alarm analysis report, and the mass-spectrometer laboratory assessment report to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). This project assists TSA in meeting its mandate for screening 100 percent of cargo placed on passenger aircraft by improving screening throughput and reducing costs of screening operations.

- The Automated Carry-On Detection project is developing advanced capabilities to detect explosives and concealed weapons. The project delivered and tested a prototype Shoe Scanning Device (SSD) system, capable of detecting explosives hidden in shoes worn by passengers as well as incorporating standard data formats, interoperable technologies, and remote multiplexed screening for an array of threats.

- The Explosives Detection Canine Team Program is a project that will deliver another set of low-cost, non-hazardous homemade explosives (HME) canine training aids for TSA and other federal agencies.

- The Checked Baggage Project will deliver a Carbon Nanotube X-Ray source to x-ray system developers to enable higher performance in x-ray based screening systems for TSA.

- The Explosives Trace Detection project will deliver prototype swab-based mass spectrometry trace-detection systems for checkpoint applications. With lessons learned from these initial systems, the technology will be enhanced to detect explosives, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs), for improved detection capabilities and for improved operational characteristics such as throughput and maintenance.

- The Underwater Surveillance - Basic Research project performed small scale testing of bubble jetting mitigation strategies and completed computational studies of dam structural response from existing underwater blast modeling tools. The project examines underwater blast events to better define bubble collapse and consider mitigation strategies.

- The Underwater Surveillance - Dams & Tunnels project demonstrated improvements in situational awareness and threat indicators/warnings and transitioned underwater surveillance technologies to customers. The project detects and deters underwater threats, including swimmers, divers, and unmanned underwater vehicle (UUVs) through automated monitoring and surveillance technologies.

CBR Attack Resiliency

- The Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) project plans to transition the operational aspects of joint Federal laboratory response framework to the Office of Health Affairs in FY12. This project develops a coordinated system of laboratory networks that provide timely, high quality, and interpretable results for early detection and effective consequence management of chemical, biological, and radiological contamination events requiring an integrated laboratory response.

Natural Disaster Resiliency

- The Levee Strengthening & Damage Mitigation Project transitioned from a "proof-of-concept" to an initial operating capability (IOC) for Lake Okeechobee, Florida. The project reduces the loss of life and cost of recovery resulting from a breached levee.

Information Sharing, Analysis & Interoperability

- The Internet Protocol (IP) Communications Test and Evaluation project will complete the first draft of the next VoIP implementation profile focused on the technology area prioritized by practitioners, identify video standard requirements for emergency response activities, and publish results and lessons learned from pilots of new technologies.

- The Virtual USA (vUSA) project will be migrated to the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Enterprise Architecture resulting in an operational capability. vUSA is a collaborative effort among S&T, other DHS entities, and State and local emergency responders to reduce technology and governance barriers to sharing information among the homeland security and emergency responder community.

- The Visual Analytics, Precision Information Environments (VAPIE) project developed incident-scale simulation capability and demonstrated the Mid-Atlantic Data Sharing Program. The project enables diverse types, sources, and modes of data to be shared, analyzed, and understood in real time through visualization-based techniques and technologies.

Explosives Attack Resiliency

The Blast Analysis of Complex Structures project delivered a database of structural blast loads on urban buildings. The project reduces damage from improvised explosive devices (IED) attacks on buildings in large urban centers such as New York, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.

Cyber Security

- The Cyber Infrastructure and Emerging Threats (DECIDE) project will deliver two updated software releases demonstrating secure financial transaction processes, and engage financial sector participants through focus groups to ensure the exercise capability meets operational requirements. The software will simulate pieces of the financial transaction process while running attack scenarios and allow the user to see the affect of these attacks and determine possible mitigation actions.

- The Cyber Security Forensics Project will deliver smart phone acquisition test plans, new software, and file sources, including malware software, for the National Software Reference Library (NSRL) and for Computer Forensics Tool Testing (CFTT). Enhancements to both of these resources will allow law enforcement components and agencies to improve collection, analysis and processing of computer evidence defensible for use in prosecution.

- The Internet Measurement Techniques Project will provide transitionable open source mapping and analysis tools. The tools identify infrastructure components in the greatest need of protection and the maps will enhance internet monitoring and modeling capabilities to identify threats and predict the cascading impacts of various damage scenarios. The private sector, Federal agencies, and internet service providers will benefit from this improved capability.

- The Process Control Systems (PCS) Security project will create and deliver sector roadmaps and requirements documents, and evaluate current threats based on input from customers and key stakeholders. The PCS Security project will improve security for process control systems that are used across multiple critical infrastructure sectors.

Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect

- The Cross-Cultural Validation of Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) Behaviors Project will develop the final report and transition the optimized indicators and weights to DHS operational screening commands. This project provides empirical validation of existing behavioral indicators employed by DHS' operational components to screen passengers at air, land, and maritime ports, including those indicators contained within TSA's SPOT training.

- The Future Attribute Screening Technologies Mobile Module (FAST M2) project will implement refinements and conduct a limited user evaluation at a Major League Baseball venue that has offered to host FAST testing. This project develops a prototype screening facility containing a suite of real-time, non-invasive sensor technologies to detect behavior indicative of malintent (the intent or desire to cause harm) rapidly, reliably, and remotely.

- The Hostile Intent Detection-Automated Prototype project will test and evaluate multi-cultural intent detection indicators and automated extraction algorithms against off-line operational video for adoption by TSA. This project develops real-time, non-invasive, and culturally independent, hostile-intent detection prototype video extraction algorithms to identify unknown or potential terrorists through an interactive process with 75 percent accuracy.

FY 2012

Apex Projects

- The Science and Technology Operational Research and Enhancement Program (STORE) project will deliver a prototype protective mission systems and/or technology, based on the findings in FY 2011. STORE creates an analytical tool which will allow USSS to determine the potential use and cost-effectiveness of different technologies in a way that enables a smooth translation into USSS acquisition and budgeting processes.

- The Supply Chain Secure Corridors Pilot project will test and validate the technologies, and conduct cargo runs. This project will demonstrate an Electronic Chain-of-Custody (ECoC) device that will enable improved visibility of cargo conveyances transiting U.S. land ports-of-entry.

Maritime Border Security

- The Wide Area Surveillance (WAS) project will deliver a final system report to USCG. This project tests, evaluates, and demonstrates a prototype Tethered Aerostat Radar Processor (TARP) system for WAS.

Bioagent Detection

- The Ag Screening Tools project will initiate transition of Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) assays to end users. This project creates the ability to rapidly diagnose animals infected with foreign animal disease (FAD) in the event of a mass outbreak in livestock.

- The Bioassay - Near Term project will develop improved immunologically-based antigen and toxin detection assays of the top biothreat agents to be used by the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) and the CDC following validation. Also, the project will develop and transition nucleic-acid detection assays and signatures for enhanced biothreats, for virulence markers, and for nucleic-acid assays that have "eroded" (based on updated bioinformatics information and tools). Additional standards development and testing will occur to support PSAA and the first response community. This project validates detection assays to analyze suspected biothreat samples and inform decisions for public safety and public health actions for first responders and public health officials.

- The Detect-to-Protect Triggers and Confirmers will transition the technology through commercialization. This project responds to a need for improved biological detection capabilities by developing low-cost, bio-aerosol triggers and confirmers to detect biological agents within minutes (acting as reliable 'bio smoke alarms') for protection of high-threat facilities and their occupants.

- The Very Low Cost Bio Agent Detect project developed a prototype design of sensors embedded into a consumer platform. This project decreases cost and improves performance of near real-time pathogen detection and characterization by eliminating the "consumables" (e.g., buffer, reagents, etc.).

Bioagent Threat Assessment

- The Biodefense Net Assessments project will complete the quadrennial net assessments and deliver to the National Security Staff, OHA, Policy, and interagency partners. This project provides a periodic, senior-level policy net assessment that identifies continuing gaps or vulnerabilities in our biodefense posture, and makes recommendations for re-balancing and refining investments among the pillars of our overall biodefense policy.

- The System Studies project completes chemical and biological transit requirements and CONOPS for underground transit systems. This project conducts experiments to measure transport and dispersion of chemical and biological material in and out of a subway system and the surrounding urban environment, including experiments to determine deposition rates.

Explosives Detection

- The Air Cargo project will develop an operational handheld, non-contact trace sampling system for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, perform laboratory assessment of handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, develop prototype palletized cargo screening systems (three vendors) through preliminary design review phase, and delivery and testing of mass spectrometer explosives trace detectors with non-contact sampling capability for air cargo screening.

- The Explosives Detection Canine Team Program will develop a database of current behavior metrics for TSA canines to be delivered to TSA.

- The Explosives Trace Detection project will deliver a mass spectrometer trace detection systems for TSA checkpoint applications. The systems' will provide TSA with advanced capabilities to detect explosives (including HMEs) through improved trace sampling and detection technologies.

- The Next Generation Passenger Checkpoint Project develops an aviation checkpoint system architecture that supports integrating personnel and carry-on screening technologies into a combined checkpoint screening system. This effort aims to improve threat detection performance, reduce screener workload, decrease false alarm rates, and improve passenger experience by providing a seamless, less intrusive passenger screening process. In collaboration with TSA, this project investigates approaches to combining current and future separate screening technologies and systems into a more unified checkpoint security system. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver the first version of an integrated checkpoint framework to TSA incorporating standard data formats, interoperability, and remote screening capabilities.

- The Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (PBIED) Detection project will develop and assesses prototype(s) for standoff spectroscopic detection applications. This capability will provide novel and/or advanced device detection capabilities that increase stand-off distances and improve detection metrics, integrate mature imaging technologies together with explosives detection technologies.

Explosives Threat Assessment

- The Blast/Projectile - Unified Blast Analysis Tool project will prototype a fast-running blast analysis tool for tunnels. The project improves modeling capabilities and builds fast-running models to enable critical infrastructure owners and operators to efficiently analyze vulnerabilities and inform implementation of affordable, yet reliable, protective measures.
- The Cargo and Conveyance Security Program will complete a qualified, next-generation Hardened Unit Load Device (HULD) to the TSA for air cargo security. The HULD is a blast and fire resistant container that mitigates risk in air cargo shipping.

Bioagent Attack Resiliency

- The Decontamination, Disposal and Depopulation project (3D) will deliver a report containing guidelines and best practices for the development of a logistical infrastructure for handling animal mortalities during an animal disease outbreak emergency response.

Natural Disaster Resiliency

- The Enhancing Public Response and Community Resilience project will develop a computer-based data management system to enable automatic compilation of 2-1-1 Call Center data and deliver a report identifying resilience goals, baseline conditions, performance metrics, and methodologies to guide implementation of resilience initiatives at the community level. This project will deliver a feasibility study and develop a strategy for a social network analysis system that could be employed in disaster preparedness and planning.

- The Recovery Transformer project will deploy, install, and energize the prototype transformer in a host utility's grid. The project creates a more resilient power grid and decrease power-on recovery times.

- The Resilient Electric Grid project will complete site preparation and begin installing the cable for operational test and evaluation. The project develops technologies for mitigating and rapid self-healing from damaging fault currents for a more resilient electrical grid.

- The Resilient Tunnel project will conduct full scale testing of the high pressure plug. The project reduces the risk to tunnels, their occupants, and connected underground infrastructure to mitigate catastrophic tunnel failure.

Information Sharing, Analysis & Interoperability

- The Common Operating Picture (COP) Data Fusion Technologies project will transition the Real-time evacuation Planning Model (RtePM) to an operational support organization, as well as analyze requirements and develop a capability for Incident Response Coordination via 3G Networks. The project develops capabilities to integrate, analyze, and visualize multiple information sources to address public safety practitioner requirements.

- The Compliance Assessment Program (CAP) will fully incorporate conformance tests into the program and begin the transition of the P25 CAP to a fully compliant ISO 17025 laboratory program with lab assessments performed by recognized lab accreditation bodies.

- The Integrated Data Processing and Analysis project will deliver information sharing capabilities for law enforcement to include: Multi jurisdictional alerts and deconflictions; enhanced data access from field agents through mobile devices; and scar, marks and tattoos capture and access. It will also deliver the capability for law enforcement to share tribal vehicle and driver information, warrants and license plate information. The project improves the ability of law enforcement and other emergency response agencies to protect the American public against terrorism, national disasters, and criminal acts.

- The Visual Analytics, Precision Information Environments (VAPIE) project will establish a second National Science Foundation (NSF)-DHS joint program on foundations of data and visual analytics. The project enables diverse types, sources, and modes of data to be shared, analyzed, and understood in real time through visualization-based techniques and technologies.

- The Wireless Broadband Technology project will document research findings and publish recommendations regarding transition to wireless broadband solutions across multiple spectrum options to support the first responder communities.

Explosives Attack Resiliency

- The Blast Analysis of Complex Structures project will deliver a generic unclassified version of the fast-running air blast tool that can be applied to any urban environment. The project develops computational tools to quickly calculate structural responses to a range of explosives. The project provides methods for blast engineers to calculate blast loads in dense urban environments and perform calculations to estimate the relationship between an overcast sky and blast loads. The project reduces damage from IED attacks on buildings in large urban centers such as New York, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.

- The Blast/Projectile – Protective Measures and Design Tools project will provide design guidance for protection of bridges and mass transit structures. The project enhances protection of the Nation's most critical infrastructure assets from IED attacks.

- The Enhanced Blast Explosives in Urban Canyons project will conduct phase II urban blast experiments. The project characterizes the effect of IED events in urban canyons, which are city landscapes populated with tall buildings, through blast experiments.

Cyber Security

- The Cyber Infrastructure & Emerging Threats (DECIDE) project will deliver two additional software releases for fixed income markets and investment banking and engage financial sector participants to test and evaluate the exercise capabilities. This tool reduces the time and cost of building large-scale distributed exercises and ensures a business return on investment for participating in such exercises and solves the problem of business concern for sharing business sensitive information with competitors and regulators.

- The Cyber Security Forensics Project will deliver a universal forensic triage device that will aid analysts in the quick investigation and extraction of evidence from computers and other devices captured or involved in an active forensic investigation. The project will also deliver a GPS device forensics tool for law enforcement providing analysis of mobile GPS devices seized in criminal and terrorist cases for use in both lab and field settings.

- The Internet Measurement Techniques project will provide edge mapping tools that give us a better understanding of the infrastructure of the Internet, specifically at the end-points or client side. A better understanding is necessary to determine such characteristics as a user's IP address to verify the identity of a client to a server. This is increasingly important with growing online services such as online banking, but also increasingly difficult with private networks extending beyond a public IP address using a proxy or Network Address Translation.

Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect

- The Community Perceptions of Technology (CPT) Panel project will deliver a web-based Community of Practice of researchers, practitioners, and science communication experts interested in public opinion research and national security. This project brings together representatives of industry, public interest groups, community organizations, and citizens with subject-matter experts to understand and integrate community perspectives and concerns in the development, deployment, and public acceptance of technology.

- The Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation (VIMS) project will complete a summary of alternative methods for validating complex analytic tools for socio-behavioral modeling to include initial hypotheses/approaches for the VIMS project. This project will develop tools to assist analysts in determining whether radical groups are likely to engage in political violence.

Question: The FY 2011 request reflects an increase of 44 FTE that is to be offset by a reduction in contractor positions as part of your balanced workforce strategy. Please list the positions that will be filled, by office, and their current status - either vacant or filled by contract personnel.

ANSWER: The following positions are planned contractor position conversions:

Business Operations		
Office	**Position**	**Status**
Office of the Chief of Staff	Financial Resources Analyst	Recently Converted
Chief Administrative Office	Senior Management Analyst	Contractor Filled
Chief Administrative Office	Senior Project Manager	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Recently Converted
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Recently Converted
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Recently Converted

Office	Position	Status
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Program Analyst	Recently Converted
Acquisitions Branch	Program Analyst	Vacant
Acquisitions Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisitions Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Budget Office	Budget Analyst	Contractor Filled
Budget Office	Budget Analyst	Contractor Filled
Director of Finance and Budget	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Director of Finance and Budget	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Operations Branch	Accounting Technician	Contractor Filled
Financial Operations Branch	Accounting Technician	Contractor Filled
Financial Operations Branch	Accounting Technician	Recently Converted
Financial Services Branch	Financial Analyst	Recently Converted
Financial Services Branch	Financial Analyst	Recently Converted
Financial Services Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Services Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Internal Controls Branch	Systems Accountant	Recently Converted
Performance and Outreach Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Performance and Outreach Branch	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Performance and Outreach Branch	Program Analyst	Vacant
Performance and Outreach Branch	Program Analyst	Vacant

Question: For the record, please highlight for the Committee the estimated funding for each Center of Excellence in fiscal year 2012. For those COEs that are not receiving funding, please explain why.

ANSWER: The FY 2012 President's Budget Request includes $3,323,909 for each of the following Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Centers of Excellence (COEs):

1. Center of Excellence for Border Security and Immigration
2. Center of Excellence for Command, Control and Interoperability
3. Center of Excellence for Explosives Detection, Mitigation, and Response
4. Center of Excellence for Maritime Island & Extreme/Remote Environmental Security
5. Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (formerly named the Center of Excellence for Natural Disasters, Coastal Infrastructure and Emergency Management)
6. Center of Excellence for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism
7. Center of Excellence for Zoonotic and Animal Disease - CEEZAD and FAZD
8. Center of Excellence for Food Protection and Defense
9. Center of Excellence for Study of Terrorism and Behavior

To provide sufficient funding to maintain the research and education functions at each of these COEs, S&T is funding one less COE in FY 2012. S&T's priority is to keep its commitments to COEs with performance periods extending beyond FY 2011. The National Transportation Security Center of Excellence (NTSCOE) is at the end of its period of performance after FY 2011, so it is not funded in the FY 2012 request. This is also true for the Center for Preparedness and Catastrophic Event Response, which was funded in fiscal years prior to FY 2011, so is not counted as an FY 2011-funded center.

Question: What, if any COEs, will re-compete in 2011 and 2012? How long do you anticipate this process will take and when will decisions be reached? Please address each competition separately.

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate's Office of University Programs (OUP) is holding one Center of Excellence (COE) competition in FY 2011 for a Center of Excellence for the Study of Terrorism and Behavior (CSTAB). We anticipate making selections for this COE's performers in summer 2011.

In FY 2012, OUP plans to initiate a competition for one new or re-competed COE. OUP will base this competition on priorities developed through feedback from DHS component agencies in a formal requirements process that S&T is conducting in the next six months.

Question: What pilots and/or demonstrations, across all portfolios, does S&T have scheduled for the upcoming year that involve localities?

Answer: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has the following pilots and/or demonstrations scheduled for the remainder of the year:

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccine Field Safety Study	Foreign Animal Disease Countermeasure Program (Vaccines & Diagnostics) - S&T and Department of Agriculture (USDA) are developing the first FMD molecular vaccine that does not require use of the live virus and that is safe to manufacture in the U.S. Demonstration is a 600-head cattle study lasting 21 days in 3 Midwest states to meet vaccine licensing requirements.	USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)	July-September 2011	Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency Agency/Chemical and Biological Division
Detect-to-Protect Rapid BioDetection	Detect-to-Protect – Demonstrate several rapid bio-detection sensors developed by DHS S&T in 3 underground stations in the Massachusetts Bay Transportation System (T Line). The sensors will operate in the T Line for 1 year and connect to a communication system external to the T Line's daily operations. The tests will determine the sensor detection and false alarm performance in this demanding operational environment. Tests might also include challenging the sensors with benign simulants to demonstrate end-to-end performance of the networked system.	Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority , Massachusetts Department of Public Health , Boston BioWatch Jurisdiction	May 2011 – May 2012	HSARPA/Chemical and Biological Division
Time Recorded Ubiquitous Sensor Technologies (TRUST)	TRUST System Prototype Operational Demonstration - Prototype collection and detection system will be installed in a 20' shipping container at the Container Security Testbed at Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) and operated during a simulated trans-ocean transit. While in transit, simulated threats will be released to test/demonstrate the effectiveness of the prototype system.	TSL in Atlantic City, NJ	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Safe Container (SAFECON)	Remote Vapor Inspection System (RVIS) Prototype Demonstration - Demonstrate the RVIS capability to detect an explosive material in a 20' International Organization for Standardization container in a relevant environment.	TSL in Atlantic City, NJ	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
TUNNEL DETECTION	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Operational Demonstration – Prototype GPR system will be demonstrated at an actual tunnel location to validate the results of modeling and simulation efforts.	To involve Customs and Border Protection (CBP)/Border Patrol agents at a location TBD on the southwest border (AZ or CA)	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
SAFECON	Mobile Detector System (MDS) Demonstration – Demonstrate the capability of the MDS to detect threats in a shipping container. Recently developed and built MDS systems will be demonstrated at TSL prior to transitioning the units to CBP to initiate the pilot.	TSL in Atlantic City, NJ	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Tunnel Activity Monitoring	Project Overview Brief and Prototype Demonstration at Engineering Testbed	CBP; - Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Library (MIT/LL), Lexington, MA - Boston Water Sewer Commission, Boston, MA - MA National Guard, Boston, MA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Buried Cable Southwest Border	Demonstration on southwest border of the surveillance capabilities of buried cable technology to include potential for detection and classification of targets.	CBP; - Night Vision & Electronics Sensors Directorate, Ft. Belvoir, VA - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC - Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, NM	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Radar Comparative Testing	Test and Evaluation of Multiple Radars at Fort Huachuca, AZ	CBP/Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition; - Telephonics Corp., Farmingdale, NY - DRS Technology, A Finmeccanica Co., Arlington, VA - Plextek Limited, Essex, UK - IR Systems LLC, Rockville, MD - DMT LLC, Sterling, VA - EADS NA, Inc., Arlington, VA - MIT/LL, Lexington, MA - Stargates Inc., Arlington, VA - IDA, Alexandria, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
SBIR 5.1 Phase II, Under Water Swimmer/ Diver Detection System	Prototype Demonstration of Multiple Surveillance Technologies	United States Coast Guard (USCG); - BioSonics Inc., Seattle, WA - Farsounder Inc., Warwick, RI - Applied Physical Science Corp, Groton, CT	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
SBIR 6.1 Phase III, Mobile Surveillance Systems (MSS) Upgrade Retrofit	Southwest border demonstration and testing of radar/imager enhancements to CBP's MSS units.	CBP/OTIA; - Toyon Research Corp., Goleta, CA - Vista Research Corp., Arlington, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Container Security Device	China Pilot testing - detecting door openings and anomalies while tracking shipments from the Shanghai, China to the Port of Savannah, Georgia	Georgia Tech Research Institute (Atlanta, Georgia); Sandia National Labs (Albuquerque, New Mexico); SPAWAR (San Diego, California); iControl (San Jose, California)	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Wide Area Motion Imager for Homeland Security (WAMIDS)	Test and evaluate the operational effectiveness of developmental wide-area infrared sensors with a goal to detect individuals walking across an 8-mi wide swath of desert at night.	- Federal Partners: CBP – Nogales, AZ - Performer (all in Nogales, AZ): Logos Inc, BAE	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Shipboard Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Radar Contact Reporting (SARCR) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of SARCR prototype units.	- NRL, Washington, DC; - Mnemonics Inc., Melborne, FL - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - US Department of Transportation Research and Innovation Technology Administration Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (VOLPE), Boston, MA - Maersk Lines Limited, Norfolk, VA - Celebration Cruise Line, Port of Palm Beach, FL - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - MITLL, Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Tethered Aerostat Radar Processor (TARP) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of TARP prototype.	- NRL, Washington, DC; - VISTA Research, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA - Air Force Combat Command / A3OH Tethered Aerostat Radar System Program Office, El Paso, TX - Caribbean Air Marine Operations Center, San Juan, PR - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - NUWC, Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - MITLL, Lincoln, MA - -NSWC, Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Modular Sensor System /Improved Imaging Technology (MSS/IIT) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of MSS/IIT prototype.	- NRL, Washington, DC; - ATC, Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburg, PA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - NUWC, Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - MITLL, Lincoln, MA - NSWC, Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - ABSG, Alexandria, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
DHS Secure Wireless Access Pilot (DSWAP)	Cyber - A pilot of DHS S&T funded technology that enables secure use of wireless networks.	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	FY 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division (CSD)
Public Regional Information Security Event Management (PRISEM)	Cyber - Demo of S&T-funded early warning system for everything from botnet incursions, compromised desktops, to possible full-fledged cyber-attacks. State and local agency networks that detect these events on their local network would automatically generate alerts to other parts of their network and DHS.	City of Seattle	FY 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
Visualization Toolkit for Netflow Analytics (VIAssist)	Cyber - A pilot project to test VIAssist technology, using data from the DHS S&T Chief Information Officer . This technology reduces the time needed to discover flow anomalies by highlighting important information in massive amounts of data.	DHS S&T CIO	FY 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
Cauldron	Cyber - A pilot project to test the Cauldron technology developed by DHS S&T. Cauldron automates the analysis of all of a network's potential attack paths. It takes in vulnerability data from scanners, aggregating and correlating that data with vulnerability databases.	DHS S&T CIO	FY2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
National Lab Technology Expo	Cyber - 8 National Labs will be asked to present and provide a demonstration of their research in cybersecurity	All USG invited. Co-hosting this event with National Protection and Programs Directorate	Tentative 9/15/11	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Security Innovation Network (SINET)Showcase	Cyber - 20 top cybersecurity technologies will be showcased	All USG invited, co-lead by CSD and SINET	October 26, 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
Explosives Defeat (Bomb Squad Test Bed)	Demonstration of diagnostics and defeat technologies	Michigan State Police	April/Sep 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Electronic Countermeasures (ECM)	Demonstration of ECM technology	Las Vegas Fire Rescue (Arson/Bomb Squad), Los Angeles County Sheriffs Dept	Jun/Jul 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Single-Sided Imaging System	Demonstration of diagnostic technology	Massachusetts State Police	Apr 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Explosives Standoff Detection (Standoff Technology Integration and Demonstration Program, STIDP)	Integration of explosives standoff detection technologies in partnership with Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO). Prior to the pilot, DHS S&T will assess the applicability of STIDP's computational framework for surface transportation venues. The Pilot will include integration and controlling software, object tracking, risk based assessment, and standoff sensors configured for a variety of JIEDDO and DHS scenarios.	Kennewick, WA, Police Department and the Toyota Center	Dec 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Future Attribute Screening Technology (FAST)	Limited User Evaluation will include an overview of the FAST project including the Theory of Malintent and observation of a live screening of employees utilizing the current baseline sensor suite and fusion algorithm in a kiosk configuration at Yankee Stadium, Bronx, NY.	New York Yankees; Securitas Services, USA, Inc.; National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL).	August 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Building Resilience with Diverse Communities	Pilot management guidelines, which include training, to Faith Based Community Organizations in Miami Dade as they seek to improve service to their constituents during times of emergency.	Miami Dade Department of Emergency Management; Volunteer Florida; Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; Miami Chapter of the American Red Cross; and 75 local faith based and community based organizations	May 2011-May 2012	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Deception Detection Techniques Computer Based Training (CBT) Course	The 8 hour Deception Detection Course Computer Based Training will be completed in May, 2011. Avatars from a content generation utility will be added shortly thereafter.	Computer Based Training will be transitioned to the Las Vegas Metro Police Department (LVMPD)	May 2, 2011 CBT July 1, 2001 CBT with Avatars	HSARPA/Human Factors Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Real-time Risk Information Sharing Engagement (RrISE) or Mobile SPOT	The RrISE system will be demonstrated on the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) HQ production. Behavior Detection Offices at an operational airport will capture operational Score Sheet and Incident Report data that would immediately be available to TSA HQ.	Baltimore-Washington International Airport authorities, Transportation Security Administration	3Q FY 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Anomaly Detection	Demonstration of TSA Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) Anomaly Detection capability integrated with the RrISE mobile device (in conjunction with above). Automated detection software will generate alerts in real-time for TSA SPOT referrals exceeding a pre-determined score occurring at or across airports within a specified time period.	Baltimore-Washington International Airport authorities, Transportation Security Administration	3Q FY 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
First Responder Credentialing	Demonstrate capturing, reviewing, analyzing, and managing First Responder credentialing attributes at the local level using a mobile App to enhance the existing National Information Exchange Model conformant data exchange and data model and information sequencing	Cincinnati (Fire Department), Seattle King County (Office of the Emergency Management) Miami Dade (Office of the Emergency Management)	2 times in CY 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation Tool (VIMS)	Demonstrate Analytic tool and provide background information for end-user feedback and to gauge interest among fusion center, DOJ, and DHS component potential partners at the National Fusion Center Conference.	North Carolina Fusion Center	15-17 Mar 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation Tool (VIMS)	Pilot tool for usability testing for strategic analysis in the North Carolina Fusion Center preceding a "Major Event" (i.e. NC State Fair, Democratic Convention, etc.)	North Carolina Fusion Center	Aug-Sep 2011 Summer 2012	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Complex Event Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis (CEMSA) I	CEMSA provides DHS analysts with models, simulations, tools, and data to assess the consequences of multiple interacting complex disruptions to critical infrastructure and key resources. Demonstration of base year prototype.	DHS-NPPD, DHS-FEMA, DHS-USSS, DHS-PLCY, and DOD	Lockheed Martin: 3/18/2011 Boeing: 4/8/2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Controlled Impact Rescue Tool (CIRT)	CIRT testing with a wide array of Urban Search and Rescue teams that will convene at Disaster City, TX for classroom and hands on training on the use of CIRT for search and rescue scenarios.	Disaster City, TX and assortment of USAR teams	Q2 FY11	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Critical Infrastructure Inspection Management System (CIIMS)	Pilot CIIMS-Asset Tracking System (ASTRAS) to support cross-jurisdiction asset tracking	MD State Police and US Park Service	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Blast/Projectile Protective Measures and Design Tool	Tunnel testing - Vintage cast-iron tunnel sections were transported from NY for explosives testing at Eglin AFB, FL. These specimens will provide an opportunity to evaluate mitigation concepts on actual tunnel sections, and will provide informative comparisons between fabricated cast iron and the vintage cast iron material.	Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ)	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit (SUMMIT)	SUMMIT will be a key technology enabler in support of National Level Exercise 2011 (NLE11) activities.	FEMA NED (National Exercise Division)	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Unified Incident Command and Decision Support (UICDS)	UICDS data transmission between FEMA HQ and Arkansas in support of NLE11. UICDS Middleware will be installed to enhance the two-way sharing of data that transmitted during this exercise.	Arkansas OEM	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
UICDS	UICDS pilot in New Jersey involving Nuclear Power Companies and State EOC. This pilot will provide a leave behind middleware core that will connect commercial Emergency Management Applications that are currently being used by regional state and local end users.	NEHRP & NJ OEM	June 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
UICDS	UICDS Demo with Florida will provide a proof of concept demonstration that illustrates how currently installed commercial emergency or incident management applications can seamlessly provide the 2-way sharing and exchange shared data with UICDS the aid of UICDS Middleware.	Florida OEM , Miami Dade Co & Alabama OEM	July 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
UICDS	UICDS pilot with PNNL in Pacific Northwest. This pilot will provide a leave behind middleware core that will connect commercial Emergency Management Applications that are currently being used by regional end users that is used in the Seattle, WA Region	City of Seattle, WA and King County, WA	August 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Urban Reference Architecture	SATURN - Situational Awareness Tool for Urban Responder Networks demonstration. Piloted capability will demonstrate reference surveillance architecture for urban local authorities and will allow for increased situational awareness among disparate users, and access to rapid attribute-based searching video analytics capabilities.	MIT/LL Beverly Hills Police Department	Q3/4 FY11	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders (GLANSER)	Demonstration of 3D location technology in non-GPS environments to improve the precision of locating first responders during an incident.	Minneapolis, MN & Fairfax, VA Fire Department representatives	Q4 FY11	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Wide Area Surveillance	Wide Area Surveillance –Continued demonstration of a prototype system at Boston Logan International Airport. Laboratory demonstration of completed second generation prototype with higher resolution and installation to support USSS. System provides 360-degree persistent high-resolution coverage for multiple operators, captures video and track targets in real-time, and stores data for further analysis.	Boston, MA; Local Law Enforcement	Sep 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Resilient Tunnel	Tunnel Plug - Demonstration will subject a new tunnel plug constructed from high-strength fabric with webbing reinforcement to initial testing in a custom-built test tunnel. This plug is designed to address requirements provided by a specific mass transit agency, which will use demonstration results to decide whether to implement the tunnel plug.	Mass Transit Agencies, West Virginia University	Sep 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
GeoXray	Geospatial display overlaying maps, text, twitter, etc. for first responders	Cities of Culver City and El Segundo	FY 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
SNSRTREE for container inspection	Software tool for optimizing policies and protocols for sequential inspection and testing such as might be performed on containers entering ports or vehicles at border crossings. Research prototype implementation is available at: http://snsrtree.rutgers.edu/.	Port operators and CBP	FY 2011	Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management Division
PowerLoom®	A knowledge representation system that provides a language and environment for constructing intelligent, knowledge-based applications. PowerLoom® uses a fully expressive, logic-based representation language and a deduction inference engine that combines forward and backward chaining to derive what logically follows from the facts and rules asserted in the knowledge base. PowerLoom® is mature research software that has been distributed and used extensively and is now in release 4.0. PowerLoom® is developed by Command, Control and Interoperability Center for Advanced Data Analysis researchers at USC.	Used by companies	FY 2011	Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Next Generation Incident Command System (NICS)	Approximately 10 evaluations will be conducted in order to assist in developing a broad service oriented architecture that integrates several existing synergistic DHS S&T efforts including Next-generation Incident Command System (NICS, formerly Lincoln Laboratory Distributed Disaster System (LDDRS)), Virtual USA, and Unified Incident Command and Decision Support (UICDS); the overall system, the Next-Generation Incident Command System (NICS), will be a robust, scalable distributed system that enables multi-agency collaborative command during large-scale disasters. The goal is to evolve NICS to address a broader set of disaster missions with the ability to support multiple-agencies and a large number of users.	Various Southern California agencies (i.e. CALFIRE and CALEMA)	Various (FY11)	FRG
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP (Regional Common Operating Picture)	Deploying tailgatER™ running RCOP in Nassau OEM Emergency Response Vehicle. Demonstration to be done at the 2011 Long Island/NYC Emergency Management Conference	-- Nassau County Office of Emergency Management, Bethpage, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- Applied Science Foundation for Homeland Security (ASFHS), Bethpage, NY	May 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Running RCOP pilot at MLS Red Bulls Stadium during 2011 All-Star game to show how critical infrastructure can be monitored locally and remotely during a major sporting event.	-- Major League Soccer, New York, NY -- Red Bulls Soccer, Harrison, NJ -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	July 2011	FRG/R-Tech

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Demonstrate remote third party monitoring capabilities (cameras and chem. sensors) of RCOP for critical infrastructure, such as a large skyscraper at the Thomson Reuters Building 3 Times Square, Manhattan, NY	-- Michael Stapleton Associates, New York, NY -- Rudin Management , New York, NY -- Thomson Reuters, New York, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY --SPP, Bethpage, NY	June 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Pilot to display aerial imagery for post-disaster over flights, that RCOP can display those images for decision makers and provide for easy comparison of pre- and post-event imagery in near real-time.	-- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY --SPP, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	October 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Demonstration at the Cell-All demo where an RCOP will be deployed and hosted at the ASFHS for a demonstration of the defined scenarios to the Cell-All program stakeholders. Implementing and integrating Cell-All devices with existing fourDscape® subject matter simulating the specific scenarios including integration with available live sensors.	-- Nassau County Office of Emergency Management, Bethpage, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	Mid 2011	FRG/R-Tech HSARPA (Cell-All)

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Tampa Bay Maritime Domain Awareness System (TBMDAS) Demonstration: Integration with RCOP with SRI International Smart Integration Manager Ontologically Networked (SIMON) technology. The work performed will provide a fourDscape® version with SIMON compliant interfaces with associated license allowing for 1-year of demonstrational use. The Visualization Service shall provide a 3D portal of the Tampa Bay maritime Area of Interest. A database of this area shall be developed and provided using available imagery, elevation, bathymetry, and cultural models. The Visualization Service will enhance the 3D visualization with overlays, track data and other data sources as provided via existing Maritime Domain Awareness services.	-- SRI International, Tampa, FL -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	June 2011	FRG/R-Tech HSARPA (Borders & Maritime Security Division)
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Unified Incident Command Decision Support (UICDS) system pilot: Deploying a UICDS Core implementation at the ASFHS command center facility as an operational information sharing framework between Nassau County OEM (E-Team), Nassau County FD (GEOcommand), and ASFHS (RCOP) which can then be expanded to other application/agencies.	Nassau County Office of Emergency Management, Bethpage, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY -- GEOcommand, Bethpage, NY -- SAIC, Washington, DC	June 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT- HomeTech: WildCAT- Situational Awareness of Wireless Threats to Critical Infrastructure	Demonstration of the prototype system in Bethpage, NY and integration of system into the Applied Science Foundation for Homeland Security. Show ability for WildCAT to automatically collect and communicate wireless detection data over a 3G network to a command center in real-time. Show software in the command center can effectively identify a wireless threat.	Applied Visions, Inc., Naval Research Laboratory, Adelphi University	November 2011	FRG/R-Tech
Patient Triage	Demonstration of the Patient Triage prototype in Seattle, Washington. Show the devices ability to obtain respiration, heart rate, and body temperature vital sign reading from distances of 5 to 40 feet	Seattle, Washington Fire Department	August 2011	FRG/R-Tech
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	Operational field assessment and certification testing in Chicago, Illinois. The SCBA will undergo both NFPA and NIOSH certification as well as an operational field assessment by Chicago Fire Department personnel	Chicago Fire Department and the International Association of Fire Fighters	May 2011	FRG/R-Tech

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Rare Event Scenario	The first three week long field experiment will measure effectiveness of asynchronous distributed collaboration. IBM is assisting in the data collection and analysis of the experiment. The experiment will serve as a base line for future iterations, which will be played in 3-D Virtual Environments. Future Rare Event Scenarios will also field test INTEL Corporation research technologies in creating a new layered cyber security model called Flexible Distributed Security.	University of North Dakota Center for Innovation Students IBM Watson Center for Social Software Intel Corporation	March 28 – 21 April, 2011 July 2011 October 2011 January 2012	DHS S&T IAO
Flexible Distributed Security	Flexible Distributed Security utilizes many small, overlapping secure software and hardware defenses. This methodology enables cyber-security against multiple points of attack, encompassing internal and external threat origins. If one layer fails, the malicious actor is confronted with forging a complex, undefined path through numerous security protocols. This maze of barriers effectively secures secrets, yet does not hinder distributed communications for intended recipients. Flexible Distributed Security is also designed to prevent "zero" day attacks. Flexible Distributed Security will be tested in 3-D Virtual Environments.	Intel Corporation Cisco Systems GTRI IBM Watson Center Teleplace (3-D Virtual Environment)	December 2011	DHS S&T IAO
Hurricane Forecasting Methodologies	Demo of novel hurricane forecasting methodology. Model extracts accurate local estimates from pre-computed, high-resolution surge databases, providing updated storm surge estimates in minutes instead of hours. Demo will be part of the Coastal Development Strategies Conference in Biloxi, MS.	US Army Engineer Research and Development Center	11-12 May 2011	RDP/OUP/CHC
Multi-Network Interdependent Critical Infrastructure Program for the Analysis of Lifelines (MUNICIPAL)	Demo for New Hanover County EM. MUNICIPAL is a computational tool that visualizes CCI systems and their interdependencies; forecasts damage to these systems caused by hurricanes or other extreme events; and supports mitigation, response and recovery decisions. It is being developed with input from New Hanover County EM.	Emergency Management Department of New Hanover County, NC	2011	RDP/OUP/CHC

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
ALERT Intelligent Pedestrian Surveillance Testbed	Testbed for the Army National Guard at Camp Edwards is a video analytics testbed set up on the front of the Camp Edwards mess hall. The surveillance system (four cameras) surveys the walkways, parking lot and quad area in front of the hall and tracks personnel that walk through the area.	ALERT Center of Excellence at Northeastern University (NEU), Boston MA, Camp Edwards, MA, Army National Guard for Massachusetts, John Adams Innovation Institute (JAII), Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, Siemens Electronic Security Group, MA, Raytheon Network Centric Systems, MA	May – June 2011	RDP/OUP/ALERT
ALERT Wireless Area Secure Perimeter Testbed	Testbed for the Army National Guard at Camp Edwards is a perimeter tracking and area array tracking system. It will be installed and tested in the walkway, parking lot and quad area in front of the mess hall at Camp Edwards.	ALERT Center of Excellence at Northeastern University (NEU), Boston MA, Camp Edwards, MA, Army National Guard for Massachusetts, John Adams Innovation Institute (JAII), Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, Siemens Electronic Security Group, MA, Raytheon Network Centric Systems, MA	May – June 2011	RDP/OUP/ALERT
GeoXray	Geospatial display overlaying maps, text, twitter, etc. for first responders.	Cities of Culver City and El Segundo	Operational FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
TrafficCop	Analysis of Twitter and social media to detect human trafficking.	FBI and local vice law enforcement in Los Angeles	April 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
Evacuation Planning Tool (EPT)	Regal Decision Systems developed the Evacuation Planning Tool (EPT) for the US Government through the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG). EPT can evaluate evacuation plans and pedestrian flow for any building: office, school, stadium or multiplex environment.	NFL and individual NFL Team Security	FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
CompStat II	CompStat II was born of work with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to bring them enhanced analytics to support risk and threat assessment from their existing data. It produces an integrated, real-time, crime information management system and has applications to help make better informed decisions on threat and risk assessment, force deployment, officer safety, crime and terrorism prevention.	Police agencies across the U.S.	FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
Crime Maps tool	Analyzes up-to-date feeds from Campus Police of any crimes committed on campus. Available as an App on iPhone & iPad, it includes the crime location using map pins, gives details about the crime event, detailed police report and/or newspaper account of each crime, search on types of crimes, crime frequency, full-text description, time and day of week, and crime location.	University of Illinois Campus Police	FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
Public Safety Consortium (PSC) monthly meetings	Monthly, VACCINE meets with the PSC to discuss VACCINE projects for user evaluation and feedback.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies.	The 2nd Wednesday of every month	RDP/OUP/C2I
Public Safety Consortium Quarterly demos	Quarterly, VACCINE brings in partners from various universities to demo VACCINE projects for user evaluation and feedback.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies/Corporate affiliates	March 9th, June 7th, Sept. 14th, Dec. 14th	RDP/OUP/C2I
JigSaw	JigSaw Deployment. JigSaw is a tool using visualization for investigative analysis. It helps investigative analysts make sense of unstructured and structured document collections, and supports the discovery of hidden relationships and threats across the documents.	Lafayette Police Department	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I
GeoVISTA CrimeViz	GeoVISTA CrimeViz Deployment. GeoVISTA CrimeViz is an extensible web-based map application that supports exploration and sense-making of criminal activity in space and time.	Justice Institute of British Columbia	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I
Gang Graffiti Automatic Recognition and Interpretation (GARI)	Pilot Demonstration. Analyze gang graffiti images from phone camera.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies and St. Clair Emergency Management Agency	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Mobile Emergency Response Guide (MERGE)	Pilot Demonstration. Analyze images for HazMat and other signs from phone camera. Location dependent, network-free interpretation.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies and St. Clair Emergency Management Agency	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I
Social Vulnerability Index (SOVI)	Presentation on SOVI (from concept to measurement) as applied to National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Services Center Digital Coast at NOAA Coastal GeoTools conference.	NOAA Coastal Services Center Digital Coast	March 23, 2011	RDP/OUP/START
CART Phoenix, AZ	Conducted CART survey with Phoenix CERT members in 2006. Phoenix CERTs are currently reviewing new CART instruments under development. CART strategic planning to build community resilience is expected to begin Fall 2011 (contingent on new START funding).	Phoenix Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program	2006-2011 and ongoing	RDP/OUP/START
iSARS	Processing of suspicious activities reports.	Los Angeles Police Department	Late 2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
PRND	Risk-based radiological nuclear detector and countermeasure portfolio deployment tool.	CalEMA	2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
PortSec	Risk-based resource allocation tool.	Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles	2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
ARMOR-Rail	Passenger rail infrastructure security operations scheduling tool.	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	June 1, 2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
PROTECT	Scheduling tool for harbor patrols.	Boston Coast Guard	April 1, 2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
GUARDS	Airport infrastructure security operations scheduling tool.	Transportation Security Administration	2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE

Question: Please describe the scope and scale of proposed red teaming efforts, and funding proposed for that project in FY 2012.

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) will use Sandia National Laboratories' Information Design Assurance Red Team (IDART) to perform red-team assessments on the Cyber Infrastructure & Emerging Threats Project, also known as DECIDE (Distributed Environment for Critical Infrastructure Decision-Making Exercises) a Financial Services System Simulation Tool. In addition, the Red Team will perform further assessments of the Defense Technology Experimental Research (DETER) test bed as S&T implements new functionality. The DETER test bed is a general purpose experimental infrastructure that supports research and development on next-generation cyber security technologies. Proposed funding for this activity in FY 2012 is $500,000.

Question: What is the status of operational testing for the Insider Threat Project, which we understand and how much funding has this project received and is planned for fiscal years 2011-12? When will this transition to tools that can be adopted by industry or government?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) FY 2012 President's Budget request includes $700,000 in FY 2011 and $1.5 million in FY 2012 for the Insider Threat Project. The Insider Threat Project delivers improved understanding and tools to identify behavior patterns and characteristics before hiring, during employment, and after separation that are associated with insider threats. In FY 2011 though FY 2014, the project planned to apply an insider threat framework to a series of operational data to derive, test and evaluate observable indicators of insider threat. As a result of the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, S&T will cut funding for this project.

Question: How much funding is planned for response and recovery to radiological/nuclear events, and proposed for fiscal year 2012? What is the status of this work, and how is S&T coordinating its efforts with DHS and other stakeholders in the federal, State and local government communities?

ANSWER: The FY 2012 President's Budget requests $10.256 million for the Radiological and Nuclear Resiliency Program. The program will provide advanced planning, technology development, Concept of Operations (CONOPS) development, and exercises/training for responding to and recovering from radiological or nuclear attacks or radiological incidents. These activities are intended to reduce the impact of an event on critical infrastructure by providing effective, affordable fast-running analysis tools, and protection solutions. In FY 2011, the program will initiate work and continue in FY 2012.

Restoration demonstrations, which bring together Federal, State, and local partners to develop, test, and then share the CONOPS for key scenarios, are at the heart of this approach. Pending authorization for the FY 2012 movement of Transformational and Applied Research, the Science and Technology Directorate will partner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, DHS National Protection and Programs Directorate, , the Department of Defense , the Department of Energy , the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the State and local public health and response communities to build on existing expertise to further formulate this area.

Question: What is the current status of efforts by GSA to sell Plum Island, and any alternative plans should no sale take place before fiscal year 2013, including alternative use of the site by DHS?

ANSWER: The General Services Administration (GSA) continues to be fully engaged and working to prepare to bring Plum Island and its Orient Point property to market. . Currently, GSA is completing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), and after internal DHS and cooperating agency (Environmental Protection Agency and Fish and Wildlife Service) reviews, will release it to the public for comment. GSA has also contracted with a national firm for the further development of a marketing plan.

Question: How does S&T plan to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2012? Please provide details on how those funds were spent in fiscal year 2010, to date in 2011 and planned for the remainder of the fiscal year.

ANSWER: In FY 2012, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) plans to use its reception and representation expenses to host international partners for high level meetings, conferences, and workshops in support of our eleven international agreements and grant solicitation program. Funds will support working lunches, dinners, and the purchase of DHS gifts for exchange with appropriate foreign national guests.

Listed in the table below are the details of receptions and representations expenses for FY 2010.

FY 2010 Expenditures					
Country	Function	Dates	# of Participants	Amount	Type of Event
Multiple	Gifts for Foreign Nationals participating in conferences	12/16/10	NA	$460.50	Various Gifts/ Lapel pins
Singapore	Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs meeting with S&T Directors	1/26/10	7	$28.57	Refreshments
United Kingdom	Prof. Wiles Visit	1/27/10	11	$46.66	Refreshments
Multiple	Refreshments for Visiting Dignitaries	3/2/10	NA	$245.51	Refreshments
Sweden	Bilateral Discussions	3/9/10	7	$120.00	Working Lunch
United Kingdom	Canine Workshop	3/10/10-3/11/10	11 each lunch	$210.00	Working Lunch (x2)
Canada	U/S Meet and Greet	3/23/10	8	$120.00	Working Lunch
New Zealand	Aviation Security Meetings	4/8/10	7	$54.62	Working Lunch
European Union	Standards Working Group	4/14/10	11	$70.00	Working Lunch
European Union	European Commission Meeting	4/16/10	11	$364.80	Dinner Meeting
Multiple	Gifts for Foreign Nationals participating in conferences	5/26/10	NA	$435.70	Various Gifts/ Lapel pins
United Kingdom	International Activity Presentation	6/7/10	13	$145.00	Breakfast and Lunch Meeting
United Kingdom	International Activity Presentation	6/7/10	9	$330.40	Dinner Meeting
European Union	ICPO Grant Meeting	6/17/10	16	$60.00	Breakfast
Canada	Bilateral Meeting	6/21/10	11	$192.00	Dinner Meeting
Country	**Function**	**Dates**	**# of Participants**	**Amount**	**Type of Event**
Canada	Bilateral Meeting	6/22/10	27	$525.00	Working Lunch
Canada	Bilateral Meeting	6/22/10	27	$130.00	Breakfast Meeting

FY 2010 Expenditures					
Country	Function	Dates	# of Participants	Amount	Type of Event
Singapore	Bilateral Meeting	6/22/10	5	$58.00	Working Lunch
Multiple	Gifts for Foreign Nationals participating in conferences	7/7/10	NA	$457.97	Various Gifts/ Lapel pins
France	Joint Contact Meeting	7/12/10	17	$510.00	Working Lunch
United Kingdom	Bilateral Meeting	7/13/10	10	$305.00	Dinner Meeting
Multiple	Refreshments for Visiting Dignitaries	8/1/10	NA	$258.42	Refreshments
United Kingdom	Collaborative Activities Meeting	7/13/10	8	$88.00	Working Lunch
Germany	Meeting With German Delegation on Security Arrangements	7/29/10	11	$228.00	Dinner Meeting
Germany	Meeting With German Delegation on Security Arrangements	7/29/10	12	$88.00	Working Lunch
New Zealand/ Australia	Orientation Meetings S&T and New Zealand/ Australia Counterparts	8/23/10	17	$139.00	Working Lunch
New Zealand/ Australia	Orientation Meetings S&T and New Zealand/ Australia Counterparts	8/23/10	17	$420.00	Dinner Meeting
New Zealand/ Australia	Orientation Meetings S&T and New Zealand/ Australia Counterparts	8/24/10	17	$139.00	Working Lunch
New Zealand/ Australia	Orientation Meetings S&T and New Zealand/ Australia Counterparts	8/25/10	17	$139.00	Working Lunch
Australia	Meeting with Australian Delegation	8/30/10	16	$85.00	Working Lunch
Australia	Meeting with Australian Delegation	8/30/10	16	$279.97	Dinner Meeting
Multiple	Gifts for Foreign Nationals participating in conferences	9/9/10	NA	$1,020.00	Various Gifts/ Lapel pins
Multiple	Gifts for Foreign Nationals participating in conferences	9/23/10	NA	$1,290.00	Various Gifts/ Lapel pins
Multiple	Supplies	9/23/10	NA	$204.40	Protection on storage for International Flags
Multiple	Refreshments for Visiting Dignitaries	9/25/10	NA	$114.14	Refreshments
Sweden	Briefing to Swedish Dignitary on National Defense College	9/30/10	7	$30.00	Dinner Meeting
FY 2010 Expenditures				$9,392.66	

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has spent $2,062.39 of FY 2011 official reception and representation funds. Details on expenditures are in the table below. The majority of planned FY 2011 expenditures will occur in the second half of the fiscal year. S&T plans to hold meetings with each of our partners, including Sweden, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Australia, Spain, France, and Germany. These and other meetings with our international partners will help improve our knowledge and cooperation on such topics as biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear detection.

YTD Expenditures FY 2011					
Country	**Function**	**Dates**	**# of Participants**	**Amount**	**Type of Event**
France	Bilateral Conference	10/04/10	25	$591.66	Dinner meeting
France	Bilateral Conference	10/04/10	22	$120.00	Working Lunch
France	Bilateral Conference	10/05/10	22	$161.50	Working Lunch
Australia	US Burkholderia Kick-Off	10/13/10-10/14/10	15	$224.00	Refreshments
European Union	Bilateral Conference	10/27/10	26	$307.00	Lunch for meeting
Singapore	Bilateral Meeting	11/02/10	13	$59.78	Working Lunch
United Kingdom	Bilateral Meeting	12/15/10	3	$133.69	Working Lunch
United Kingdom	British ICPO meeting reviewing collaborative Activities	1/13/11	5	$17.90	Working Lunch
Australia	Australia/ US Meeting	2/9/11	18	$35.96	Working Breakfast and Lunch
Finland	Finland/ US Meeting	3/1/11	11	$115.00	Working Lunch
Israel	Bilateral Meeting	3/31/11	3	$67.98	Working Lunch
Multiple	Refreshments for Visiting Dignitaries	3/7/11-6/30/11	NA	$227.92	Refreshments
FY 2011 YTD Expenditures				$2,062.39	

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all S&T employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2010 and explain why this was necessary.

ANSWER: The following table identifies, by office and grade, the position hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2010. The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) converted one Presidential Management Fellows (PMF) Program candidate into a career-conditional position in the Finance and Budget. The PMF helps Federal managers and executives face the challenge of recruiting the next generation of leaders by helping agencies create a critical pipeline of talent to fill positions for workforce and succession planning.

FY 2010 Non-Competitive Appointments			
Office	**Pay Grade Level**	**Number**	**Authority**
Finance and Budget Division	GS-12	1	Presidential Management Fellows Program Executive Order 12364; 5 CFR 213.3102(ii); 5 CFR Part 362; 5 CFR 315.708

Question: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts S&T has entered into in fiscal year 2010, what is anticipated in 2011 and 2012, and an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: The Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) awarded 33 new, non-competitive contracts on behalf of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) in FY 2010. Of the 33, none was an Other Transaction type and none was a GSA approved listing.

Twenty-nine contracts were awarded because only one source was deemed capable of providing the supply or service, and no other type of supply or service could satisfy agency requirements, in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.302-1. Two contracts were authorized or required by statute in accordance with FAR 6.302-5. Two contracts were awarded to establish or maintain an essential engineering, research, or development capability to be provided by an educational or other nonprofit institution or a federally funded research and development center, in accordance with FAR 6.302-3.

To date, DHS has not gathered forecast information for new non-competitive contracts anticipated in FY 2011. The OPO Contracting Officer, upon receipt of the procurement documentation, may determine that a contract originally anticipated to be a sole source may, or should be awarded competitively under the GSA schedules. Additionally, non-competitive actions over $500,000 must be approved by the OPO Competition Advocate; actions over $10 million must be approved by the OPO Director/Head of Contracting Activity; and actions over $50 million must be approved by the DHS Chief Procurement Officer (CPO).

FAR Part 6 provides seven exceptions to the use of full and open competition:

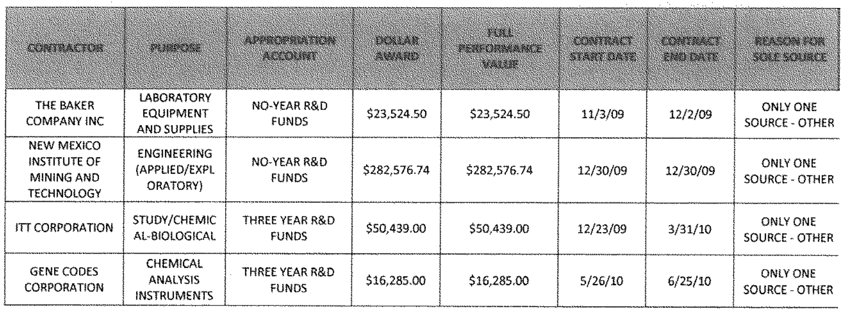
- Only one responsible source; and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements
- Unusual and compelling urgency;
- Industrial, mobilization; engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services;
- International agreement;
- Authorized or required by statute;
- National security; and,
- Public interest.

Question: In total, how much of your awards are competitive? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: For FY 2010, competitive dollars awarded on behalf of Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) totaled $391,004,120.23, equating to a competition rate of 89.80%. In FY 2011 to date, we have awarded $107,308,004.19 competitively, equating to a competition rate of 89.84%.

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: Please see the table below contains a list of the Science and Technology Directorate's sole source contracts. This includes FY 2010 funds and prior year funds executed in FY 2010.



CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE
THE BAKER COMPANY INC	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	NO-YEAR R&D FUNDS	$23,524.50	$23,524.50	11/3/09	12/2/09	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY	ENGINEERING (APPLIED/EXPLORATORY)	NO-YEAR R&D FUNDS	$282,576.74	$282,576.74	12/30/09	12/30/09	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ITT CORPORATION	STUDY/CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$50,439.00	$50,439.00	12/23/09	3/31/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
GENE CODES CORPORATION	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS INSTRUMENTS	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$16,285.00	$16,285.00	5/26/10	6/25/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE
HUMAN BIONICS LLC	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT HUMAN FACTORS/ BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$55,000.00	$55,000.00	4/20/10	7/19/10	MOBILIZATION, ESSENTIAL R&D
APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, LLC	FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (FMD) VACCINE IMMUNE RESPONSE STUDY - BIG DYE TERMINATOR V3.1 RR-5000 & SEQ BUFFER	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$33,664.00	$33,664.00	7/28/10	7/29/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE SYSTEM	COLLEGIATE CYBER DEFENSE COMPETITION (NECCDC)	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	12/29/09	8/3/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
BRAN-ART INC	SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	FIVE YEAR FUNDS	$5,510.00	$5,510.00	8/27/10	9/27/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
PHILIPS BROTHERS ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, INC.	GENERATORS & GENERATOR SETS - PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE CENTER	NO-YEAR R&D FUNDS	$547,416.00	$547,416.00	5/26/10	9/30/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
MSDSPRO, LLC	MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) AND OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) EQUIPMENT	FIVE YEAR FUNDS	$8,500.00	$8,500.00	9/18/10	10/31/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
REES SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS INSTRUMENTS	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$39,485.95	$39,485.95	5/21/10	11/20/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
INTELLIGENT OPTICAL SYSTEMS, INC.	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$39,175.00	$39,175.00	5/19/10	12/31/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES INC	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES - SUPPORT TO THE RESPONSE NAD RECOVERY PROGRAM	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	9/14/2010	12/31/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE
GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES INC	STUDY/CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	5/17/2010	3/25/11	ONLY ONE SOURCE -- OTHER
COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP TO THE COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS. ON THE COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS AND ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE 2300	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$25,000.00	$25,000.00	5/13/10	5/12/11	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
BDNA CORPORATION	BDNA CORPORATION HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE CUSTOM CATALOG ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FEE	ANNUAL FUNDING	$10,197.00	$10,197.00	6/23/2010	6/29/11	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	FUNDING FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES COUNCIL	ANNUAL FUNDING	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	6/28/10	7/6/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	SCIENTIFIC DATA STUDIES	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$65,000.00	$65,000.00	7/29/10	7/29/11	MOBILIZATION, ESSENTIAL R&D
BUSINESS-HIGHER EDUCATION FORUM	HIGHER EDUCATION FORUM MEMBERSHIP FEE	ANNUAL FUNDING	$12,500.00	$12,500.00	8/24/10	8/19/11	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CBIO INC	STUDY/CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$991,628.00	$1,499,061.00	5/11/10	5/12/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES- MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS FOR RESILIENCE COMMUMITY PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE STUDY	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$225,000.00	$375,000.00	6/23/10	6/22/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
PARAGON TECHNOLOGY GROUP, INC.	REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION INITIATIVE CINCINNATI	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$1,399,956.8 0	$2,434,369.20	4/28/10	5/5/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
OPEN GEOSPATIAL CONSORTIUM INC	OPEN GEOSPATIAL CONSORTIUM (OGC) PRINCIPAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$55,000.00	$165,000.00	6/16/10	6/30/13	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
MCCONNELL GROUP, INC.	DRUGS AND BIOLOGICALS, VETERINARY USE	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$935,920.00	$2,996,425.00	8/16/2010	8/15/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TOPAZ TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.	SOFTWARE UPGRADE FOR TOPAZ SOFTWARE PRODUCTS INSTALLED AT PIADC. - FOREIGN ANALMAL DISEASES PROGRAM	THREE YEAR R&D FUNDS	$41,000.00	$216,308.00	4/1/2010	3/31/15	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
DELL MARKETING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	MICROSOFT WINDOWS SERVER (SOFTWARE) FOR PIADC	FIVE YEAR FUNDS	$10,332.44	$10,332.44	7/9/10	6/26/15	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
PERKINELMER HEALTH SCIENCES, INC	PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE ON LIQUID SCINTILLATION ANALYZER MODEL 2250CA-TRI CARB	NO-YEAR R&D FUNDS	$5,712.00	$31,596.00	4/15/10	6/30/15	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE
BATTELLE NATIONAL BIODEFENSE INSTITUTE, LLC	STUDY/CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL	NO-YEAR R&D FUNDS	$608,500.00	$608,500.00	6/17/10	6/17/11	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
1120 VERMONT AVE ASSOCIATES LLP	FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	ANNUAL FUNDING	$290,000.00	$290,000.00	10/31/09	3/31/11	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
MILLER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP INC.	FUEL SPILL REMEDIATION ON PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE CENTER	FIVE YEAR FUNDS	$8,531.00	$8,531.00	4/23/10	4/23/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
STV CONSTRUCTION, INC.	GENERATORS & GENERATOR SETS - PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE CENTER	NO-YEAR R&D FUNDS	$332,610.00	$332,610.00	12/2/09	5/25/10	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
STV CONSTRUCTION, INC.	GENERATORS & GENERATOR SETS - PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE CENTER	NO-YEAR R&D FUNDS	$665,220.00	$665,220.00	12/8/09	12/8/09	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SAYBROOK POINT INN, LLC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	FIVE YEAR FUNDS	$77,220.00	$426,270.00	4/29/10	10/31/14	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by S&T in 2010. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Please see the table below for a list of the Science and Technology Directorate's contracts that are over $1 million in total value. This includes FY 2010 funds and prior year funds executed in FY 2010.

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
CHARLES STARK DRAPER LABORATORY, INC.	Future Attribute Screening Technologies (FAST) Project	$12,911,613.00	$12,911,613.00	2/1/2010	11/30/2013	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
L-3 SERVICES, INC.	SAFECON Project	$2,470,475.00	$15,820,243.00	2/17/2010	9/24/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
GHC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Next Generation Bio Detection Project	$5,401,690.00	$5,401,690.00	6/1/2010	5/31/2013	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
SRI INTERNATIONAL	Information Infrastructure Protection Program	$2,080,010.00	$9,726,876.00	10/1/2010	9/30/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	First Responder Physiological Monitoring (PHASER) Project	$2,542,866.03	$2,831,154.03	6/22/2010	6/21/2012	Cost
XINRAY SYSTEMS LLC	Multi-Beam Field Emissions X-Ray Sources (MBFEX) Project	$3,187,124.45	$5,219,046.92	11/30/2009	12/31/2011	Fixed-price
GENVEC, INC.	FAD Vaccines and Diagnostics Project	$4,555,888.00	$4,555,888.00	6/30/2012	1/21/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	E-Beam CT High Speed Data Acquisition and Reconstruction Development Project	$3,521,572.00	$6,842,826.00	11/2/2010	11/1/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
SRI INTERNATIONAL	Maritime Security Technology Pilot Project	$3,699,926.37	$3,699,926.37	10/11/2010	3/10/2012	Fixed-price
THE MCCONNELL GROUP, INC.	FAD Vaccines & Diagnostics Project	$2,129,926.00	$2,996,425.00	8/16/2010	8/15/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
THE TRANSLATIONAL GENOMICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE	Bioforensics Operations (NBFAC) and Bio-threat Characterization Center (BTCC) Project	$568,297.00	$1,113,617.00	8/2/2010	8/1/2012	Cost

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	Bioforensics R&D Long Term Project	$1,585,385.00	$2,060,665.00	7/30/2010	10/31/2011	Cost
URS GROUP, INC.	Project: Blast/Projectile-Advanced Materials Design	$1,006,403.07	$1,006,403.07	7/9/2010	7/8/2011	Time-and-materials
LONG ISLAND FORUM FOR TECHNOLOGY	Division: Transition PPA: Transition Thrust: Transition Program: TechSHARE Project: Manufacturing Pilot Project (HomeTech)	$2,999,968.00	$2,999,968.00	7/2/2010	1/1/2012	Fixed-price
SAIC, INC.	Incident Logistics & Resource Tracking System Project	$2,821,047.00	$2,821,047.00	6/24/2010	7/1/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
SYAGEN TECHNOLOGY, INC.	Division: Explosives PPA: Explosives Division Thrust: Counter IED Program: Detection Project: Air Cargo Screening MS Explosives Trace Detector (MS-ETD)	$1,708,364.00	$1,708,364.00	5/25/2010	9/24/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY LLC	Surface Transportation Project	$3,063,962.00	$8,994,257.00	5/6/2010	5/5/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
PARAGON TECHNOLOGY GROUP, INC.	DHS Exercise & Evaluate Toolkit Support Project	$1,599,918.80	$2,634,331.20	5/6/2010	5/5/2013	Time-and-materials
NVS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project	$5,021,006.00	$18,307,266.00	4/21/2010	10/20/2013	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	Complex Event Modeling Simulation and Analysis (CEMSA) Project	$1,459,661.00	$6,620,677.00	4/1/2010	4/1/2015	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
BENCH MARKING PARTNERS, INC.	Suspicious Activity Reporting Project	$1,327,440.00	$1,327,440.00	3/2/2010	5/30/2011	Time-and-materials
DOG GENETICS	Genetic Improvement of Explosive Detection Canines Project	$248,359.00	$1,377,014.00	9/21/2010	9/20/2015	Fixed-price
QUANTUM MAGNETICS, INC	Very Low Cost Bio Agent Detect Project.	$1,900,000.00	$5,565,095.00	9/21/2010	9/30/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
CIPHER SYSTEMS, LLC	Bioforensics Operations (NBFAC) Project	$1,172,574.50	$1,172,574.50	9/10/2010	9/16/2011	Fixed-price
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	Blast Resistant Materials Project	$386,383.00	$1,057,996.00	8/1/2010	7/31/2013	Fixed-price

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	Explosives Detection Canine Selection and Training Project:	$229,477.00	$1,629,477.00	7/19/2010	7/19/2011	Fixed-price
APTIMA, INC.	Communities of Practice Portal (Phase III SBIR) Project	$144,460.00	$1,114,825.00	7/8/2010	7/7/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
IDENTIX INCORPORATED	Mobile Biometrics Systems Project	$1,499,391.00	$1,499,391.00	7/2/2010	1/1/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	Multimodal Tunnel Detection Project:	$1,072,498.00	$3,936,959.00	6/15/2010	6/14/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS INC	Integrated Data Processing Project	$1,150,407.00	$1,150,407.00	6/3/2010	6/2/2012	Cost
CBIO, INC.	Bioforensics R&D Long Term Project	$991,628.00	$1,499,061.00	5/13/2010	5/12/2012	Fixed-price
THE BOEING COMPANY	Complex Event Modeling Simulation and Analysis (CEMSA) Project	$1,409,999.00	$9,895,544.00	4/27/2010	4/27/2015	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
ITT CORPORATION	Laser Interrogation of Surface Agents (LISA) Standoff Explosives Detectors (SED) Project	$2,001,528.00	$8,944,714.00	5/27/2010	5/27/2014	Cost-plus-fixed-fee

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
SRI INTERNATIONAL	SRI International VBIED Counter-measures Project	$1,298,317.00	$2,999,037.00	7/8/2010	7/12/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
LOGOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Sensor, Data Fusion, & Decision Aids Project	$732,042.00	$2,609,676.00	3/14/2011	3/10/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION	Urban Tunnel Detection Project	$1,618,750.00	$1,618,750.00	7/30/2010	7/30/2013	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	Biometric Detector Project	$1,995,000.00	$1,995,000.00	10/4/2010	12/30/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	Joint Agro Defense Office (JADO) Project	$1,421,996.00	$1,421,996.00	9/15/2010	9/30/2012	Cost
KENTUCKY BIOPROCESSING, LLC	Agro Defense (Basic Research) Project	$430,225.00	$1,209,442.00	9/23/2010	5/31/2011	Fixed-price
AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	Insider Threat Detection Project	$869,417.00	$1,092,446.00	9/1/2010	2/28/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
DESIGN INTERACTIVE, INC.	Human Systems Research and Engineering Program	$247,631.00	$1,606,637.00	9/17/2010	9/30/2014	Cost-plus-fixed-fee

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all S&T contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: Please see the table below for a list of the Science and Technology Directorate's contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. This includes FY 2010 funds and prior year funds executed in FY 2010.

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORM VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE
CEIA USA, LLC	EXPLOSIVES DETECTION	$598,950.00	$598,950.00	11/9/2009	6/14/2010
B.C.B. INTERNATIONAL LTD	BOMB ASSESSMENT/ RENDER SAFE	$299,940.00	$299,940.00	11/3/2009	2/4/2010

Question: Please list all S&T SES bonuses provided in 2010 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER:

S&T SES Bonuses-2010		
Position Title	**Office**	**Amount**
Chief of Staff	Office of the Under Secretary	$ 8,986
Division Head, Command, Control, and Interoperability Division	Command, Control, and Interoperability Division	$ 0
Director, Test & Evaluations & Standards	Test & Evaluations & Standards	$ 15,489
Division Head, Infrastructure and Geophysical Division	Infrastructure and Geophysical Division	$ 13,166
Division Head, Borders and Maritime Security Division	Borders and Maritime Security Division	$ 13,077
Division Head, Chemical & Biological Division	Chemical & Biological Division	$ 8,778
Director of Transition	Transition	$ 8,718
Director of Innovation/HSARPA	Innovation/HSARPA	$13,478
Division Head, Human Factors Division	Human Factors Division	$13,478
Division Head, Explosives Division	Explosives Division	$ 8,695
Director, Strategy Policy and Budget Division	Strategy Policy and Budget Division	$ 17,970
Director, International Cooperative Programs Division	International Cooperative Programs Division	$ 0
Director, First Responders Division *	First Responders Division	N/A

* Employee who received N/A was not eligible for a bonus because the person did not have 90 days of service with S&T.

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2012 budget for bonuses for S&T political employees, SES employees, and non-SES employees.

ANSWER:

S&T 2012 Budget for Bonuses	
Category	**Amount of Money**
Political	$0 *
SES	$178,427
Non-SES	$1,404,338

*Political Appointees cannot receive awards.

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2010, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER:

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Office of the Under Secretary	GS	14/6	Bonus	$3,682
Office of the Under Secretary	GS	14/5	Bonus	$3,577
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$7,259**
Office of the Under Secretary	GS	13/01	Bonus	$2,671
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,671**
Office of the Under Secretary	GS	11/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$10,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$10,000**
Research	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,000**
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/9	Bonus	$8,000
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,335
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/7	Bonus	$2,970
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,332
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/4	Bonus	$4,208
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/4	Bonus	$4,084
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$36,599**
Office of National Laboratories	GS	14/7	Bonus	$2,385
Office of National Laboratories	GS	14/6	Bonus	$4,335
Office of National Laboratories	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,455
Office of National Laboratories	GS	14/6	Bonus	$3,481

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$12,656**
Office of University Programs	SL	00/00	Bonus	$7,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$7,500**
Office of University Programs	GS	15/8	QSI	$0
Office of University Programs	GS	15/6	Bonus	$3,610
Office of University Programs	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,229
Office of University Programs	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,208
Office of University Programs	GS	15/4	Bonus	$3,419
Office of University Programs	GS	15/2	Bonus	$3,836
Office of University Programs	GS	15/1	Bonus	$2,475
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**7**		**$21,777**
Counter-Improvised Explosives Devices	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Counter-Improvised Explosives Devices	GS	15/4	Bonus	$2,723
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$7,058**
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$7,500
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$7,000
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$5,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$19,500**
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,959
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$6,000
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$6,000
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,598
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$3,234
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,611
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,959
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$3,160

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,959
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,959
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$3,306
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,611
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**12**		**$55,356**
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	GS	14/05	Bonus	$3,577
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$7,680**
Transition	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Transition	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,723
Transition	GS	15/03	Bonus	$3,960
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$11,018**
Transition	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,335
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,335**
Transition	GS	12/05	Bonus	$2,546
Transition	GS	12/02	Bonus	$3,868
Transition	GS	12/02	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$6,414**
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,500
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,335
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,000
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,335
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**6**		**$24,840**
Operations Analysis Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$1,500
Operations Analysis Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$1,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$3,000**
Operations Analysis Division	GS	07/01	Bonus	$2,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,000**
Corporate Communication Division	SL	00/00	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Corporate Communication Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Corporate Communication Division	GS	15/03	Bonus	$3,960
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$8,295**
Corporate Communication Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Corporate Communication Division	GS	14/07	Bonus	$3,788
Corporate Communication Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$2,315
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$10,206**
Business Operations Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Business Operations Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$3,110
Business Operations Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,335
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$2,970
Business Operations Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208
Business Operations Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208
Business Operations Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$4,208
Business Operations Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$2,805
Business Operations Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$2,805
Business Operations Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208
Business Operations Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,723
Business Operations Division	GS	15/03	Bonus	$1,320
Business Operations Division	GS	15/01	Bonus	$1,238
Business Operations Division	GS	15/01	Bonus	$3,713
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**18**		**$59,191**
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Business Operations Division	GS	14/09	Bonus	$2,665
Business Operations Division	GS	14/08	Bonus	$3,200
Business Operations Division	GS	14/07	Bonus	$2,525
Business Operations Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$2,315
Business Operations Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$3,472
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,000
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$3,156

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$2,104
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$3,156
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,335
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$3,500
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,000
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,335
Business Operations Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**22**		**$67,278**
Business Operations Division	GS	13/09	Bonus	$1,128
Business Operations Division	GS	13/06	Bonus	$1,039
Business Operations Division	GS	13/04	Bonus	$1,959
Business Operations Division	GS	13/05	Bonus	$2,018
Business Operations Division	GS	13/03	Bonus	$2,849
Business Operations Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**6**		**$8,993**
Business Operations Division	GS	12/06	Bonus	$2,621
Business Operations Division	GS	12/03	Bonus	$2,396
Business Operations Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$1,497
Business Operations Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$1,497
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**	Bonus	**$8,011**
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,874
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,874
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,874
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$2,250
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,874
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$2,200
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$2,200
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,600
Business Operations Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,600
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**9**		**$17,346**
Business Operations Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$1,800
Business Operations Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$1,549

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Business Operations Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$1,300
Business Operations Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$1,033
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**7**		**$5,682**
International Cooperative Programs Division	SL	00/00	Bonus	$5,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$5,000**
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	14/06	Bonus	$3,682
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$3,472
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	14/03	Bonus	$0
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$3,262
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$10,416**
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	13/4	Bonus	$2,938
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	13/1	Bonus	$2,671
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$5,609**
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	12/1	Bonus	$2,246
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,246**
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	9/1	Bonus	$0
International Cooperative Programs Division	GS	9/1	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$0**
Interagency Programs Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$5,000
Interagency Programs Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$5,000**
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$2,957
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$3,110
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,335
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,335
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$2,166
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$3,506
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,335
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$4,084
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**10**		**$37,371**
Special Programs Division	SL	00/00	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
Special Programs Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Special Programs Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,332
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$8,667**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,335
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,335
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,335
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$2,888
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/05	QSI	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$4,335
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/03	Bonus	$4,335
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**11**		**$37,187**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,671
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/08	Bonus	$3,801
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/05	Bonus	$3,493
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$2,260
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$2,123
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	QSI	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$2,750
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$2,123
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$2,054
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**11**		**$25,275**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	13/04	Bonus	$2,938
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	13/02	Bonus	$4,335
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$890
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$1,500
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$2,000

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$11,663**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	12/02	Bonus	$1,547
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,547**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	11/05	Bonus	$2,500
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	11/02	Bonus	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,249
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$3,749**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	09/04	Bonus	$1,136
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,136**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	08/05	Bonus	$2,000
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	08/01	Bonus	$1,500
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	08/01	Bonus	N/A
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	08/01	Bonus	$1,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$5,000**
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,110
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/03	Bonus	$2,640
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,332
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,332
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,335
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,723
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$1,361
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/02	Bonus	$2,558
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**15**		**$55,609**
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	09/01	Bonus	$1,549
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,549**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	ST	1	Bonus	$5,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$5,000**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,335
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,332
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,332
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,332
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,208
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/02	Bonus	$3,836
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**12**		**$51,385**

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,103
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	14/03	Bonus	$3,367
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	14/03	Bonus	$3,367
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$3,262
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$14,099**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$2,671
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,671**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	12/04	Bonus	$2,471
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$2,246
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$4,717**
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$7,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$7,500**
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$3,053
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/08	QSI	$0
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$3,857
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$3,867
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$15,112**
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	14/08	Bonus	$2,595
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,595**
Explosives Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$5,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$5,000**
Explosives Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,110
Explosives Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Explosives Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,335
Explosives Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,335
Explosives Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$2,970
Explosives Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$2,888
Explosives Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$2,888
Explosives Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,723
Explosives Division	GS	15/03	QSI	$0

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Explosives Division	GS	15/02	Bonus	$1,000
Explosives Division	GS	15/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**11**		**$28,584**
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$7,500
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/01	Bonus	$0
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/02	Bonus	$5,000
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/03	Bonus	$7,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$19,500**
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,110
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/9	Bonus	$3,110
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$2,888
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/6	QSI	$0
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,208
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/4	QSI	$0
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/4	Bonus	$2,723
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/3	QSI	$0
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$3,960
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$0
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$2,558
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$4,335
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/2	QSI	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**20**		**$57,237**
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	14/4	Bonus	$2,315
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,315**
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$1,497
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,497**
Borders and Maritime Security Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$7,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$7,500**

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,110
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/7	QSI	$0
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,332
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,335
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/4	Bonus	$2,723
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$27,505**
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	14/3	Bonus	$3,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$3,500**
Human Factors Division	ST	1	Bonus	$5,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$5,000**
Human Factors Division	GS	15/9	Bonus	$2,333
Human Factors Division	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,335
Human Factors Division	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Human Factors Division	GS	15/7	Bonus	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,208
Human Factors Division	GS	15/4	Bonus	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$4,335
Human Factors Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$3,836
Human Factors Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$3,836
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**12**		**$27,218**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,110
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$1,555
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/9	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/9	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/8	Bonus	$2,993
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$2,912
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,335
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$2,912
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,247
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/4	Bonus	$2,669
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/4	Bonus	$2,669
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/3	Bonus	$3,883
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/1	Bonus	$3,640
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**19**		**$69,605**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$1,341
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,023
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,682
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$1,341
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,682
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,682
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$1,341
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,023
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/9	Bonus	$2,613
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$0
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$1,238
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$3,713
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$2,476
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$3,713
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,407
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/6	Bonus	$3,610
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/5	Bonus	$3,507
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/4	Bonus	$2,269
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/4	Bonus	$1,135
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/4	Bonus	$3,404
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/2	Bonus	$2,132

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/2	Bonus	$3,198
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/1	Bonus	$3,095
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/1	Bonus	$3,095
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**24**		**$61,720**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/9	Bonus	$2,211
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/7	Bonus	$3,142
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/7	Bonus	$1,047
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/6	Bonus	$2,037
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/6	Bonus	$2,037
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/5	Bonus	$1,979
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/4	Bonus	$1,920
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**7**		**$14,373**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	12/6	Bonus	$1,713
Transportation Security Labs	GS	12/2	Bonus	$1,517
Transportation Security Labs	GS	**2**		**$3,230**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	11/8	Bonus	$2,266
Transportation Security Labs	GS	11/6	Bonus	$1,429
Transportation Security Labs	GS	11/4	Bonus	$2,021
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$5,716**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	9/7	Bonus	$1,822
Transportation Security Labs	GS	9/7	Bonus	$1,215
Transportation Security Labs	GS	9/6	Bonus	$591
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$3,628**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	8/4	Bonus	$1,008
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,008**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,335
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,335
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	15/4	Bonus	$4,232
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$12,902**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/7	Bonus	$1,308
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/7	Bonus	$3,925
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,544
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,544
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/5	Bonus	$2,471
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/4	Bonus	$3,598
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/4	Bonus	$3,598
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/3	Bonus	$3,489
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/2	Bonus	$2,253

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**9**		**$25,730**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/9	Bonus	$2,337
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/5	Bonus	$3,137
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/3	Bonus	$2,952
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/3	Bonus	$2,952
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/2	Bonus	$2,860
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/2	Bonus	$2,860
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/1	Bonus	$2,768
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	**7**		**$19,866**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/10	Bonus	$2,017
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/9	Bonus	$1,965
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/8	Bonus	$2,871
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/7	Bonus	$931
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/6	Bonus	$1,810
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/2	Bonus	$2,405
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/2	Bonus	$2,405
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/1	Bonus	$2,328
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$16,732**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	9/8	Bonus	$1,320
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,320**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	8/1	Bonus	$1,453
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**	Bonus	**$1,453**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/5	Bonus	$998
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/5	Bonus	$1,685
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/4	Bonus	$1,997
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/4	Bonus	$998
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/3	Bonus	$1,435
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/3	Bonus	$1,560
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/2	Bonus	$915
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/2	Bonus	$1,373
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$10,961**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	5/2	Bonus	$874
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$874**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	15/10	Bonus	$1,555
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	15/9	Bonus	$3,110

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,335
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	15/6	Bonus	$1,453
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,232
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$14,685**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	14/9	Bonus	$1,345
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	14/7	Bonus	$3,925
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	14/7	Bonus	$1,962
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	14/7	Bonus	$2,544
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	14/5	Bonus	$2,471
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	14/3	Bonus	$3,137
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**6**		**$15,384**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	13/10	Bonus	$1,199
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	13/8	Bonus	$3,414
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	13/6	Bonus	$1,882
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	13/1	Bonus	$2,768
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$9,263**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	12/10	Bonus	$1,009
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	12/9	Bonus	$2,948
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	12/8	Bonus	$1,914
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	12/8	Bonus	$957

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	12/7	Bonus	$931
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	12/1	Bonus	$2,328
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**6**		**$10,087**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	11/10	Bonus	$673
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	11/10	Bonus	$841
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	11/9	Bonus	$1,597
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$3,111**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	9/10	Bonus	$695
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	9/5	Bonus	$588
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$1,283**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	8/10	Bonus	$1,889
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,889**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	7/8	Bonus	$1,618
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,618**
The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	GS	6/10	Bonus	$512
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$512**

Question 20: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by S&T political employees for travel in 2010. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

Traveler Name	Purpose	Destination	Paid Amount
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Escorting U/S on Lab Site Visit. Mission Critical	KANSAS CITY, MO	$637.52
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Support to the Under Secretary's mission critical trip to NY to visit customers (Port Authority and NYPD) and NUSTL.	NEW YORK CITY-ALL BOROUGH, NY	$974.88

Traveler Name	Purpose	Destination	Paid Amount
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Mission critical visit in advance of U/S presentation at MIT Lincoln Lab conference, site visit of 3 S&T projects.	LEXINGTON, MA	$703.69
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Mission critical support to U/S for tour of SW border, program visits	COLLEGE STATION, TX	$1,711.78
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Mission critical trip to the UK to assist U/S O'Toole with the JLG conference	LONDON, UK	$3,124.13
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Mission critical: Attend Innovation Demands Boldness -- A New Workshop Series on Innovation in Science and Technology - Arizona State University	SCOTTSDALE, AZ	$1,459.58
TOTAL FOR MATTHEW BRENNAN			**$8,611.58**
Traveler Name	Purpose	Destination	Paid Amount
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical: Under Secretary will tour proposed Lab site and meet with Senators and other officials.	KANSAS CITY, MO	$710.35
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical: Working meetings/tour New York Police Department facilities (WTC Site Tour, Including PATH Resilient Tunnel Construction; NYPD Lower Manhattan Security Initiative Coordination Center, etc.)	NEW YORK, NY	$557.82
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical: Trip to UK to visit S&T Interests.	LONDON, UK	$9,711.91
TARA O'TOOLE	Tour southern borders and meetings with Representative Chet Edwards and visit Texas A&M University. Mission Critical trip to SW Border Interests.	COLLEGE STATION, TX	$1,719.91
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical visit to FLETC to further S&T interests.	JACKSONVILLE, FL	$1,178.08
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical to Attend Bioscience and Biosecurity Priorities Conference	CHICAGO, IL	$759.72
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical: Tour Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and meeting with Dr. Brian Arthur on July 21	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	$820.79
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical: Trip to the United Kingdom to support Dep Sec Lute in meetings	LONDON, UK	$6,906.56

Traveler Name	Purpose	Destination	Paid Amount
TARA O'TOOLE	Mission critical: Attend Innovation Demands Boldness: A New Workshop Series on Innovation in Science and Technology - Arizona State University.	SCOTTSDALE, AZ	$1,171.52
TARA O'TOOLE	This document was automatically created because the original document was canceled and there were transaction fees associated with it.	SINGAPORE, UK	$35.59
TARA O'TOOLE	Local Travel	Local Travel	$35.23
TARA O'TOOLE	Local Travel	Local Travel	$21.23
TARA O'TOOLE	Local Travel	Local Travel	$45.23
TARA O'TOOLE	Local Travel	Local Travel	$77.93
TARA O'TOOLE	Local Travel	Local Travel	$59.23
TOTAL FOR TARA O'TOOLE			**$26, 785.62**

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within S&T by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER:

Summary of S&T Unobligated Prior Year Balances As of April 18, 2011

		Unobligated		**Total**	
		Commitments	**Uncommitted**	**Unobligated**	
FY 2003		0	1,055,286	1,055,286	
FY 2004		0	1,762,041	1,762,041	
FY 2005		0	1,945,840	1,945,840	
FY 2006		0	7,047,594	7,047,594	
FY 2007		285,346	3,848,007	4,133,353	
FY 2008		429,030	6,132,211	6,561,241	
FY 2009		7,839,643	32,060,257	39,899,900	

Summary of S&T Unobligated Prior Year Balances As of April 18, 2011					
FY 2010		26,346,880	8,010,084	34,356,964	
Total FY 2003-2010		34,900,899**	61,861,320*	96,762,219	

*The FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act includes a rescission of $60,600,000, which will be taken from uncommitted funds. We estimate that at least $1-2 million must remain to avoid Anti Deficiency Act violations as prior year contracts are closed out.
** The remaining funds have been committed and contract actions are taking place. Those funds will be obligated within the next six months.

Question: H.R. 1 included a substantial, half-billion dollar cut to S&T. If anything, this demonstrated that many Members place a relatively lower priority on the Directorate's work when compared to other Components. What is S&T doing to improve communications about its research work and to demonstrate the Directorate's contributions to the homeland security mission?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is going to focus both on making sure that current projects are communicated more effectively, and that future projects strengthen America's security and resiliency by continuing to provide innovative technology solutions for the Homeland Security Enterprise. S&T has found many projects are presented by performers to its customers with no acknowledgement of S&T's funding and guidance. To overcome this, S&T is implementing contractual language that will require performers to acknowledge our investments in their presentations and on prototype devices.

To ensure that our internal and external customers fully understand the services and solutions S&T can provide, S&T has begun to improve our Integrated Product Team (IPT) process, and created the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group (FRG). The goal of FRG is to consolidate S&T's engagement with the emergency preparedness and response community within one organizational unit so as to gain visibility and coordination on all first responder efforts. The changes to the IPT process will be designed to increase the level of component's participation in selection of our projects and select projects which have greater strategic value. By doing this, we expect to have more impactful transitions that our customers will want to speak about publicly. To better inform and interact with Congress, S&T is placing a renewed focus on industry days, demonstration activities with DHS components, and briefings and roundtables at both staffer and representative levels.

Question: S&T is currently working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to use existing high-frequency surface wave radars (HFSWRs) on U.S. coasts to detect small vessels. By leveraging radars used to measures ocean waves and currents for the purposes of closing or mitigating a vulnerable pathway into the United States, S&T could potentially save taxpayer dollars and provide a substantial homeland security benefit to the United States. Please describe:

(1) the status of this effort

ANSWER: The first real time High-Frequency Surface Wave Radar (HFSWR) vessel detection process is currently being tested using an HFSWR that is operated by the Rutgers University. This test is evaluating newly improved real-time detection algorithms. These algorithms have recently been converted to run in real-time as part of the Navy Littoral Expeditionary Autonomous Power Buoy (LEAP) program. Vessel detection software development to refine position reports and to incorporate multi-static radar detections is currently underway as part of LEAP. LEAP has also delivered sample data files and data format descriptions to enable the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to develop small vessel location software. S&T will use quantitative results of evaluations to provide feedback for refinement of vessel detection algorithms. S&T will also use these quantitative results to determine how initial vessel position data generated by HFSWR will be used in the production of vessel reports.

In 2012, S&T will conduct field testing of an operational data fusion engine to determine performance of maritime vessel track fusion at the unclassified level. This capability should produce vessel tracks using vessel position reports generated by newly developed near real-time (HFSWR) vessel detection software, with distribution to users at the unclassified level. This new prototype capability will also serve as a data source for other maritime domain awareness applications operating at higher security levels.

(2) The Directorate's assessment of the potential impact of this capability—e.g. to what degree would this address the small vessel security threat? Would this be a 100 percent solution or useful only in certain areas of the U.S. coast?

ANSWER: HFSWR follows the ocean surface and can detect vessels over the visible horizon. Vessels detected must exceed a critical height of at least a quarter of a wavelength high; that is approximately 3 to 6 meters for vessels of interest. Additional sensors including acoustic sensors will allow detection of vessels smaller than this critical height.

Effectiveness of HFSWR also depends on the extent of coverage. There are currently areas of the U.S. coast that have no HFSWR coverage. The proposed National HF Radar Plan, led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, provides a path to nearly 100 percent coverage of U.S. coastal waters with the exception of some parts of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Caribbean through the addition of 208 radars over a five year period.

The S&T Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement project will conduct additional technology developments of appropriately screened and selected sensors, including acoustic sensors that address key capability shortfalls for small vessel tracking (both cooperative and non-cooperative) by improving the probability of detection and enabling future capabilities for automatic target detection and recognition algorithms.

(3) The timeline in which the Directorate envisions research, development, and deployment of this capability.

ANSWER: In 2011, S&T plans to develop software that uses HFSWR position data to produce vessel reports near real-time and conduct a test to assess our capability to detect small vessels. S&T also plans to develop an unclassified data fusion engine to network near real-time vessel position reports generated by newly developed vessel detection algorithms that will, upon successful demonstration and assessment, ultimately operate on the existing NOAA HFSWR network. In FY 2011, S&T plans to demonstrate real-time bi-static HF Radar vessel detections at the New York Harbor entrance site, augmenting the LEAP program work.

In 2012, S&T will conduct field testing of the data fusion engine to determine its ability to fuse maritime tracks at the unclassified level, to produce vessel tracks using vessel position reports generated by newly developed near real-time vessel detection software, and to distribute these to users at the unclassified level. This new prototype capability will also serve as a data source for other maritime domain awareness applications operating at higher security levels.

The system will be delivered to the U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Intelligence Fusion Center, Atlantic in Dam Neck, VA within 24 months.

Question: The Navy is funding development of a "littoral sensor grid" using buoys equipped with multiple sensors to detect water and weather patterns as well as radiation. Is S&T engaged in any collaboration with this research to support homeland security missions that might use such platforms?

ANSWER: Yes, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is collaborating with the Navy Littoral Expeditionary Autonomous Power (LEAP) Buoy program. LEAP is leveraging S&T technical developments including the High Frequency Surface Wave Radar (HFSWR) vessel detection algorithms and the Shipboard Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Radar Contact Reporting (SARCR) system. SARCR is an S&T project that uses equipment installed on commercial or U.S Coast Guard (USCG) vessels to collect and send radar and AIS data back to collection centers via satellite.

S&T will provide LEAP developers with quantitative ground truth for testing and improving HFSWR vessel detection. S&T will use HFSWR vessel position data generated by LEAP shore stations in conjunction with the LEAP prototype buoy for its first HFSWR network. This HFSWR network will consist of several HFSWR shore stations and a single HFSWR equipped buoy and will not have any environmental sensors in its first deployment although there is power and space reserved for the later inclusion of additional payloads including environmental sensors. This buoy is currently in fabrication and is expected to be deployed off the New Jersey coast in late June or early July.

The S&T Coastal Surveillance System (CSS) pilot expands on the Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement (PCSI) project to enable: 1) Additional technical developments that address key capability shortfalls for improving the probability of detection for cooperative and uncooperative small vessel tracking and enabling future capabilities for automatic target detection and recognition algorithms; 2) An expanded pilot project to include international partners in the leverage of domestic commercial and civil space-based Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.

This CSS project will field one or more new technologies for operational use by DHS Operating Components. S&T will partner closely with U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and other DHS/Department of Defense (DOD) agency Command and Control (C2) efforts including the USCG Interagency Operations Center acquisition project and Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Operations Center Phase B Modernization for S&T to deliver an effective and affordable system. The payoff for DHS Operating Components is a new unclassified common operating picture for DHS, DOD, and Intelligence Fusion Centers and other operational commands.

Question: Please describe the status of S&T's efforts to develop "checkpoint of the future" technology that would allow for the non-invasive detection of explosives.

ANSWER: The "checkpoint of the future" refers to the goal of being able to non-intrusively detect all passenger-borne security threats to aviation security in a fashion that allows rapid and cost-effective throughput of passengers and carry-on bags, while safeguarding passenger privacy and comfort. There is likely no technological "silver bullet" that will achieve this goal. We face adaptive adversaries who continually probe for vulnerabilities to exploit, and an evolving spectrum of explosive types and operational applications.

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) Directorate is working in close collaboration with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) on several projects designed to improve the performance of existing screening technologies, develop new technologies, and to improve and institute behavior-based approaches which would incrementally improve aviation security while improving the passenger experience and reducing the life cycle costs of aviation security screening systems. Current checkpoint screening technologies are operated independent of each other, resulting in substantial labor and training costs for TSA aviation checkpoint security operations. The integration of multiple screening technologies into a single, fully connected screening system would reduce labor costs, and improve throughput. It would also support a more risk-based approach to aviation checkpoint security by increasing system flexibility and efficiency. In addition to improving checkpoint screening performance in a combined system approach, advanced checkpoint screening technologies must effectively detect homemade explosives (HME) which are characterized by a broader range of chemical and physical properties than commercial and military explosives threats. S&T is continuing to support the goal of the checkpoint of the future through development and testing of enhanced security screening technologies suitable for use in an integrated checkpoint screening system. These projects include:

The Next Generation Passenger Checkpoint Project develops an aviation checkpoint system architecture that supports the integrating personnel and carry-on screening technologies into a combined checkpoint screening system to improve threat detection performance, reduce screener workload and false alarm rates, and improve passenger experience by providing a more seamless, less intrusive passenger screening process. In collaboration with TSA, this project investigates approaches to combining current and future separate screening technologies and systems into a more unified checkpoint security system. In FY 2011, the project will complete development and an initial evaluation of a next-generation checkpoint detection system that integrates multiple screening technologies onto a single screener display. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver the first version of an integrated checkpoint framework to TSA incorporating standard data formats, interoperability, and remote screening capabilities.

The Automated Carry-On Detection Project develops improved screening technologies to enhance detection performance and automate screening for explosives and concealed weapons at aviation checkpoints. In FY 2011, the project will test and deliver a prototype shoe-screening system capable of detecting explosives hidden in passengers' shoes in order to alleviate the need for passengers to remove their shoes at aviation checkpoints. In FY 2012, the project will evaluate detection algorithms for improved detection of liquid explosives in carry-on baggage at the checkpoint to reduce the need for separate screening of liquids at the checkpoint.

The Automatic Threat Recognition Project develops and evaluates automated target recognition (ATR) detection software for Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) with the goal of improving automatic and reliable detection of threats on passengers, reducing the need for human screener interpretation of AIT images. The development of improved ATR software will improve detection capabilities, lower false alarm rates and reduce image privacy concerns in AIT passenger screening systems. In FY 2011, the project will develop advanced threat recognition algorithms to improve threat detection and reduce false alarm rates for AIT. In FY 2012, the project plans to perform laboratory assessments of advanced image processing algorithms for improved threat detection by AIT at reduced false alarm rates reducing screener labor costs and the need for passenger pat downs.

The Explosives Trace Detection Project develops advanced capabilities to detect explosives (including HMEs) through improved trace sampling and detection technologies. In FY 2010, the project conducted third party testing of a bench-top non-contact trace detection system. In FY 2011, the project delivered a prototype swab-based mass spectrometry system for checkpoint explosive trace detection (ETD) applications. With lessons learned from these initial systems, the technology will be enhanced for improved detection and throughput and lower maintenance costs. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition production ready mass spectrometer trace detection systems for TSA checkpoint applications. The qualification of advanced explosives trace detection (ETD) systems based on mass spectrometry will provide greatly improved detection of homemade explosives and reduce false alarm rates.

The Magnetic Vision Innovative Prototype (MagViz) Rapid Liquid Component Detector Project develops and evaluates a novel security technology of ultra-low field Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technology for screening of liquid explosives in carry-on baggage with the goal alleviating the need for separate screening of liquids. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated MagViz's capability to screen segregated liquids (without the 3-1-1 bag constraint) at a depth of 22 cm in a laboratory environment. The project also tested its first Bottled Liquid Scanner (BLS) prototype at the Albuquerque Airport in September 2010. In FY 2011, the project will initiate development of two, more refined BLS systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate two new BLS prototypes in the laboratory leading to an operational demonstration and qualified product testing of commercial systems in FY 2013.

Question: What does the Directorate see as the most critical cyber security challenges to tackle for DHS in the coming years?

ANSWER: Evaluating research from a large number of academic and industry experts, the Science and Technology Directorate has released *A Roadmap for Cybersecurity Research.* The intent of this document is to provide detailed research and development agendas for the future relating to 11 hard problem areas in cyber security.. The areas are:

1. Scalable trustworthy systems (including system architectures and requisite development methodology)
2. Enterprise-level metrics (including measures of overall system trustworthiness)
3. System evaluation life cycle (including approaches for sufficient assurance)
4. Combating insider threats
5. Combating malware and botnets
6. Global-scale identity management
7. Survivability of time-critical systems
8. Situational understanding and attack attribution
9. Provenance (relating to information, systems, and hardware)
10. Privacy-aware security
11. Usable security

In addition, the Office of Science and Technology Policy's Federal Cyber Security R&D Strategic Plan identified several research topics considered critical to tackle over the coming years. These include Cyber Economics, Digital Provenance, Hardware-enabled Trust, Moving Target Defense, Nature-Inspired Cyber Health, Designed-in-Assurance, Science of Cyber Security, and Transition to Practice.

Question: S&T currently provides a "faux internet" test bed to let Federal partners and the private sector test cyber security technology in a realistic web-based environment, without the risk of introducing real cyber security threats to the internet. Please describe the overall costs of this activity, its utility so far, and S&T's plans for the project in the coming year.

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) Defense Technology Experimental Research (DETER) test bed is an experimental test facility that supports cyber security research and development by a wide range of academic, industry and government researchers. In operation since 2004, DETER has continued to evolve as threats have changed. It provides the infrastructure for studying Internet cyber security issues, including botnets, worm propagation and defense, and denial-of-service defenses that protect Internet websites against attack. DETER is also being used to evaluate enhancements to underlying Internet technologies in order to improve security, including protection against attacks on the routing protocols and on the DNS (naming service), that are essential to daily Internet operation.

Since 2003, S&T has spent $19 million supporting the development, operation, and enhancement of the DETER test bed. In those nine years, over 200 technologies have been developed using the testing infrastructure provided by the DETER test bed. There are over 2,000 users of DETER and its ability to provide an emulated network with hundreds of computers has allowed companies to evaluate prototypes and demonstrate early capabilities to potential customers. Work is underway to allow for networks as large as tens of thousands of nodes to be emulated. This is critical as the scale of threats, such as botnets, continues to increase.

In addition to its research mission, the DETER test bed has provided students, universities, colleges, and 2-year schools an opportunity to conduct hands-on learning exercises. DETER is currently used by over 400 students per semester. These exercises help prepare a well-equipped and educated cyber workforce. They are shared amongst teaching institutions, allowing smaller schools access to the same facilities and course material as top-tier institutions.

This project results in an increased focus on the science of cyber security, specifically the concept of creating tools for cyber science, which will lead to advances in cyber security. These new technologies have been applied to multi-party experiments, including a 10,000-node botnet. Over the coming year, S&T will invest in advanced cyber security test bed technologies to:

(1) Support more efficient and effective experimentation by better integrating with popular software tools for development and experimentation.
(2) Expand the availability and access of the DETER test bed through Federation-enabling software while creating additional DETER test bed clusters at several sites. These sites interlink to collectively support the requirements of the entire user community.

Develop technologies enabling additional rigor and scale in cyber security experiments. These software technologies combine new forms of virtualization and abstract emulation with monitoring and analysis techniques to ensure that experiments may be conducted at greater scale, with applicability to a broader range of network or cyber-physical systems, and with more realistic modeling of information visibility and operator responses.

Question: You have requested a 25 percent cut for university programs in FY12 from FY10, from $49 million to $36 million. Are these programs underperforming? What is the rationale behind this cut? And how would you rate the contribution of university programs to S&T's mission overall?

ANSWER: The FY 2012 decrease is a result of an overall reduction of 11 percent to the Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) discretionary research and development since FY 2010. The reduction affected almost every program within S&T. It represents hard choices and a prioritization of funding to meet the most immediate DHS mission needs. The decrease will reduce funding to all areas within the Office of University Programs. The Centers of Excellence (COEs), Minority Serving Institutions and Scholarship and Fellowship programs are absorbing a share of these cuts. The reductions will result in fewer students being trained in homeland security-related science, engineering and mathematics disciplines.

In the future, it will impact the number of qualified personnel to address the country's long-term homeland-security related science and technology needs.

S&T's university programs have successfully contributed to S&T's mission since the inception of the program. Some examples of S&T's university programs contributions include:

- A direct result of engagement by DHS components and other partners, the COEs have produced more than 70 tools, technologies and knowledge products for use across the homeland security enterprise. Of these, approximately 45 are being piloted or used by operators in DHS, other Federal, State or local (first responder) agencies.
- In addition to developing tools, technologies and knowledge products, S&T's university programs – the COEs, S&T scholarships and fellowships, and Minority Serving Institution programs – have educated and trained nearly 2,800 university students in DHS mission-relevant science and engineering fields, fostering the next generation of homeland security experts.
- The COEs also have provided countless high-tech training and educational opportunities to DHS personnel and first responders.

Question: The FY12 budget reduces funding for University Programs by about 25% from the FY10 level, including in Education Programs and Minority Serving Institutions. What impact will these reductions have in the number of scholarships and internships, and specifically in the number of students who are being prepared to enter scientific research and study in areas of interest to DHS?

ANSWER: Within the FY 2012 budget request level, the Science and Technology Directorate's Office of University Programs (OUP) will eliminate the individual Scholarship and Fellowship Program, make one less award under the Scientific Leadership Award Program for Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), and support 200 fewer students through the Centers of Excellences (COE).

In comparison, in FY 2010, OUP's Scholarship and Fellowship Program made awards to 23 individuals and the Scientific Leadership Award Program for MSIs made eight awards (on average supporting five students and one faculty member each). In FY 2010, COE programs supported approximately 800 students.

Question: The FY12 budget request proposes significant changes in the way S&T structures its budget. Currently, each of the Directorate's research and development thrusts have their own budget account, but you propose to combine them into a single large account labeled "Research, Development, and Innovation." Please explain the rationale behind this change. How would the Directorate ensure sufficient transparency in how it managed funding across different projects and mission "thrust areas", and keep Congress informed of your S&T priorities and possible program changes? How would S&T ensure that the Department would not reprioritize hundreds of millions of dollars in research funding without informing and consulting Congress?

ANSWER: The proposed new budget structure is shown below. This aligns all core research and development activities in one account, Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI), and other supporting activities in separate accounts. The proposed budget provides details of funding down to the program level in a structure that is much more informative than the previous structure.

We believe the proposed Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) budget categories are better aligned with DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) priorities and with the actual work of S&T than are previous budget categories. The RDI account provides better transparency of what the S&T is doing than did the previous structure by grouping projects technical activity areas. The purpose of an individual project will now be apparent by where it is in the budget. It also makes the budget organizationally neutral. The old budget structure was tied to a particular organizational structure. The new structure is tied to enduring S&T research areas that allow the organization to evolve without affecting the budget. Further, the old structure tied to individual S&T Divisions had a tendency to lead to stove-piped projects rather than seeking multidisciplinary solutions that generally address the root cause of a problem rather than a symptom of a problem.

As to ensuring that Congress has oversight of S&T activities, S&T will continue to provide the Committee with the Tracking R&D Execution Adjustments report (as required in the FY 2010 Homeland Security Appropriation Act) that will present an overview of program changes.

Research, Development and Innovation Account Structure

- **Border Security R&D**
  - Land Border Security
  - Maritime Border Security
  - Cargo Security
- **CBRNE Defense R&D**
  - Bioagent Threat Assessment
  - Bioagent Detection
  - Chemical Threat Assessment
  - Chemical Detection
  - Explosives Threat Assessment
  - Explosives Detection
  - Rad/Nuc Threat Assessment
  - Rad/Nuc Detection
- **Cyber Security R&D**
  - Cyber Security
- **Counter Terrorist R&D**
  - Hostile Behavior Predict, Detect and Defeat
  - Identity Management
- **Disaster Resilience R&D**
  - Information Sharing, Analysis and Interoperability
  - Natural Disaster Threat Assessment

Natural Disaster Detection
Natural Disaster Resiliency
First Responder Capability
Bioagent Attack Resiliency
Chemical Attack Resiliency
Explosives Attack Resiliency
Rad/Nuc Resiliency

- **Apex**
  STORE (Science and Technology Operational Research and Enhancement Program)

Each area within the new budget structure provides a better definition of the focus of the type of work that S&T does to support our partners and customers.

Question: S&T has many access points for private industry; nonetheless, there continue to be inquiries about how to sell ideas and technology to DHS. Could you briefly describe what steps S&T is taking to enhance its connections with private sector technology and science?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) relies heavily on information, ideas, and technologies developed by the private sector, including industry, universities, research and development laboratories, and international partners. In order to more effectively engage these communities, S&T created the Research and Development Partnerships Group (RDP) which is intended to provide the private sector with easy access to the information on DHS needs, while enabling S&T program managers to make connections across the entire horizon of R&D in government, academia, the private sector, and abroad.

S&T has invited private industry to submit ideas for technologies and knowledge products through its Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program and Long Range Broad Agency Announcement (LRBAA). Both of these efforts call for solutions to the full expanse of DHS needs, allowing a wide array of companies an opportunity to work with S&T. S&T has also created a Full Response Package that provides background information on engaging with DHS, information on the many partnership and business opportunities available to the private sector, and links to numerous books, articles, and resources that S&T has published on requirements generation and fostering public-private partnerships.

Additionally, S&T is placing renewed focus on "technology foraging." Technology foraging refers to a complex process of using many different sources to seek out technologies that are already in use or in late stages of development, and adopting these technologies for new purposes, new environmental conditions, or at new scales. We plan to institutionalize technology foraging "best practices" to ensure we harvest the best technologies at the lowest cost, and in the timeliest manner possible. One example of how S&T has begun engaging with the private sector is our new partnership with In-Q-Tel. Through this partnership, In-Q-Tel will help S&T rapidly identify near-term technologies, including those developed by small businesses which do not normally work with the federal government, to further the DHS mission.

Question: The Intelligence Community works through a nonprofit entity, In-Q-Tel, to help bring private sector technology to address national security needs. Its CEO testified before this Subcommittee several years ago, and I understand S&T plans to partner with them. Please describe the nature of that engagement and your expectations for it. In what research areas does S&T plan to engage In-Q-Tel?

ANSWER: DHS, through the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), became In-Q-Tel's newest partner agency in late 2010. S&T is incorporating In-Q-Tel S&T's technology foraging efforts and will use In-Q-Tel's expertise to more rapidly deliver innovations to DHS end-users in the field. S&T is connecting its technical experts with In-Q-Tel and DHS components to identify needs and projects. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has been working with In-Q-Tel since 2007, and S&T will incorporate lessons learned from that program. S&T is coordinating its investment strategy with TSA and providing technical expertise to assist with their investments. In addition to TSA, S&T and In-Q-Tel are building connections with other DHS partners such as the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Secret Service. Most In-Q-Tel investments combine funds from more than one partner agency, allowing S&T to leverage significant investments from the Intelligence Community (IC). This new research and development model will complement existing S&T projects by providing alternative solutions to increase competition and mitigate risk, addressing a component need in an area where the IC has made investments but that is outside S&T's current focus, and using In-Q-Tel to solve component problems by adapting commercial technologies.

In-Q-Tel's focus on rapidly adapting commercial technologies by investing in innovative startup companies has proven successful since its inception in 1999. Many of these small companies are not traditional government performers. Therefore, by working with In-Q-Tel, S&T is able to expand DHS's access to new technologies. In-Q-Tel is supporting S&T across the entire DHS mission space including, but not limited to, DNA-based human identification, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives detection, cyber security, and forensic analysis.

Question: The FY12 request moves transformational R&D for nuclear and radiological detection from the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) to S&T. What differences will this bring about, and how will it improve the focus and quality of research into developing new detection technology—and how will S&T work with DNDO and operating agencies to ensure technology gets fielded as soon as possible?

ANSWER: The proposal to move the Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) program back under the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) reduces duplicative efforts in program management and support. The move also consolidates Chemical, Biological, and Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) research under S&T, which serves as the research and development (R&D) expertise for homeland security. Unifying CBRNE research within S&T will create a better environment for R&D coordination in support of the DHS mission. Currently, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) runs the Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) Integrated Product Team (IPT), which handles issues associated with the transfer of technology developed by TAR to other directorates in DNDO and issues associated with the formation of TAR projects to fill gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). S&T has representation on the TAR IPT. The function and membership of the TAR IPT will remain intact after the transfer of TAR to S&T. This will be documented in a Memorandum of Understanding between DNDO and S&T.

Question: For transformational research and development, please provide a table showing how much funding DNDO is spending in fiscal year 2011 and that S&T is requesting in fiscal year 2012 for detection materials, passive detection, active detection, systems integration, new projects, and continuation of projects. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2011 and 2012.

ANSWER: The table below shows the requested information for FY 2011 and FY 2012. Please note these are planned amounts and the FY 2011 data will change once the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) completes its implementation of the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act. New starts in FY 2011 have not yet been mapped into FY 2012 categories because the projects are not scheduled to be selected until July 2011. Systems integration is an important, integral component of any project and those costs are difficult to separate from the overall project cost. Systems integration is also not a separate category of research for Transformational and Applied Research (TAR).

Category	FY 2011	FY 2012
Materials	$ 11.6	$ 10.3
Passive Detection	$ 36.3	$ 32.8
Active Detection	$ 18.2	$ 15.5
Systems Integration	N/A	N/A
New Projects	$ 28.4	$ 31.5
Continuation of Projects	$ 80.6	$ 77.5

The key milestones used to build the FY 2012 budget are shown below. The FY 2011 milestones are being re-base lined to account for the impacts of the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act. By far the biggest effect of the Act was that TAR was not able to begin its Response and Recovery (R&R) program in FY 2011 and the effect of that on FY 2012 is still being evaluated. Hence, the milestones associated with R&R are removed from the list below.

Key FY 2012 Milestones by Program Area

Basic Research Program
- Conduct an annual grantees conference
- Provide support to 8 new graduate students
- Award 7-8 new fundamental research grants to Universities
- Provide advances in nanostructered scintillator materials for gamma-ray sensing
- Assess potential of several new semiconductor materials for gamma-ray sensing

- Develop models and algorithms to support capability-based enhancements to the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture

Exploratory Research Program

- Conduct annual solicitation for exploratory research in novel nuclear detection and counter-nuclear terrorism technology supporting 10 new efforts
- Determine best-performers in semiconductor-based neutron detection utilizing boron or lithium conversion layers and support transition to hand-held devices
- Determine best-performers in large area and volume He-3 replacement technologies and advance to field characterization pilot
- Demonstrate proof of concept for first generation arrayed avalanche photodiodes as a novel photon-conversion device for scintillator detectors
- Demonstrate monitoring technology that uses fused gamma imaging and video data
- Demonstrate proof of concept for machine learning that utilizes portal monitor, hand-held radionuclide ID and tariff data
- Demonstrate a second generation microcalorimeter with larger effective area and volume for alpha spectroscopy

Near Term Research Program

- Complete cost benefit analysis (CBA) to support technology transition of the Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR) project
- Complete characterization and evaluation (C&E) of Intelligent Radiation Sensing System (IRSS)
- Complete critical design review (CDR) phase of the Long Range Airborne standoff detection project
- Initiate new Near Term Research project and complete preliminary design review

Question: For transformational research and development, please provide a table showing how much DNDO plans to spend in fiscal year 2011 on academic research initiatives, and what S&T proposes, with key milestones, for fiscal year 2012.

ANSWER: The Basic Research Program (BRP), which was originally called the Academic Research Initiative (ARI), requested $18.9 million in FY 2011 and $16.4 million in FY 2012. For FY 2012, the BRP plans to meet milestones in the academic arena of holding an annual grantees conference; providing support to eight new graduate students; and awarding at least seven new fundamental research grants to universities.

Question: For transformational research and development, please provide a table showing how much DNDO expects to spend in fiscal year 2011 for advanced technology demonstrations of intelligent personal radiation locator and advanced standoff technology, and how much S&T is requesting, with key milestones, in fiscal year 2012.

ANSWER: The Intelligent Personal Radiation Locator (IPRL) Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD) completed in FY 2010. It does not require any funds in FY 2011 or FY 2012. The Stand-Off Radiation Detection System (SORDS) advanced technology demonstration completed device characterization in FY 2010. The SORDS final report is to be completed in FY 2011. The SORDS project requires $180,000 in FY 2011 and no funding in FY 2012.

Question: Deleted by Committee staff

Question: DNDO has been working to cultivate new research talent in a field where there is a generation gap in such subject matter experts. Could this move discourage recruitment efforts by delinking research from the active efforts to deploy nuclear detection architecture and build forensic capacity?

ANSWER: No. The key is maintaining the link connecting the DHS research community with academia, and in particular with the nuclear physics and radiochemistry fields. As the transfer of Transformational and Applied Research Directorate moves forward, The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) will continue to work together to ensure expertise is available for both groups' missions. This link ensures that our partners in academia will have exposure to all radiological and nuclear efforts. S&T's Office of University Programs and DNDO's education programs have shared information and had several discussions about how best to work together.

Question: A GAO report released in March highlighted worrisome redundancies in Federal research spending. One area in particular was the extraordinary amount of money being spent to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs). GAO noted a lack of coordination among Federal bodies doing this kind of research. I understand S&T has begun to coordinate with DOD on these efforts, for which I commend the Directorate. Please elaborate on that coordination. But more importantly, what is being done overall to ensure that S&T is leveraging the research of other agencies and not duplicating work that is already being done elsewhere?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) coordinates closely with other Federal research agencies to avoid duplication of efforts. S&T partners with the Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Health and Human Services, National Science Foundation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Federal Aviation Administration, and several intelligence agencies on a number of research and development (R&D) projects.

Specifically, S&T has coordinated with various agencies, including DOD components, to mutually leverage R&D to counter improvised explosive devices (C-IED). Examples of collaboration include:

- The Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) joined S&T as a program sponsor of the Standoff Technology Integration and Demonstration Program. S&T is leveraging JIEDDO's resources for the development and testing of an integrated architecture for standoff screening of persons approaching a venue entrance for person-borne IEDs as

well as its command & control and video analytics systems. The effort allows for the coordination and joint testing of detection technology development.
- S&T is leveraging Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) knowledge regarding terahertz development as well as using subject matter experts on millimeter wave and terahertz imaging to inform and improve S&T explosives detection programs.
- S&T is working with Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (Army) to improve optical-based trace systems in order to enhance the detection of explosives on the surface of baggage and cargo.
- S&T is working with US Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and DOE to develop Mini-MIRA-3, a diagnostics tool to locate and identify microwave/infrared/acoustic alarm systems used in IED circuitry. Six prototypes will be delivered this summer and has application for domestic/military and DOE response teams.
- S&T is coordinating development of advanced image processing methods with DARPA for improvements in x-ray image processing.
- S&T engagement with the Combating Terrorism Technical Support Office and the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG) has led to joint development of a single-sided imager. This portable backscatter x-ray system was developed for bomb squads to scan suspect vehicle borne IEDs. One prototype will be delivered this summer and has application for domestic/military and DOE response teams.
- S&T is coordinating development and testing of Hardened Unit Load Devices with DARPA for improved air cargo security.

In addition to specific programs, S&T participates in a number of interagency groups to ensure that C-IED efforts are coordinated and that duplicative government efforts are minimized. These groups include:

- The National Science and Technology Council Committee on Homeland and National Security Subcommittee on Domestic Improvised Explosive Devices (DIED) is an interagency forum charged with identifying needs to combat terrorist use of explosives in the United States. The DIED collects information on programs being conducted in the relevant departments and agencies of the USG, and has used a Technology Matrix as a tool for making information on programs, needs, and Department of Defense international agreements available to members of the DIED. Participants include the Departments of Defense, Justice, and State as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).
- S&T coordinates a monthly teleconference with TSWG, JIEDDO, the US Army, the US Air Force, and USSOCOM to discuss and coordinate all of our Response/Defeat efforts so not to duplicate effort. Non-DOD organizations that participate are the FBI, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the ATF, and the NIJ.
- S&T is also an active member in the Joint Program Office tasked with overseeing execution of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive-19 Implementation Plan. In addition to DOD, DOJ and DHS, the Program Office receives input from the

> Department of State, NIST and federal, state and local law enforcement representatives.

Finally, S&T has staffed a number of liaison officer positions with key stakeholders to facilitate communication and collaboration related to C-IED efforts. Liaison officers currently reside with JIEDDO, Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory, the Federal Protective Service and the New York Police Department.

S&T is also expanded its ability to conduct technology foraging. Technology foraging refers to a complex process of using scientific periodicals, the internet, and other sources to seek out technologies that are already in use or being developed, and adopting these technologies for new purposes, new environmental conditions, or at new scales. We plan to institutionalize technology foraging best practices to ensure we harvest the best technologies at the lowest cost, and in the timeliest manner possible.

Question: Does S&T require project managers or Directorate officials to certify that technology solutions could not be found elsewhere before it begins spending taxpayer dollars on new research?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) requires project managers to complete an analysis of alternatives (AoA) prior to awarding any contract with another government agency. The AoA identifies and evaluates various methods of obtaining needed goods and services, determines which alternative is the most advantageous to the Government and documents the cost/price analysis. The project manager conducts research to verify that DHS does not possess the in-house resources or resources under existing DHS contracts to satisfy the contracted requirement. The project manager also evaluates the proposed costs of the goods or services and indicates whether the costs are reasonable for the work and deliverables called for under the Statement of Work for the requirement.

When contracting with a commercial vendor, the project manager is responsible for conducting market research to determine the best approach to acquiring, distributing, and supporting agency requirements. Before a contract is awarded, the project manager also certifies that costs are fair, reasonable, and properly formulated. Additionally, S&T plans to institutionalize technology foraging best practices to ensure we harvest the best technologies at the lowest cost, and in the timeliest manner possible. Technology foraging refers to a complex process of using scientific periodicals, the internet, and other sources to seek out technologies that are already in use or being developed, and adopting these technologies for new purposes, new environmental conditions, or at new scales. We plan to institutionalize technology foraging best practices to ensure we harvest the best technologies at the lowest cost, and in the timeliest manner possible.

Question: Dr. O'Toole, you have requested nearly $18 million to fund what you term "APEX projects" in the Directorate. These are high-priority projects that you hope will have a quick turnaround. What is the process used to select these projects and how many do you envision the Directorate managing at any one time?

ANSWER: Apex projects are intended to collaboratively solve a problem of strategic operational importance, as determined by the head of a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) operational component. Each Apex project is a joint agreement between the head of a DHS operational component and me. Together, we must approve the project's goals and approach, providing a leadership imprimatur that energizes both the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and the partner organization. Apex programs are team-based and interdisciplinary. Best practices learned in these projects will be documented and infused throughout the rest of our activities. S&T has one Apex project underway with another under development. I envision adding one or two Apex projects each year, based on the transition of existing Apex projects and available funding.

Question: We understand S&T will continue working with the U.S. Secret Service on an ongoing research effort to introduce novel technology solutions to the agency's protective mission. Please describe the other APEX project you intend to begin in FY12, the critical need it addresses, and how S&T believes it can contribute to the selected DHS Component's need.

ANSWER: The Secure Transit Corridor Apex pilot project will demonstrate a system for rail and truck cargo that will monitor unauthorized door openings and provide encrypted in-transit tracking for rail and truck cargo through the domestic and international supply chain. The technology will help to ensure cargo shipments are not being used to smuggle illicit goods and people. Customs and Border Protection is partnering with the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) on the project to provide industry with a cost effective means to enable truck and rail shippers to adhere to security standards without impeding the flow of commerce. The project will also provide CBP with the open performance standards that will enable industry to build their own security devices. In FY 2011, the project will finalize test and evaluation planning and concepts of operation between stakeholders for the supply chain routes being used. In FY 2012, the project plans to test and validate the technologies and conduct cargo runs on four supply chain routes in Mexico and Canada.

Question: S&T is undertaking biometric analyses on behalf of DHS agency missions, to include supporting border identification, FEMA, law enforcement, and interagency programs. We are aware of some, like "proximity" fingerprint or hand geometry recognition, which may be deployable, as well as more exotic technologies, such as DNA recognition, that could be available for agencies such as USCIS in the future. What biometric developments look most promising to you in the near term, and what role has S&T played in bringing them to fruition?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is playing a role in several promising biometric developments:

- Mobile Biometrics - With requirements gathered from federal, state, and local customers and partners, S&T is developing a four finger slap mobile biometric finger print reader that will enable the operators to acquire 10-prints easily and quickly in the field. This will provide the ability to readily determine if a person has a current want or warrant, providing actionable information, while saving time and improving officer/agent safety. In addition, S&T is conducting pilot projects with the current state of the art mobile biometric devices with Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and state and local law enforcement that will serve to inform S&T on the design needs for the next generation multi modal (finger/face/iris/card reader) mobile biometric devices and educate the piloting agencies on the usability, performance, and contribution these mobile systems provide.

- Rapid DNA - US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) currently relies on documentary evidence and testimony elicited during interviews to verify family relationships, an approach described as "resource-intensive," "time-consuming" and "more art than science" by the USCIS Ombudsman. As a result, S&T initiated a joint program with the Department of Defense and Department of Justice to integrate and automate the DNA laboratory processes into a ruggedized, transportable, rapid, low-cost system capable of verifying claimed relationships in less than an hour, costing less than $100 per sample and operable by field officers. The first prototype devices for evaluation will be available in the fourth quarter of FY 2011 with further capabilities and commercialized units being available in FY 2012, 2013, and 2014. In addition to refugee and asylum application adjudication, other potential DHS applications for Rapid-DNA include the verification of family members putting children up for adoption, family reunifications following disasters, prevention of human trafficking on the borders, and checks against the Federal Bureau of Investigation DNA database of known criminal offenders.

Multi-Modal Biometrics Applied Research Program – This program is investigating iris recognition as a promising biometric modality that may become suitable to support diverse DHS operations in the near future. As iris recognition technologies mature, it is important to understand the capabilities and limitations of the technologies in operational settings, as well as what additional technology development is necessary to reduce technical risk in potential future acquisitions by DHS operational components. S&T is leveraging the joint technical expertise of multiple government agencies (e.g. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Defense, U.S. Naval Academy) to design and perform research, laboratory testing, and operational evaluations in support of CBP, USCG, and US-VISIT operations. The research products developed in this program have been used to develop improved international biometric standards, develop test methods to facilitate system and data interoperability, and spur significant performance improvements in iris image cameras and matching systems.

Question: What work is S&T doing to develop or identify affordable and accessible technology that could help protect critical infrastructure sites in freshwater areas, such as nuclear plants adjacent to a river?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), through its work with the 1718 critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) sectors, collaborates and exchanges information with a number of agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which leads the Water Sector efforts. This participation allows S&T to better understand the threats and help define gaps and potential solutions along with program requirements.

The S&T Directorate prepares an annual update to the National Critical Infrastructure Protection Research and Development Plan (NCIP R&D Plan), as required by HSPD-7. This plan supports the implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), and by corollary, the supporting Sector-Specific Plans (SSPs), the Sector Annual Reports, and the National Annual Report (NAR) in collaboration with IP. The NIPP, the SSPs, the NAR, and the NCIP R&D Plan integrate near-term, mid-term, and long-term research objectives, as appropriate to the specific sector and issue, to form a coordinated approach to technology development to meet infrastructure protection goals.

Examples of relevant S&T critical infrastructure projects include:

- Materials and techniques to enhance the performance of existing structures and buildings, making them increasingly more energy-efficient, environmentally friendly, and multi-hazard resistance. These approaches will protect or stabilize buildings, including critical systems such as ducts carrying freshwater, in case of a manmade or natural disaster.

  Rapid mitigation and recovery technologies intended to limit damage and consequences for critical infrastructure and to enable the resumption of normal operations quickly after facing a threat. The basic research portion of this project concentrates on longer-term needs and investigates failure mechanisms, damage limitations, and solutions for rapid restoration of service for critical infrastructure. The project's current focus is dams to prevent damage induced by an improvised explosive device attack or seismic activity.

However, as a result of the reductions to S&T's research, development, acquisitions, and operations (RDA&O) appropriation in the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, S&T is reducing funding for Infrastructure Protection.

Question: Please describe how S&T manages multi-year demonstration projects that involve rapidly evolving technology. In particular, what is the practice and the options for S&T when multi-year contracts are awarded, and subsequently new technology or innovation is developed outside those contracts? Can such projects be expanded to include such new technology?

ANSWER: To ensure that individual research and development (R&D) projects are meeting the goals established by our partners in the operating components and the broader homeland security enterprise, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has committed to an annual review of our portfolio of basic and applied R&D and all proposed new projects. The review process consists of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the DHS operating components, including an analysis on the current technology in the government and commercial marketplace. These metrics are designed to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of the DHS's Quadrennial Homeland Security Review missions. By leveraging the expertise of a broad panel of experts for the portfolio review process, S&T leadership has the opportunity to direct resources to potentially expand projects to integrate newly developed technologies to ensure S&T stays in front of a rapidly evolving environment.

Additionally, by coordinating directly with the DHS Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) to award contracts with a base and multiple option years, S&T project managers maintain the flexibility to adjust requirements to incorporate new technologies or innovation. Per the Statement of Work (SOW), most multi-year contracts require periodic program reviews between the S&T project manager and the performer's primary points of contact to examine the progress of technology development or innovative research. In the event a new technology emerges outside of the current scope of an active S&T contract, the project manager may opt to work with OPO to incorporate new technological requirements into the SOW prior to awarding the option year funding. By doing so, S&T project managers are able to effectively adjust program requirements in a constantly evolving technology environment to ensure a successful product transition to an operational component.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Dr. Tara O'Toole, Under Secretary, Science & Technology Directorate
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – S&T
March 30, 2011

Question: The 2012 budget request for S&T reorganizes the Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations budget so that they no longer have specific areas of research emphasis (e.g. borders and maritime, explosives, cyber) but instead are divided by function within S&T: innovation, acquisition, laboratory facilities and university programs. While the university programs and laboratory facilities do not change from the past, other programs get subsumed in this new strategy. S&T says that this new structure makes their activities more transparent, less dependent on a given organization structure, and it more clearly aligns S&T activities with the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review. Frankly, I do not see how this new structure makes their activities more transparent because you cannot clearly track research and development activities in key areas, such as chem/bio or explosives to name a few. And, with a $659.9 million appropriation request for innovation, S&T has great flexibility to alter or move funding levels without Congressional oversight. Under Secretary O'Toole, please explain your new structure. How is it more transparent than what we previously had? Why should we agree to this proposal?

ANSWER: The proposed budget structure provides greater detail on specific areas of research emphasis than did the previous structure which was tied to individual Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) Divisions rather than research areas. The proposed new budget structure is shown below. This aligns all core research and development activities in one account, Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI), and other supporting activities in separate accounts. The proposed budget provides details of funding down to the program level in a structure that is much more informative than the previous structure.

We believe the proposed S&T budget categories are better aligned with DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) priorities and with the actual work of S&T than previous budget categories. The RDI account provides better transparency of what S&T is actually doing than did the previous structure by grouping projects' technical activity areas. The purpose of an individual project will now be apparent by where it is in the budget. One conclusion of the reviews of S&T's research portfolio was that the purpose of some projects, and their relation to DHS missions, was sometimes unclear. The proposed structure also makes the budget organizationally neutral. The old budget structure was tied to a particular organizational structure. The new structure is tied to enduring S&T research areas that allow the organization to evolve without affecting the budget structure. Further, separating budget lines from technical divisions will enable S&T to seek multidisciplinary solutions that holistically solve the root cause of problems rather than simply addressing symptoms.

As required in the "Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010" (P.L. 111-83) S&T will provide the Committee with the Tracking R&D Execution Adjustments annual report that will present an overview of program changes.

Research, Development and Innovation Account Structure

- **Border Security R&D**
  Land Border Security
  Maritime Border Security
  Cargo Security
- **CBRNE Defense R&D**
  Bioagent Threat Assessment
  Bioagent Detection
  Chemical Threat Assessment
  Chemical Detection
  Explosives Threat Assessment
  Explosives Detection
  Rad/Nuc Threat Assessment
  Rad/Nuc Detection
- **Cyber Security R&D**
  Cyber Security
- **Counter Terrorist R&D**
  Hostile Behavior Predict, Detect and Defeat
  Identity Management
- **Disaster Resilience R&D**
  Information Sharing, Analysis and Interoperability
  Natural Disaster Threat Assessment
  Natural Disaster Detection
  Natural Disaster Resiliency
  First Responder Capability
  Bioagent Attack Resiliency
  Chemical Attack Resiliency
  Explosives Attack Resiliency
  Rad/Nuc Resiliency
- **Apex**
  STORE (Science and Technology Operational Research and Enhancement Program)

University Programs

Centers of Excellence
Education Programs
Minority Serving Institutions

Laboratory Facilities

Lab Operations
Construction

Acquisition and Operations Support

Testing & Evaluation
Standards
Operations Research and Analysis
Safety Act
Technology Transition Support

Each area within the new budget structure provides a better definition of the focus of the type of work that S&T does to support our partners and customers. The RD&I activities correspond to the DHS QHSR goals, the priority mission areas of DHS. The Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS) funds those activities where S&T provides scientific knowledge and expertise to the customer/partner. Laboratory facilities and university programs provide different support for the customer/partner, each building the infrastructure for the future of DHS science and technology - the laboratories and the scientists.

Question: What are your priorities in this new structure based on? Threat? Long term needs? A gap we need to close?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) priorities for areas of research, development and analysis are based on DHS mission areas as articulated in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Report (QHSR), the Administration's National Security Strategy and first responder requirements. These priorities and requirements are derived from an understanding of near- and long-term threats, national needs, and operational vulnerabilities. S&T also assesses technical opportunity areas that are particularly suitable for development.

To ensure our research portfolio aligns to these priorities, S&T has committed to an annual review of our basic and applied research and development and all proposed "new start" projects. The process consists of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the operating components. These metrics establish a framework to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of the DHS's QHSR missions. These elements include

- **Relevance:** To what extent is the project's product(s) aligned with a concept of operations?
- **Clarity of Customer Need:** Are the customer's requirements clear?
- **Nature of Customer Involvement:** Is the team in close collaboration with the customer on project details
- **Impact Potential:** Does the project's product(s) provide advantages (faster, better, cheaper, superior concept of operation, breadth of deployment, etc.) over how the customer currently approaches the problem?
- **Research Leadership:** Has this project resulted in accomplishments (publications, patents, awards, impact on high visibility programs, and/or personnel development) that will provide DHS S&T with a leadership position?

- **Innovation:** Does the project attempt to realize its objectives in a way that others have not previously considered or exploited?
- **Technical / Research Feasibility:** How difficult are the technical and/or research challenges facing this project
- **Project Clarity:** How well is the project described, laid-out – is it clear what the team will do? Is the problem well defined and the approach clear?
- **Transition Likelihood:** Is there a clear path to transition? Customer readiness? Are there any secondary issues related to CONOPs, proponency, budgeting, regulatory or statutory realities, business value?
- **Technical Maturity:** What is the life-cycle stage of the core technology that enables this effort?
- **Time-To-First-Use:** When will the results of this research be useable by an end-user in the field?

A review panel comprised of S&T leaders and DHS Component representatives, who also may consider the independent technical views of outside experts, evaluates and rates each project. By measuring all of S&T's against the framework, a shareable view of all R&D within S&T is established to enable more strategic, longer-term budget decisions, ensure efficient delivery to the component or end user and nurture effective communication throughout the process.

We also continue to partner with DHS Components through the Integrated Product Team (IPT) process to assist them in developing and prioritizing requirements that improve Components' mission performance.

Questions: In an era of reduced budgets, how are you going to prioritize how to spend these dollars to make sure that they are not duplicative of ongoing efforts in both the federal government and the private sector? Will you be taking the same care to justify continuing to invest in ongoing projects as you take when deciding whether to initiate a project?

ANSWER: I have established the office of Research and Development Partnerships (RDP) to ensure that the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has a rich "situational awareness" of the scientific research and technology development occurring in the public and private sectors, across federal agencies and internationally and foster an openness to work collaboratively with these partners on challenges facing the Department. The RDP acts as a critical portal to S&T, providing commercial entities with easy access to the information needed to understand DHS needs, while enabling S&T program managers to make connections across the entire horizon of research and development (R&D), allowing S&T to leverage investments and innovations made by other federal agencies, foreign governments, universities and the private sector through mutually-beneficial partnerships.

S&T is closely reviewing ongoing projects as well as new starts to ensure we are working on the highest priority projects. To do this, S&T has established an annual review of our portfolio of basic and applied R&D and all proposed "new start" projects. The process consists of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the operating components. These metrics establish a framework to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of the DHS's Quadrennial Homeland Security Report (QHSR) missions. These elements include overall impact on customer mission, transitioning of products to the field, investing in technology to position S&T for the future, coordinating with customers to align projects with their requirements and approaching our challenges with an innovative strategy. A review panel comprised of S&T leaders and DHS Component representatives, who also may consider the independent technical views of outside experts, evaluates and rates each project. By measuring all of S&T's projects against the framework, a transparent view of all R&D within S&T is established to enable more strategic, longer-term budget decisions, ensure efficient delivery to the component or end user and nurture effective communication throughout the process. The expertise of the review panel provides an added value in their understanding and knowledge of other similar ongoing projects that exist both in other federal agencies and the private sector. This information is factored into the decision process when evaluating all new start/projects as well as existing projects.

S&T also participates in many federal interagency groups that ensure the government is using research and development funds as effectively as possible. Along with Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering Zach Lemnios, and Office of Science and Technology Policy Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs, I co-chair the National Science & Technology Committee on Homeland and National Security (CHNS). This committee convenes over 20 heads of federal government R&D efforts approximately quarterly to discuss strategic issues. Many S&T employees chair subcommittees of CHNS that develop more detailed strategies for dividing the many research and development needs of the nation. I also meet biannually with Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics Dr Ashton Carter in the Capability Development Working Group. DHS and DOD identify topics of mutual interest and jointly review programs in a different area. Most recently, the Mission Executive Council was formed between the DOE, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, DOD and DHS, to ensure that we are most effectively utilizing the resources of the DOE national labs. This is to list only a few examples of the effort S&T and I personally invest in making sure our efforts are not wasted or duplicative.

Question: Independent, rigorous program evaluations and assessments are necessary to ensure that research and development funding is being wisely spent to develop programs that meet a critical homeland security need and provide effective solutions for the targeted populations and the federal employees. Please describe S&T's capabilities for executing program evaluations and assessments and future plans for developing program evaluation capabilities and methods for evaluating specific S&T research and development efforts.

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has established a process of ongoing reviews of our entire research and development (R&D) portfolio to ensure that we are investing in technologies that will significantly improve DHS's efforts to help secure the country and meeting the goals established by our partners in the operating components and the broader homeland security enterprise (HSE). S&T has committed to an annual review of our portfolio of basic and applied R&D and all proposed new projects, which includes a review process consisting of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the operating components. These metrics are designed to establish a framework to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of the DHS's Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) missions. Specifically, the framework assesses a project's overall impact on customer mission, transition of products to the field, investment in technology to position S&T for the future, coordination with customers to align projects with their requirements, and application of an innovative strategy. A review panel of S&T leaders and the DHS component representatives evaluates each project. By measuring all of S&T's projects against the framework, a transparent view of all R&D within S&T is established to enable more strategic, longer-term budget decisions, ensure efficient delivery to the component or end user and nurture effective communication throughout the process. This particular review model and framework has been used by both federal and private R&D organizations, including the prize-winning Army Engineering, Research and Development Laboratory.

Question: The human factors program is eliminated if the reorganization is approved. Some of their activities will be subsumed under natural disaster resiliency and others under counter terrorist research and development. In total, there is $11.8 million for what was human factor activities in 2012, which is over $2 million less than requested in 2011 and $4.2 million less than enacted in 2010. I have made my interest in human factors research abundantly clear in the past, expressing concerns that funding levels of this size would delay programs to bolster the resilience of communities affected by terrorist acts of natural disasters as well as delay research on insider threats, violent intent modeling, and suspicious behavior. With this reorganization proposal, are you moving away from an emphasis on human factors research?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is not moving away from human factors research as a result of the realignment. The Human Factors Division still exists within the Office of Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA). Indeed, as was discussed at a recent meeting of federal research and development (R&D) leaders, social science questions and methods are critical to almost *all* homeland and national security research. S&T's work in the specific areas of inquiry noted above has been positively reviewed and widely used within DHS and beyond. But the wide range and variety of research encompassed by or relevant to "human factors" makes this designation confusing as a budget category.

We believe the proposed S&T budget categories are better aligned with DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) priorities and with the actual work of S&T than are previous budget categories which are keyed to technical disciplines. Moreover, the new budget categories encourage multidisciplinary research efforts and team-based projects. S&T will provide the Committee with an Annual Change Report that will present an overview of program changes. Thus, under the proposed budget structure, the "human factors" research referred to in the question would be categorized as follows:

- Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect

  - Community Perceptions of Technologies Panel
  - Insider Threat Detection
  - Internet Radicalization
  - Passive Methods for Precision Behavioral Screening
  - Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation
  - Wide Area Surveillance
- Identity Management
  - Biometrics Detector
  - Mobile Biometrics Systems
  - Multi-Modal Biometrics
  - Remote Biometrics Capture
  - Ten-Print Capture
  - Under Secretary's Initiative - Biometrics
  - Under Secretary's Initiative – Rapid DNA

In the proposed budget realignment, funding for the behavioral science projects is included in many of our budget lines. The realignment showed that the Human Factors and Behavioral Sciences Division is planning to execute $37 million in FY 2012. In addition, the Division expects approximately $7 million in matching funds from external partners. However, as a result of the reductions to S&T's research, development, acquisitions, and operations (RDA&O) appropriation in the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, S&T is reevaluating all areas including human factors research for funding reductions.

Question: The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) recently reviewed the Department's approach to risk analysis, identifying several shortcomings and recommending actions that would improve this capability. The NAS specifically called for DHS to develop a strong social science research capability and to incorporate the results of social science research fully in risk analyses and risk management practices. I agree that social science expertise is critical to understanding terrorism risk, to properly model societal responses to all disasters scenarios, and to effectively communicate risk to the public. In fact, this Subcommittee directed S&T last year to enhance risk management and analysis expertise under the Human Factors Division to assist DHS in improving these capabilities department-wide. In light of this critical review of the Department's risk analysis capability, what efforts have been made at S&T, and perhaps specifically within the Human Factors Division, to improve risk analysis and risk management at DHS?

ANSWER: The Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division has initiated the Quantitative Psychosocial Impacts Index Project, which will develop an index of the direct and indirect public health, social, and political impacts of disasters. This project will identify public health, civil society, and public trust measures for inclusion in the index; analyze their reliability, sensitivity, and validity; derive a concise summary index; and test the index's utility in the context of multiple past disasters. The goal is to provide a framework for incorporating psychosocial impacts into risk assessments and other analyses in order to inform programs developed to mitigate the impacts of disasters and promote resilience.

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has established programs dedicated to improving risk analysis and risk management. The objectives of these programs are to inform S&T's requirement decisions for technology investments through risk analysis and to implement a true systems engineering approach to requirements definition and technology transition processes. To that end, the Risk Sciences Branch will develop improved procedures to ensure that risk analyses appropriately inform S&T's capability requirements decisions and that risk is consistently and routinely assessed as a part of the S&T's technology selection and development processes. The Risk Management Branch is developing procedures and methods to analyze and manage technological and programmatic risks associated with execution of S&T's portfolio of research and development projects. These changes will improve S&T's ability to support DHS components and to address threats and hazards faced by federal, state, regional, local, and tribal level elements of the national homeland security enterprise.

Responsibility for risk analysis and risk management is spread widely across DHS's operating and support components, as well as across the national homeland security enterprise more broadly. A recent DHS Management Directive on Integrated Risk Management defines component responsibilities and sets objectives to improve DHS risk analysis and management maturity and capability. S&T Risk Management efforts are closely coordinated with the Undersecretary for Management's Acquisition and Program Management Division, the Office of Risk Management and Analysis in the National Protection and Programs Directorate and others as appropriate. S&T's Risk Sciences and Risk Management Branches will be major contributors to DHS efforts to improve theory and practice in DHS risk analysis, risk communications and risk management.

Question: In November 2010, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) released its site-specific risk assessment of the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) in Manhattan, Kansas and found there was a substantial risk of release of foot-and-mouth virus leading to infection outside the laboratory within the next 50 years. While I think we all have concerns that the NAS study exaggerates the risk because it does not consider mitigation strategies that will be included in the design and construction of the lab, the risk of release needs to be addressed. A re-assessment, with NAS review, clearly needs to be done, once the facility is at the 50 percent design level, before DHS proceeds with construction funding for NBAF. How far along is the NBAF design now? When do you believe 50 percent design work will be completed and will additional mitigation measures, such as those items of concern to NAS, be built into the design at that point?

ANSWER: DHS is implementing the risk mitigation recommendations into the design, which is 35 percent complete. The design is currently undergoing DHS, USDA, and third party review to ensure the recommendations are sufficiently addressed. In fall of 2011, the 50 percent design will be completed and will include the final risk mitigation strategies addressing the concerns noted in the risk assessment and National Academy of Sciences (NAS) review.

Question: To date, $113.6 million has been appropriated so far for NBAF. DHS requested no funding for 2011 because they were going to reprogram $40 million to build the Central

Utility Plant (CUP) for NBAF. Kansas is providing an equal amount of funding for this effort. However, until the final 2011 Appropriation is enacted, funding for the CUP will remain in limbo. The FY 2012 request contains $150 million for initial construction funding of the NBAF laboratory itself. Assistant Secretary O'Toole, what impact does the delayed 2011 appropriation have on the NBAF schedule? Obviously CUP construction is delayed. Does that impact your need for all $150 million in 2012?

ANSWER: The delay in enacting the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act for FY 2011, in and of itself, would not have adversely affected the Central Utility Plant (CUP) construction because DHS was not planning to award the CUP construction contract until April 2011. Section 1647 of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act for FY 2011 prohibits DHS from using funds provided in the Act until a revised site specific risk assessment is submitted to Congress. This will impact the overall schedule and may delay project completion by six months. The design for the laboratory continues and DHS will be prepared to award the laboratory construction contract in FY 2012, which will require the full $150 million.

Question: At this point, what do you believe the total costs are to build NBAF? Of this total, what is the federal share?

ANSWER: The acquisition program baseline for the project is $725 million, including $615 million of federal funds and $110 million of gift funds from the State of Kansas to prepare the site and construct the Central Utility Plant (CUP). However, the risk mitigation recommendations from the site specific risk assessment (SSRA) will impact the overall cost to construct NBAF. The design modifications based on the SSRA recommendations are currently being developed and the cost impacts cannot be estimated until 50 percent design. At that point, DHS will update the acquisition program baseline and construction schedule.

Question: The 2012 budget indicates that DHS plans to build NBAF in "useable segments". Is this the most cost effective way to construct this facility? Or will this approach require the contractor to go back to "completed segments" and open those up to add connections for heat, AC, lighting or tear down walls that were temporarily installed? If it is the latter, why did you pick this approach?

ANSWER: The FY 2012 budget request for NBAF construction is based on building the lab in stages. While "useful segments" may not be the most cost effective approach for the NBAF project, it is wise because it reduces the risk of future construction liabilities that an incremental approach poses. DHS plans on awarding the construction in two packages, one for the central utility plant and the other for the laboratory facility. The laboratory construction contract will be awarded for the first stage with options for following stages based on the availability of funding. If no funds are available in follow on years, then DHS would complete a useful segment with available funds.

Question: Research and development efforts often confront difficulties when crossing the "valley of death" – the phase of technology development between the creation of a successful prototype and the routine use of the technology in operational environments. There are many reasons for this gap. Successfully transitioning projects demands a close working relationship with the customer and a deep understanding of the operational needs and constraints associated with the problem to be solved. Dr. O'Toole has been working to address this gap since taking over S&T. What efforts have you put in place so that research S&T conducts for other DHS component agencies is actually used by those agencies in an operational setting? How are you overcoming this "valley of death"?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has several ongoing and recently initiated efforts in place to ensure technology transitions into use. S&T has made it a priority to overcome the "valley of death" and leverage S&T's technical expertise to assist DHS Components' efforts to establish operational requirements, and to select and acquire needed technologies. S&T has established an annual review process of our entire research and development (R&D) portfolio to ensure that we are investing in technologies that are likely to transition into use and will significantly improve DHS's efforts to make America secure. S&T continues to instill a more cohesive, systems engineering-based approach to DHS Components' use of technologies. To focus efforts in this area, S&T has established the Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA) group to leverage S&T's critical mass of technical capability within DHS and work with the DHS Under Secretary for Management to provide a full range of coordinated operations analysis, systems engineering, test and evaluation, and standards development support to the DHS Components to ensure user needs are translated into real capabilities that can be validated upon delivery and deployed without delay. By helping DHS Components develop concrete operational requirements, ASOA will enable S&T to develop technologies that are likely to transition and knowledge products.

Question: S&T's university-based educational programs develop essential scientific and technical expertise through a suite of scholarship, fellowship, and research opportunities. These programs prepare the next generation of scientific and engineering leaders to work in the homeland security arena. While the Centers of Excellence receive the majority of the funding under university programs ($40 million in 2010 or 80 percent of the account), funding is also provided for fellows and minority serving institutions (about $10 million, or 20 percent of the account).

With the proposed transfer of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office's transformational research activities to S&T in the 2012 budget request (a rehash of the 2011 budget request), the budget did not transfer funding for university programs, fellows, and research opportunities. DNDO has $5.74 million in its 2012 budget for "expertise development", to provide scholarships, fellowships, internships, post-graduate, and university awards in nuclear forensics. Under Secretary O'Toole, was there any discussion about combining the scholarship, fellowship and research opportunities in S&T and DNDO? Both of you are investing in the next generation of researchers. Wouldn't you get more "bang for the buck" if you combined these two program, particularly since S&T will be handling radiological and nuclear research in 2012 if the budget request is approved?

ANSWER: The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) expertise development budget is targeted at filling specific expertise gaps in the technical nuclear forensics field through the "National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program" (NNFEDP), mandated by Congress in Public Law 111-140 "*Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act*" of February 2010. The deliberately narrow focus of this program is essential to achieving its ultimate goal: to restore and sustain an enduring nuclear forensics expertise pipeline, one of the most significant challenges facing the national capability. DNDO's National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) leads the NNFEDP as part of its responsibility to provide overarching stewardship and advancement of the U.S. Government nuclear forensics capability. As such, the program is inextricably linked to DNDO's nuclear forensics mission and the prioritized near-term research and development (R&D) needs associated with that mission, which will remain the responsibility of DNDO and its interagency partners in the proposed budget. Similarly, S&T's university-based educational programs maintain a much broader scope than the NNFEDP, funding institutions and students studying topics related to science, engineering, and homeland security. The Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) Directorate's Academic Research Initiative (ARI) is also a separate but complementary effort to the NNFEDP, in that it is broader and focused particularly on detection-related research but includes a nuclear forensics long-term research thrust. NNFEDP scholars, fellows, university, and faculty awardees must pursue degrees, conduct research, and build academic programs that directly contribute to advancing the U.S. Government nuclear forensics mission. For these reasons, it is critical that the nuclear forensics expertise development program at DNDO remain a separate effort focused entirely on accomplishing its very specific mandate, intimately linked to day-to-day nuclear forensics activities (capability development, near-term research, exercising, assessing, etc.) within DNDO's NTNFC.

S&T's Office of University Programs (OUP) and DNDO's education programs have shared information and had several discussions about how best to work together. The DNDO and OUP education programs were established with different objectives at different time periods. S&T will work with DNDO to ensure efficient management of the two education programs. Additionally, both S&T and DNDO are participating in a DHS-wide effort, initiated by Secretary Napolitano, to create a coordinated academic outreach strategy that will make all of DHS's interactions with universities as efficient as possible in helping DHS achieve its mission.

Question: The FY 2012 budget again requests that transformational research currently being conducted by DNDO be transferred to S&T because of the research synergies. In total, this transfer equates to $109 million of the $1.176 billion requested. There is some concern that the transformational research at DNDO is just beginning to mature and that if this program is transferred to S&T now, these efforts will not receive the same level of attention, especially since Dr. O'Toole's organization is focusing on fewer projects that are shorter in nature. Under Secretary O'Toole, why should the transformational research program transfer from DNDO to S&T as proposed in your budget? How does transformational research, which by its nature is long term research, fit into your reorganized Directorate that is now focused on fewer projects that have a shorter turn around?

ANSWER: R&D into preventing rad/nuc detection is and will remain a priority for DHS. Moving the Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) program back under the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) reduces duplicative efforts in program management and support. The move also consolidates Chemical, Biological, and Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) research under S&T, which serves as the research and development (R&D) expertise for homeland security. Unifying CBRNE research within S&T will create a better environment for R&D coordination in support of the DHS mission.

Currently, DNDO runs the Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) Integrated Product Team (IPT), which handles issues associated with the transfer of technology developed by TAR to other directorates in DNDO and issues associated with the formation of TAR projects to fill gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). S&T currently has representation on the TAR IPT. The function and membership of the TAR IPT will remain intact after the transfer of TAR to S&T. This will be documented in a Memorandum of Understanding between DNDO and S&T.

Question: The FY 2012 budget includes $19 million for the Directorate's natural disaster resiliency program to help respond to and recover from large-scale natural disasters. A major earthquake in Japan led to the current problems there. Can you tell me what research, if any, S&T is doing or plans to do that would help to avert a similar crisis in this country? How is this different from activities that FEMA would be undertaking?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate has projects aimed at response, recovery, and mitigation for multiple hazards. S&T funds research projects that, if successful, offer solutions that support FEMA's mission areas. S&T and FEMA work together to understand the requirements in order to create viable solutions for multiple hazards and tools for emergency responders.

S&T is engaging in research and development on seismic activity detection. The Seismic Activity Data Collection, Detection, Analysis, Alert, and Warning Project will improve forecasting, alert, and warning on seismic activity. Improvements in seismic anomaly detection will provide alerts of a potential earthquake hours to days in advance. New data processing algorithms and hardened infrastructure will result in advanced earthquake warnings to initiate response procedures and shut down critical infrastructure such as gas lines, bridges, and other transportation systems to prevent damage due to secondary fires and other hazards. S&T is engaged in research to improve earthquake response through remote sensing. S&T is working with the Naval Postgraduate School, FEMA Headquarters, and FEMA Region IX as well as several state and local emergency response agencies to develop new information products from remote sensing data (spaceborne and airborne) that improve response procedures and provide improved situational awareness for issues such as extent and severity of damage.

S&T is also conducting research studies of self-healing design features built into embankment dams to prevent piping or internal erosion as the result of significant damage. This work will improve numerical modeling of soils subjected to extreme loads. S&T is also co-funding the development of a rapid recovery transformer with private industry that is portable and readily deployable to restore power. The resilient electric grid is developing a superconducting cable to enable widespread power sharing while preventing blackouts. S&T's resilient tunnel project is developing an inflatable plug that seals off a tunnel and stops the damage from spreading in the event of flooding, fire, or man-made attack. The geographical information system analysis mapping tools can analyze response and damage information and train emergency responders to deal more effectively with limited resources to various hazards.

The integrated rapid visual screening is a risk assessment tool that enables risk assessments for terrorist attack, floods, earthquakes, wind, and fire hazards to be incorporated in a single assessment in a short time frame, about two hours per facility. Advanced materials projects attempt to mature emerging materials to commercial production. These advanced materials have multiple positive performance properties that include resistance to seismic, fire, flood, wind, and blast effects in addition to reduced susceptibility to corrosion, fatigue and other damaging effects of weather and operational use over time. However, as a result of the reductions to S&T's research, development, acquisitions, and operations (RDA&O) appropriation in the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, S&T is reevaluating all areas including Disaster Resiliency for funding.

Question: To develop effective cyber security strategies and policies, we must better understand how people perceive the cyber security threat, the incentives that will influence their behavior, and ways to communicate both the nature of the threat and the appropriate ways to improve security practices. Answering these social science questions should be part of S&T's research mission. Please describe the programs and plans S&T has to conduct research into social science aspects of cyber security.

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) currently has an active Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) that includes several topics looking at the social science aspects of cyber security. These topics include: Usable Security, Incident Response Communities, and Cyber Economics.

Usable Security means a system must be functional and user friendly while maintaining security. Implementation of Usable Security is a challenging problem. In order to fully understand these challenges, we need to study the social science aspects of cyber security and better understand what makes security usable (and non-usable).

Incident Response Communities identifies the characteristics that define an excellent Cyber Security Incident Response (CSIR) individual, team, and/or community. Research on the psychology and sociology of CSIR individuals, teams, and communities is multi-disciplinary— bringing together technologists, analysts, and social scientists. These groups are brought together to study existing and proposed CSIR individuals, teams, and communities in the course of average and extraordinary cyber response scenarios.

Cyber Economics seeks to promote the role of economics in identifying and realigning cyber economic incentives by creating science-based understanding of markets, decision making, and motivators. As an emerging field, cyber security economics describes a range of areas that are not well understood in linking economic factors with cyber security. These research challenges are multi-disciplinary in nature, combining engineering, computer science, business, economics, and behavioral and social sciences.

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Question: In 2008, the National Academy of Sciences expressed concern that TSA's Behavior Detection Officer (BDO) program was deployed before a scientific validation of the program was complete. As a result, S&T began reviewing the program's effectiveness. In May 2010, GAO raised numerous concerns about the BDO program including that it lacked a comprehensive deployment strategy, and TSA could not identify the costs or benefits of deploying additional BDO screeners. In addition, GAO recommended that the Secretary convene an independent panel to review the study being conducted by S&T to determine if it was sufficiently comprehensive and included input from other federal agencies and experts in this field. This independent review was supposed to be completed in February 2011. Is the independent review of the BDO program complete and what did it find?

ANSWER: The independent study, conducted by American Institutes for Research (AIR), provides evidence to support the criterion-related validity of the *SPOT Referral Report*, which is a checklist of predefined observable indicators used by the Transportation Security Administration to identify potentially high risk travelers. AIR completed the study in April, 2011 and the associated report is in the DHS clearance process. In FY 2007, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and AIR initiated the Screening of Passengers by Observational Techniques (SPOT) Validation Project, which included a comparison of Operational SPOT and random screening selection outcomes. The study found that the classification accuracy for Operational SPOT was significantly more accurate in identifying high risk travelers as defined by possession of serious prohibited/illegal items (weapons, fraudulent documents, etc.) and law enforcement arrests. Researchers based this finding upon a comparison of Operational SPOT and random screening at 43 airports for a period of nine months and included over 23,000 Operational SPOT screenings and 70,000 random screenings.

Question: Preventing terrorist events before they occur is the core mission of DHS. Understand terrorist groups, why they use violence, and when they escalate and deescalate their use of violence are critical to our preventative counterterrorism efforts. Please describe S&T's programs directed at understanding the basis for group violence and their funding levels.

ANSWER: The Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation (VIMS) Project develops tools to assist analysts in determining whether radical groups are likely to engage in political violence. This project builds models and data retrieval systems that will allow analysts to understand how analysts may use behavioral, social, and organizational factors to make strategic predictions about the emergence of violence; increases and decreases of violence against the U.S; terrorist target selection; and geographic patterns of violence. In FY 2010, the project updated VIMS 2.0 to increase usability, better integrate social-science theory and data, and evaluate additional capacities that improve analysis. In FY 2011, the project planned to begin evaluating the information extraction and content analysis tool for integration into the analytical framework of VIMS, developing target selection models, and conducting field testing. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete a summary of alternative methods for validating complex analytic tools for socio-behavioral modeling to include initial hypotheses/approaches for the VIMS project, as well as test and add a number of additional predictive and forecasting features at the request of users in the intelligence community to assist in the management and improve the use of very large amounts of information. The Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) FY 2012 Presidents Budget request includes $1.7 million in FY 2012 for the Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation (VIMS) Project. However, as a result of the reductions to S&T's research, development, acquisitions, and operations (RDA&O) appropriation in the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, S&T is cutting funding for VIMS in FY 2011.

In addition, the Actionable Indicators and Countermeasures Program supports the intelligence and policy communities in assessing threats and developing countermeasures by conducting research to identify indicators that actors are moving toward extremist violence and analyzing the impacts of measures developed to counter violent extremism. Project activities include developing an integrated database on U.S. violent extremism that will incorporate multiple levels of analysis (community, group, individual, geospatial), designing surveys to measure public attitudes towards terrorism and counterterrorism activities, and conducting focus groups and fieldwork to assess initiatives developed to support communities and counter violent extremism. In FY 2010, the project completed analyses of characteristics that distinguish the rhetoric of violent and non-violent radical Islamist groups. In FY 2011, the project will assess communication and outreach strategies aimed at countering violent extremism in the U.S. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver a report on quantitative analyses conducted to identify indicators of actors intending to use violence. The overall goal of this project is to improve our ability to identify and counter potential threats in order to prevent the fatalities, negative economic impacts, and psychosocial consequences that result from extremist violence. S&T's FY 2012 Presidents Budget request includes $3.7 million for the Actionable Indicators and Countermeasures Program.

Question: How will S&T develop tools to help security analysts assess violent terrorist groups?

ANSWER: The Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation (VIMS) program is developing a decision support tool that directly implements the most recent developments in our understanding of violent terrorist groups from social sciences, including political science, criminology, psychology, sociology, and economics as well as statistical analysis of rare events. This tool is intended to provide information regarding a group's likelihood to engage in violence for analysts that is useful, timely, and can organize very large amounts of information that is accessible and meaningful to the analyst. Additionally, this system applies accepted scientific techniques to mitigate information overload and cognitive bias and therefore help to address the "big data problem" in intelligence analysis. In FY 2011, the project planned to begin evaluating the information extraction and content analysis tool for integration into the analytical framework of VIMS. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete a summary of alternative methods for validating complex analytic tools for socio-behavioral modeling to include initial hypotheses/approaches for the VIMS project. As a result of the reduction to the Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) research, development, acquisitions, and operations appropriation in the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, S&T is reevaluating this project for funding.

Question: Faith based and community organizations should play a key role in emergency preparedness and response, but research has shown that many of them are not properly integrated into the emergency response network. What are S&T's plans for conducting research to demonstrate the best methods for integrating faith and community based organizations into the existing emergency preparedness and response structure?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) works in partnership with the DHS Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships to expand the contribution of diverse faith-based and community-based organizations (FBCOs) in helping communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. Under the first phase of the project, the community assessment will identify: current disaster-related support activities; resource needs and challenges of FBCOs; disaster-related planning, partnerships, and other management practices; and innovative solutions to prepare for and respond to disasters. In the short term, the project will help us better understand challenges faced by unaffiliated organizations, and help build relationships between unaffiliated organizations and official emergency response organizations. In phase two and beyond, the project will design and test an emergency planning "management model" that can be used by unaffiliated faith-based and community organizations to further organize and develop their efforts to serve the emergency needs of their communities. S&T also plans to conduct a program evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the piloted management model. However, as a result of the reductions to S&T's research, development, acquisitions, and operations (RDA&O) appropriation in the FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, S&T has reduced funding in this area.

Question: What funding will S&T direct toward conducting pilot studies and demonstration projects in this budget?

Answer: Pilots and demonstrations play an integral part in many projects and their funding is included within the larger project funding. The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has the following pilots and/or demonstrations scheduled for the remainder of the year:

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccine Field Safety Study	Foreign Animal Disease Countermeasure Program (Vaccines & Diagnostics) - S&T and Department of Agriculture (USDA) are developing the first FMD molecular vaccine that does not require use of the live virus and that is safe to manufacture in the U.S. Demonstration is a 600-head cattle study lasting 21 days in 3 Midwest states to meet vaccine licensing requirements.	USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)	July-September 2011	Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA)/Chemical and Biological Division
Detect-to-Protect Rapid BioDetection	Detect-to-Protect – Demonstrate several rapid bio-detection sensors developed by DHS S&T in 3 underground stations in the Massachusetts Bay Transportation System (T Line). The sensors will operate in the T Line for 1 year and connect to a communication system external to the T Line's daily operations. The tests will determine the sensor detection and false alarm performance in this demanding operational environment. Tests might also include challenging the sensors with benign simulants to demonstrate end-to-end performance of the networked system.	Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Boston BioWatch Jurisdiction	May 2011 – May 2012	HSARPA/Chemical and Biological Division
Time Recorded Ubiquitous Sensor Technologies (TRUST)	TRUST System Prototype Operational Demonstration - Prototype collection and detection system will be installed in a 20' shipping container at the Container Security Testbed (CSTB) at Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) and operated during a simulated trans-ocean transit. While in transit, simulated threats will be released to test/demonstrate the effectiveness of the prototype system.	TSL in Atlantic City, NJ	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Safe Container (SAFECON)	Remote Vapor Inspection System (RVIS) Prototype Demonstration - Demonstrate the RVIS capability to detect an explosive material in a 20' International Organization for Standardization container in a relevant environment.	TSL in Atlantic City, NJ	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
TUNNEL DETECTION	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Operational Demonstration – Prototype GPR system will be demonstrated at an actual tunnel location to validate the results of modeling and simulation efforts.	To involve Customs and Border Protection (CBP)/Border Patrol agents at a location TBD on the southwest border (AZ or CA)	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
SAFECON	Mobile Detector System (MDS) Demonstration – Demonstrate the capability of the MDS to detect threats in a shipping container. Recently developed and built MDS systems will be demonstrated at TSL prior to transitioning the units to CBP to initiate the pilot.	TSL in Atlantic City, NJ	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Tunnel Activity Monitoring	Project Overview Brief and Prototype Demonstration at Engineering Testbed	CBP; - Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MIT/LL), Lexington, MA - Boston Water Sewer Commission, Boston, MA - MA National Guard, Boston, MA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Buried Cable Southwest Border	Demonstration on southwest border of the surveillance capabilities of buried cable technology to include potential for detection and classification of targets.	CBP; - Night Vision & Electronics Sensors Directorate, Ft. Belvoir, VA - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC - Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, NM	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Radar Comparative Testing	Test and Evaluation of Multiple Radars at Fort Huachuca, AZ	CBP/Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA); - Telephonics Corp., Farmingdale, NY - DRS Technology, A Finmeccanica Co., Arlington, VA - Plextek Limited, Essex, UK - IR Systems LLC, Rockville, MD - DMT LLC, Sterling, VA - EADS NA, Inc., Arlington, VA - MIT/LL, Lexington, MA - Stargates Inc., Arlington, VA - IDA, Alexandria, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
SBIR 5.1 Phase II, Under Water Swimmer/ Diver Detection System	Prototype Demonstration of Multiple Surveillance Technologies	United States Coast Guard (USCG); - BioSonics Inc., Seattle, WA - Farsounder Inc., Warwick, RI - Applied Physical Science Corp, Groton, CT	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
SBIR 6.1 Phase III, Mobile Surveillance Systems (MSS) Upgrade Retrofit	Southwest border demonstration and testing of radar/imager enhancements to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) MSS units.	CBP/OTIA; - Toyon Research Corp., Goleta, CA - Vista Research Corp., Arlington, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Container Security Device	China Pilot testing - detecting door openings and anomalies while tracking shipments from the Shanghai, China to the Port of Savannah, Georgia	Georgia Tech Research Institute (Atlanta, Georgia); Sandia National Labs (Albuquerque, New Mexico); SPAWAR (San Diego, California); iControl (San Jose, California)	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Wide Area Motion Imager for Homeland Security (WAMIDS)	Test and evaluate the operational effectiveness of developmental wide-area infrared sensors with a goal to detect individuals walking across an 8-mi wide swath of desert at night.	- Federal Partners: CBP – Nogales, AZ - Performer (all in Nogales, AZ): Logos Inc, BAE	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Shipboard Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Radar Contact Reporting (SARCR) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of SARCR prototype units.	- NRL, Washington, DC; - Mnemonics Inc., Melborne, FL - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - US Department of Transportation Research and Innovation Technology Administration Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (VOLPE), Boston, MA - Maersk Lines Limited, Norfolk, VA - Celebration Cruise Line, Port of Palm Beach, FL - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - MITLL, Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Tethered Aerostat Radar Processor (TARP) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of TARP prototype.	- NRL, Washington, DC; - VISTA Research, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA - Air Force Combat Command / A3OH Tethered Aerostat Radar System Program Office, El Paso, TX - Caribbean Air Marine Operations Center, San Juan, PR - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - NUWC, Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - MITLL, Lincoln, MA -NSWC, Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Modular Sensor System /Improved Imaging Technology (MSS/IIT) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of MSS/IIT prototype.	- NRL, Washington, DC; - ATC, Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburg, PA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD NUWC, Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - MITLL, Lincoln, MA - NSWC, Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - ABSG, Alexandria, VA	2011	HSARPA/Borders and Maritime Security Division
DHS Secure Wireless Access Pilot (DSWAP)	Cyber - A pilot of DHS S&T funded technology that enables secure use of wireless networks.	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	FY 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division (CSD)
Public Regional Information Security Event Management (PRISEM)	Cyber - Demo of S&T-funded early warning system for everything from botnet incursions, compromised desktops, to possible full-fledged cyber-attacks. State and local agency networks that detect these events on their local network would automatically generate alerts to other parts of their network and DHS.	City of Seattle	FY 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
Visualization Toolkit for Netflow Analytics (VIAssist)	Cyber - A pilot project to test VIAssist technology, using data from the DHS S&T Chief Information Officer. This technology reduces the time needed to discover flow anomalies by highlighting important information in massive amounts of data.	DHS S&T CIO	FY 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
Cauldron	Cyber - A pilot project to test the Cauldron technology developed by DHS S&T. Cauldron automates the analysis of all of a network's potential attack paths. It takes in vulnerability data from scanners, aggregating and correlating that data with vulnerability databases.	DHS S&T CIO	FY2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
National Lab Technology Expo	Cyber - 8 National Labs will be asked to present and provide a demonstration of their research in cybersecurity	All USG invited. Co-hosting this event with National Protection and Programs Directorate	Tentative 9/15/11	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Security Innovation Network (SINET)Showcase	Cyber - 20 top cybersecurity technologies will be showcased	All USG invited, co-lead by CSD and SINET	October 26, 2011	HSARPA/Cyber Security Division
Explosives Defeat (Bomb Squad Test Bed)	Demonstration of diagnostics and defeat technologies	Michigan State Police	April/Sep 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Electronic Countermeasures (ECM)	Demonstration of ECM technology	Las Vegas Fire Rescue (Arson/Bomb Squad), Los Angeles County Sheriffs Dept	Jun/Jul 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Single-Sided Imaging System	Demonstration of diagnostic technology	Massachusetts State Police	Apr 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Explosives Standoff Detection (Standoff Technology Integration and Demonstration Program, STIDP)	Integration of explosives standoff detection technologies in partnership with Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO). Prior to the pilot, DHS S&T will assess the applicability of STIDP's computational framework for surface transportation venues. The Pilot will include integration and controlling software, object tracking, risk based assessment, and standoff sensors configured for a variety of JIEDDO and DHS scenarios.	Kennewick, WA, Police Department and the Toyota Center	Dec 2011	HSARPA/Explosives Division
Future Attribute Screening Technology (FAST)	Limited User Evaluation will include an overview of the FAST project including the Theory of Malintent and observation of a live screening of employees utilizing the current baseline sensor suite and fusion algorithm in a kiosk configuration at Yankee Stadium, Bronx, NY.	New York Yankees; Securitas Services, USA, Inc.; National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL).	August 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Building Resilience with Diverse Communities	Pilot management guidelines, which include training, to Faith Based Community Organizations in Miami Dade as they seek to improve service to their constituents during times of emergency.	Miami Dade Department of Emergency Management; Volunteer Florida; Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; Miami Chapter of the American Red Cross; and 75 local faith based and community based organizations	May 2011-May 2012	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Deception Detection Techniques Computer Based Training (CBT) Course	The 8 hour Deception Detection Course Computer Based Training will be completed in May, 2011. Avatars from a content generation utility will be added shortly thereafter.	Computer Based Training will be transitioned to the Las Vegas Metro Police Department (LVMPD)	May 2, 2011 CBT July 1, 2001 CBT with Avatars	HSARPA/Human Factors Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Real-time Risk Information Sharing Engagement (RrISE) or Mobile SPOT	The RrISE system will be demonstrated on the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) HQ production. Behavior Detection Offices at an operational airport will capture operational Score Sheet and Incident Report data that would immediately be available to TSA HQ.	Baltimore-Washington International Airport authorities, Transportation Security Administration	3Q FY 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Anomaly Detection	Demonstration of TSA Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) Anomaly Detection capability integrated with the RrISE mobile device (in conjunction with above). Automated detection software will generate alerts in real-time for TSA SPOT referrals exceeding a pre-determined score occurring at or across airports within a specified time period.	Baltimore-Washington International Airport authorities, Transportation Security Administration	3Q FY 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
First Responder Credentialing	Demonstrate capturing, reviewing, analyzing, and managing First Responder credentialing attributes at the local level using a mobile App to enhance the existing National Information Exchange Model conformant data exchange and data model and information sequencing	Cincinnati (Fire Department), Seattle King County (Office of the Emergency Management) Miami Dade (Office of the Emergency Management)	2 times in CY 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation Tool (VIMS)	Demonstrate Analytic tool and provide background information for end-user feedback and to gauge interest among fusion center, DOJ, and DHS component potential partners at the National Fusion Center Conference.	North Carolina Fusion Center	15-17 Mar 2011	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation Tool (VIMS)	Pilot tool for usability testing for strategic analysis in the North Carolina Fusion Center preceding a "Major Event" (i.e. NC State Fair, Democratic Convention, etc.)	North Carolina Fusion Center	Aug-Sep 2011 Summer 2012	HSARPA/Human Factors Division
Complex Event Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis (CEMSA) I	CEMSA provides DHS analysts with models, simulations, tools, and data to assess the consequences of multiple interacting complex disruptions to critical infrastructure and key resources. Demonstration of base year prototype.	DHS-NPPD, DHS-FEMA, DHS-USSS, DHS-PLCY, and DOD	Lockheed Martin: 3/18/2011 Boeing: 4/8/2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Controlled Impact Rescue Tool (CIRT)	CIRT testing with a wide array of Urban Search and Rescue teams that will convene at Disaster City, TX for classroom and hands on training on the use of CIRT for search and rescue scenarios.	Disaster City, TX and assortment of USAR teams	Q2 FY11	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Critical Infrastructure Inspection Management System (CIIMS)	Pilot CIIMS-Asset Tracking System (ASTRAS) to support cross-jurisdiction asset tracking	MD State Police and US Park Service	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Blast/Projectile Protective Measures and Design Tool	Tunnel testing - Vintage cast-iron tunnel sections were transported from NY for explosives testing at Eglin AFB, FL. These specimens will provide an opportunity to evaluate mitigation concepts on actual tunnel sections, and will provide informative comparisons between fabricated cast iron and the vintage cast iron material.	Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ)	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit (SUMMIT)	SUMMIT will be a key technology enabler in support of National Level Exercise 2011 (NLE11) activities.	FEMA NED (National Exercise Division)	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Unified Incident Command and Decision Support (UICDS)	UICDS data transmission between FEMA HQ and Arkansas in support of NLE11. UICDS Middleware will be installed to enhance the two-way sharing of data that transmitted during this exercise.	Arkansas OEM	May 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
UICDS	UICDS pilot in New Jersey involving Nuclear Power Companies and State EOC. This pilot will provide a leave behind middleware core that will connect commercial Emergency Management Applications that are currently being used by regional state and local end users.	NEHRP & NJ OEM	June 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
UICDS	UICDS Demo with Florida will provide a proof of concept demonstration that illustrates how currently installed commercial emergency or incident management applications can seamlessly provide the 2-way sharing and exchange shared data with UICDS the aid of UICDS Middleware.	Florida OEM , Miami Dade Co & Alabama OEM	July 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
UICDS	UICDS pilot with PNNL in Pacific Northwest. This pilot will provide a leave behind middleware core that will connect commercial Emergency Management Applications that are currently being used by regional end users that is used in the Seattle, WA Region	City of Seattle, WA and King County, WA	August 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Urban Reference Architecture	SATURN - Situational Awareness Tool for Urban Responder Networks demonstration. Piloted capability will demonstrate reference surveillance architecture for urban local authorities and will allow for increased situational awareness among disparate users, and access to rapid attribute-based searching video analytics capabilities.	MIT/LL Beverly Hills Police Department	Q3/4 FY11	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders (GLANSER)	Demonstration of 3D location technology in non-GPS environments to improve the precision of locating first responders during an incident.	Minneapolis, MN & Fairfax, VA Fire Department representatives	Q4 FY11	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Wide Area Surveillance	Wide Area Surveillance –Continued demonstration of a prototype system at Boston Logan International Airport. Laboratory demonstration of completed second generation prototype with higher resolution and installation to support USSS. System provides 360-degree persistent high-resolution coverage for multiple operators, captures video and track targets in real-time, and stores data for further analysis.	Boston, MA; Local Law Enforcement	Sep 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
Resilient Tunnel	Tunnel Plug - Demonstration will subject a new tunnel plug constructed from high-strength fabric with webbing reinforcement to initial testing in a custom-built test tunnel. This plug is designed to address requirements provided by a specific mass transit agency, which will use demonstration results to decide whether to implement the tunnel plug.	Mass Transit Agencies, West Virginia University	Sep 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
GeoXray	Geospatial display overlaying maps, text, twitter, etc. for first responders	Cities of Culver City and El Segundo	FY 2011	HSARPA/Infrastructure Protection & Disaster Management Division
SNSRTREE for container inspection	Software tool for optimizing policies and protocols for sequential inspection and testing such as might be performed on containers entering ports or vehicles at border crossings. Research prototype implementation is available at: http://snsrtree.rutgers.edu/.	Port operators and CBP	FY 2011	Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management Division
PowerLoom	A knowledge representation system that provides a language and environment for constructing intelligent, knowledge-based applications. PowerLoom® uses a fully expressive, logic-based representation language and a deduction inference engine that combines forward and backward chaining to derive what logically follows from the facts and rules asserted in the knowledge base. PowerLoom® is mature research software that has been distributed and used extensively and is now in release 4.0. PowerLoom® is developed by Command, Control and Interoperability Center for Advanced Data Analysis researchers at USC.	Used by companies	FY 2011	Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management Division

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Next Generation Incident Command System (NICS)	Approximately 10 evaluations will be conducted in order to assist in developing a broad service oriented architecture that integrates several existing synergistic DHS S&T efforts including Next-generation Incident Command System (NICS, formerly Lincoln Laboratory Distributed Disaster System (LDDRS)), Virtual USA, and Unified Incident Command and Decision Support (UICDS); the overall system, the Next-Generation Incident Command System (NICS), will be a robust, scalable distributed system that enables multi-agency collaborative command during large-scale disasters. The goal is to evolve NICS to address a broader set of disaster missions with the ability to support multiple-agencies and a large number of users.	Various Southern California agencies (i.e., CALFIRE and CALEMA)	Various (FY11)	FRG
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP (Regional Common Operating Picture)	Deploying tailgatER™ running RCOP in Nassau OEM Emergency Response Vehicle. Demonstration to be done at the 2011 Long Island/NYC Emergency Management Conference	-- Nassau County Office of Emergency Management, Bethpage, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	May 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Running RCOP pilot at MLS Red Bulls Stadium during 2011 All-Star game to show how critical infrastructure can be monitored locally and remotely during a major sporting event.	-- Major League Soccer, New York, NY -- Red Bulls Soccer, Harrison, NJ -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	July 2011	FRG/R-Tech

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Demonstrate remote third party monitoring capabilities (cameras and chem. sensors) of RCOP for critical infrastructure, such as a large skyscraper at the Thomson Reuters Building 3 Times Square, Manhattan, NY	-- Michael Stapleton Associates, New York, NY -- Rudin Management , New York, NY -- Thomson Reuters, New York, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY --SPP, Bethpage, NY	June 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Pilot to display aerial imagery for post-disaster over flights, that RCOP can display those images for decision makers and provide for easy comparison of pre- and post-event imagery in near real-time.	-- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY --SPP, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	October 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Demonstration at the Cell-All demo where an RCOP will be deployed and hosted at the ASFHS for a demonstration of the defined scenarios to the Cell-All program stakeholders. Implementing and integrating Cell-All devices with existing fourDscape® subject matter simulating the specific scenarios including integration with available live sensors.	-- Nassau County Office of Emergency Management, Bethpage, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	Mid 2011	FRG/R-Tech HSARPA (Cell-All)

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Tampa Bay Maritime Domain Awareness System (TBMDAS) Demonstration: Integration with RCOP with SRI International Smart Integration Manager Ontologically Networked (SIMON) technology. The work performed will provide a fourDscape® version with SIMON compliant interfaces with associated license allowing for 1-year of demonstrational use. The Visualization Service shall provide a 3D portal of the Tampa Bay maritime Area of Interest. A database of this area shall be developed and provided using available imagery, elevation, bathymetry, and cultural models. The Visualization Service will enhance the 3D visualization with overlays, track data and other data sources as provided via existing Maritime Domain Awareness services.	-- SRI International, Tampa, FL -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY	June 2011	FRG/R-Tech HSARPA (Borders & Maritime Security Division)
LIFT – HomeTech: RCOP	Unified Incident Command Decision Support (UICDS) system pilot: Deploying a UICDS Core implementation at the ASFHS command center facility as an operational information sharing framework between Nassau County OEM (E-Team), Nassau County FD (GEOcommand), and ASFHS (RCOP) which can then be expanded to other application/agencies.	Nassau County Office of Emergency Management, Bethpage, NY -- Balfour Technologies, Bethpage, NY -- Power Management Concepts, Bethpage, NY -- ASFHS, Bethpage, NY -- GEOcommand, Bethpage, NY -- SAIC, Washington, DC	June 2011	FRG/R-Tech
LIFT- HomeTech: WildCAT-Situational Awareness of Wireless Threats to Critical Infrastructure	Demonstration of the prototype system in Bethpage, NY and integration of system into the Applied Science Foundation for Homeland Security. Show ability for WildCAT to automatically collect and communicate wireless detection data over a 3G network to a command center in real-time. Show software in the command center can effectively identify a wireless threat.	Applied Visions, Inc., Naval Research Laboratory, Adelphi University	November 2011	FRG/R-Tech
Patient Triage	Demonstration of the Patient Triage prototype in Seattle, Washington. Show the devices ability to obtain respiration, heart rate, and body temperature vital sign reading from distances of 5 to 40 feet	Seattle, Washington Fire Department	August 2011	FRG/R-Tech
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	Operational field assessment and certification testing in Chicago, Illinois. The SCBA will undergo both NFPA and NIOSH certification as well as an operational field assessment by Chicago Fire Department personnel	Chicago Fire Department and the International Association of Fire Fighters	May 2011	FRG/R-Tech

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Rare Event Scenario	The first three week long field experiment will measure effectiveness of asynchronous distributed collaboration. IBM is assisting in the data collection and analysis of the experiment. The experiment will serve as a base line for future iterations, which will be played in 3-D Virtual Environments. Future Rare Event Scenarios will also field test INTEL Corporation research technologies in creating a new layered cyber security model called Flexible Distributed Security.	University of North Dakota Center for Innovation Students IBM Watson Center for Social Software Intel Corporation	March 28 – 21 April, 2011 July 2011 October 2011 January 2012	DHS S&T IAO
Flexible Distributed Security	Flexible Distributed Security utilizes many small, overlapping secure software and hardware defenses. This methodology enables cyber-security against multiple points of attack, encompassing internal and external threat origins. If one layer fails, the malicious actor is confronted with forging a complex, undefined path through numerous security protocols. This maze of barriers effectively secures secrets, yet does not hinder distributed communications for intended recipients. Flexible Distributed Security is also designed to prevent "zero" day attacks. Flexible Distributed Security will be tested in 3-D Virtual Environments.	Intel Corporation Cisco Systems GTRI IBM Watson Center Teleplace (3-D Virtual Environment)	December 2011	DHS S&T IAO
Hurricane Forecasting Methodologies	Demo of novel hurricane forecasting methodology. Model extracts accurate local estimates from pre-computed, high-resolution surge databases, providing updated storm surge estimates in minutes instead of hours. Demo will be part of the Coastal Development Strategies Conference in Biloxi, MS.	US Army Engineer Research and Development Center	11-12 May 2011	RDP/OUP/CHC
Multi-Network Interdependent Critical Infrastructure Program for the Analysis of Lifelines (MUNICIPAL)	Demo for New Hanover County EM. MUNICIPAL is a computational tool that visualizes CCI systems and their interdependencies; forecasts damage to these systems caused by hurricanes or other extreme events; and supports mitigation, response and recovery decisions. It is being developed with input from New Hanover County EM.	Emergency Management Department of New Hanover County, NC	2011	RDP/OUP/CHC

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
ALERT Intelligent Pedestrian Surveillance Testbed	Testbed for the Army National Guard at Camp Edwards is a video analytics testbed set up on the front of the Camp Edwards mess hall. The surveillance system (four cameras) surveys the walkways, parking lot and quad area in front of the hall and tracks personnel that walk through the area.	ALERT Center of Excellence at Northeastern University (NEU), Boston MA, Camp Edwards, MA, Army National Guard for Massachusetts, John Adams Innovation Institute (JAII), Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, Siemens Electronic Security Group, MA, Raytheon Network Centric Systems, MA	May – June 2011	RDP/OUP/ALERT
ALERT Wireless Area Secure Perimeter Testbed	Testbed for the Army National Guard at Camp Edwards is a perimeter tracking and area array tracking system. It will be installed and tested in the walkway, parking lot and quad area in front of the mess hall at Camp Edwards.	ALERT Center of Excellence at Northeastern University (NEU), Boston MA, Camp Edwards, MA, Army National Guard for Massachusetts, John Adams Innovation Institute (JAII), Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, Siemens Electronic Security Group, MA, Raytheon Network Centric Systems, MA	May – June 2011	RDP/OUP/ALERT
GeoXray	Geospatial display overlaying maps, text, twitter, etc. for first responders.	Cities of Culver City and El Segundo	Operational FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
TrafficCop	Analysis of Twitter and social media to detect human trafficking.	FBI and local vice law enforcement in Los Angeles	April 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
Evacuation Planning Tool (EPT)	Regal Decision Systems developed the Evacuation Planning Tool (EPT) for the US Government through the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG). EPT can evaluate evacuation plans and pedestrian flow for any building: office, school, stadium or multiplex environment.	NFL and individual NFL Team Security	FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
CompStat II	CompStat II was born of work with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to bring them enhanced analytics to support risk and threat assessment from their existing data. It produces an integrated, real-time, crime information management system and has applications to help make better informed decisions on threat and risk assessment, force deployment, officer safety, crime and terrorism prevention.	Police agencies across the U.S.	FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
Crime Maps tool	Analyzes up-to-date feeds from Campus Police of any crimes committed on campus. Available as an App on iPhone & iPad, it includes the crime location using map pins, gives details about the crime event, detailed police report and/or newspaper account of each crime, search on types of crimes, crime frequency, full-text description, time and day of week, and crime location.	University of Illinois Campus Police	FY 2011	RDP/OUP/C2I
Public Safety Consortium (PSC) monthly meetings	Monthly, VACCINE meets with the PSC to discuss VACCINE projects for user evaluation and feedback.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies.	The 2nd Wednesday of every month	RDP/OUP/C2I
Public Safety Consortium Quarterly demos	Quarterly, VACCINE brings in partners from various universities to demo VACCINE projects for user evaluation and feedback.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies/Corporate affiliates	March 9th, June 7th, Sept. 14th, Dec. 14th	RDP/OUP/C2I
JigSaw	JigSaw Deployment. JigSaw is a tool using visualization for investigative analysis. It helps investigative analysts make sense of unstructured and structured document collections, and supports the discovery of hidden relationships and threats across the documents.	Lafayette Police Department	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I
GeoVISTA CrimeViz	GeoVISTA CrimeViz Deployment. GeoVISTA CrimeViz is an extensible web-based map application that supports exploration and sense-making of criminal activity in space and time.	Justice Institute of British Columbia	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I
Gang Graffiti Automatic Recognition and Interpretation (GARI)	Pilot Demonstration. Analyze gang graffiti images from phone camera.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies and St. Clair Emergency Management Agency	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I

	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Mobile Emergency Response Guide (MERGE)	Pilot Demonstration. Analyze images for HazMat and other signs from phone camera. Location dependent, network-free interpretation.	Indiana Local Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Emergency Management Agencies and St. Clair Emergency Management Agency	FY11	RDP/OUP/C2I
Social Vulnerability Index (SOVI)	Presentation on SoVI (from concept to measurement) as applied to NOAA Coastal Services Center Digital Coast at NOAA Coastal GeoTools conference.	NOAA Coastal Services Center Digital Coast	March 23, 2011	RDP/OUP/START
CART Phoenix, AZ	Conducted CART survey with Phoenix CERT members in 2006. Phoenix CERTs are currently reviewing new CART instruments under development. CART strategic planning to build community resilience is expected to begin Fall 2011 (contingent on new START funding).	Phoenix Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program	2006-2011 and ongoing	RDP/OUP/START
iSARS	Processing of suspicious activities reports.	Los Angeles Police Department	Late 2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
PRND	Risk-based radiological nuclear detector and countermeasure portfolio deployment tool.	CalEMA	2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
PortSec	Risk-based resource allocation tool.	Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles	2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
ARMOR-Rail	Passenger rail infrastructure security operations scheduling tool.	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	June 1, 2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
PROTECT	Scheduling tool for harbor patrols.	Boston Coast Guard	April 1, 2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE
GUARDS	Airport infrastructure security operations scheduling tool.	Transportation Security Administration	2011	RDP/OUP/CREATE

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Tom Latham

Dr. Tara O'Toole, Under Secretary, Science & Technology Directorate
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – S&T
March 30, 2011

Question: Your statement points out that the S & T Directorate has undergone many changes over its years in existence. What do you believe is your strongest attribute at this point, and what do you consider the weakest part of your operation right now?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has established a process of ongoing reviews of our entire research and development (R&D) portfolio to ensure that we are investing in technologies that will significantly improve DHS's efforts to help secure the country and meeting the goals established by our partners in the operating components and the broader homeland security enterprise (HSE). These annual reviews strengthen S&T's investments by providing a transparent view of all R&D within S&T; enabling more strategic, longer-term budget decisions; ensuring efficient delivery to the component or end user; and nurturing effective communication throughout the process.

DHS components would like for S&T to meet all of their research, development and technology acquisition support requirements. S&T uses its portfolio reviews to make sure that priority needs are met, but S&T cannot fulfill all requirements with current resources.

Question: A few years back, a couple of other members and I tried to get the department to focus on animal vaccines to combat dangerous pathogens. DHS was slow to come around, and seemed to focus a little too much on the 'politics' of things. I know that was before your time, but how would you rate your research efforts and contributions today in efforts aimed at the prevention of agro-terrorism, including your program in animal vaccines?

ANSWER: In keeping with the strategic approach first defined in 2004, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is actively engaged in developing technologies intended to counteract the threat of high-consequence pathogens, including those that might be attractive to agro-terrorists. DHS has continued to facilitate strategic planning in this area, through interactions with the National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee on Foreign Animal Disease Threats and U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) National Veterinary Stockpile Technical Working Group. S&T has made great strides in the area of vaccines to combat foreign animal diseases that would have a major impact on U.S. agriculture and the economy. The Science and Technology Directorate is building a portfolio that approaches foreign animal disease threats, both natural and intentional in origin, from a broad perspective – addressing early detection, response and recovery.

DHS maintains a robust countermeasures development program. An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever, or other foreign animal disease could result in significant economic disruption, restrictions in trade and ripple effects in allied industries. S&T maintains focused programmatic activities to address either the intentional or natural introduction of such pathogens. These include the Foreign Animal Disease Vaccines and Diagnostics Project, primarily executed at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center, which is developing a new molecular FMD vaccine and other tools to effectively manage an outbreak, should one occur. In conjunction with our partners at USDA, this technology is currently under regulatory review for licensure through the Center for Veterinary Biologics, and will ultimately be transitioned to the USDA National Veterinary Stockpile. As DHS' approach to animal vaccine development is designed to address the threat of agro-terrorism through short, medium and long-term approaches for countermeasure objectives, the Vaccines and Diagnostics Project also includes a portfolio of technical activities beyond the next-generation FMD vaccine. These include programs to better characterize currently-available FMD vaccines, facilitate importation of commercially available FMD vaccines for emergency domestic use, and efforts to develop vaccines for major foreign animal diseases affective swine (African Swine Fever, Classical Swine Fever, Nipah Virus) and one zoonotic disease (Rift Valley Fever). In addition, the Ag Screening Tools (Bioagent Detection) and Decontamination, Disposal and Depopulation Projects are also being executed as part of S&T's approach in this area.

The Ag Screening Tools project focuses on the development of standardized technologies to detect high priority foreign animal diseases. In FY 2010, the project initiated a capabilities study to identify and prioritize stakeholder needs for screening protocols and detection and inspection tools, as well as developed a strategy to address their needs. In FY 2011, specific gaps in high threat foreign animal disease diagnostics will be identified and research projects identified to fill those gaps to buy down risk of livestock infections caused by these bioagents. In FY 2012, in coordination with interagency stakeholders, the project plans to develop enhanced protocols and tools to address current capability gaps in foreign animal disease diagnostics. Additionally, the project will initiate transition of Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) assays to end users to support surveillance and diagnostics.

Question: As you know, the GAO, over the last few years, has cited examples, including recent ones, where elements of DHS made acquisition plans and/or carried out procurements before the resolution of problems that were discovered during testing. In turn, those missteps cost a lot of money. Can you give me your thoughts as to why such procurement decisions might have been made?

ANSWER: DHS recognizes the need to improve the acquisition process and is implementing improvements to reduce cost and schedule overruns. DHS recently published a report entitled *Integrated Strategy for High Risk Management*. This report provides a comprehensive vision and strategy to manage all Department-wide investments. S&T will have a key role as it is a prominent member in at the beginning of the acquisition cycle and remains involved throughout the acquisition cycle:

- Department Strategy Council – The S&T will inform strategic direction and priorities using scientific data and methodologies to analyze national threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences.
- Capabilities and Requirements Council – The S&T will reconcile strategic requirements with Department research and development capability leveraging existing customer-focused, integrated product teams.
- Program Review Board – The S&T will provide input into the prioritization and allocation of research and development funding among projects for the annual budget and five-year Future Years Homeland Security Program.
- Investment Review Board – The S&T will establish the criteria for testing and evaluation.

To enable improved acquisition decisions, S&T has established an Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA) Group, which provides a full range of coordinated operations analysis, systems engineering, test and evaluation, and standards development support to the DHS Components. ASOA will leverage S&T's critical mass of technical capability within DHS and will work with the Under Secretary for Management to: aid the components in developing high-fidelity, testable operational requirements for their acquisitions; aid in executing an analysis of alternatives to ensure that the most appropriate technical approach is taken; and partner with the components throughout an acquisition so that user needs are translated into real capabilities that can be validated upon delivery and deployed without delay. . For example, the ASOA group currently is assisting Customs and Border Protection with the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), Mobile Broadband Modernization Program, and the Secure Transit Corridors Program.

Question: Do the various DHS directorates now consult you with more regularity – vs. in the past -- before making procurement decisions on products that are still in testing?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is engaging with DHS components with more regularity than in the past. S&T's Office of Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA) is dedicated to assisting the DHS components with their acquisition programs, including test and evaluation (T&E) master plans, systems integration and technology maturity assessments. The Undersecretary for S&T meets routinely with the DHS Undersecretary for Management (USM) to strategize and ensure a collective alignment of efforts with DHS acquisition policy and guidance. The Director for ASOA directly coordinates with the Acquisition and Program Management Division (APMD) to ensure consistent cross-coordination and strategic leveraging of resources to support component acquisition efforts. ASOA's Office of Test and Evaluation and Standards (TES) is charged with establishing T&E policy and processes for DHS acquisitions and facilitating the deployment of technology. In May 2009, DHS issued the interim Management Directive (MD) 026-06 that implements policies and procedures that assign responsibilities for test and evaluation activities to be performed throughout the acquisition process, to which the components have been consistently adhering. TES has also been closely involved with the acquisition process for several projects, notably BioWatch Generation (Gen) III, SBInet and

TSA's program offices. Additionally, ASOA's Office of Systems Engineering (SYS) coordinates on a day-to-day basis at the operational level providing hands-on support to component partners throughout the acquisition lifecycle. Currently, SYS is supporting efforts such as the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), Next Generation Tactical Communications (TACCOM2), and Secure Transit Coordinators (through S&T's Support to the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group).

Question: What do you think – or know – is the biggest criticism of your directorate by your fellow senior officials?

ANSWER: DHS components would like for the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to meet all of their research, development and technology acquisition support requirements, but know that S&T needs to prioritize components requests and does not seek to fulfill all expectations in a given fiscal year.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Lucille Roybal-Allard

Dr. Tara O'Toole, Under Secretary, Science & Technology Directorate
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – S&T
March 30, 2011

Question: Los Angeles is home to the CREATE Homeland Security Center of Excellence, based at the University of Southern California. CREATE has worked closely with the Los Angeles International Airport and our local ports, among others, to ensure the safety of our region.

The House-passed continuing resolution for fiscal year 2011 would drastically cut funding for DHS Science and Technology programs. If those cuts are sustained in a final fiscal year 2011 bill, what effect will that have on the ability of DHS's university-based Centers of Excellence to carry out their mission?

ANSWER: The FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act established the Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) funding level for its university programs at approximately 80 percent of the enacted FY 2010 appropriation. With the approximately $40 million now appropriated for university programs, S&T plans to execute the program as reflected in the FY 2011 President's Budget, which includes funding for 10 Centers of Excellence, including the Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE).

Question: Is DHS Science and Technology considering steps to streamline the approval process for benefits under the SAFETY Act, especially for small businesses?

ANSWER: Small businesses are a very important part of the SAFETY Act Program portfolio. In FY 2010, 56 percent of our applicants were small businesses. The Science and Technology Directorate's Office of SAFTEY Act Implementation (OSAI) continues to use the Procurement Pre-Qualification Request (PPQR) process as well as the Block Designation and Block Certification procedures to streamline the application process for SAFETY Act benefits for small businesses. Additionally, OSAI has tailored numerous outreach initiatives, including one-on-one consultations, to provide program and application process information to small businesses who have technologies that are eligible for SAFETY Act protections. Finally, OSAI works with S&T program managers to identify and communicate with small businesses who provide products or services that can help strengthen Homeland Security Enterprise.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 2011

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

WITNESSES

RAND BEERS, UNDER SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE
PHIL REITINGER, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

Note: The contents of this hearing are classified. Unclassified statements and questions for the record are provided.

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

National Protection and Programs Directorate
Fiscal Year 2012 Budget

Witnesses:
Under Secretary Rand Beers
Deputy Under Secretary Phil Reitinger

2:00 PM | Thursday | March 31, 2011

Hearing is called to order [*gentle strike of gavel*] –

Today we will have a two-part classified briefing to discuss the Department of Homeland Security's National Protection and Programs Directorate. We scheduled the first portion of this meeting so that we could have time to discuss the specifics of global cyber threats and technologies that DHS is using to counter them.

To help us better understand these programs, we welcome NPPD Under Secretary Rand Beers and Deputy Under Secretary Phil Reitinger. Gentlemen, this meeting will be more informal than our usual hearings, so while I understand you have prepared a basic statement for us, we will spend most of our time discussing the concerns and questions that members have brought with them.

After the classified discussion at the Top Secret/SCI level for cybersecurity, which we've scheduled to last approximately one hour, we will then turn to other NPPD programs, including those dedicated to Infrastructure Protection.

The importance of cybersecurity becomes more apparent every day, as we read more and more reports of breeches to our private sector and our government networks. Just in the past two weeks, we have heard about hackers infiltrating the Secure ID program that many of us use to logon to our work computers from home and about Iranian hackers obtaining website certificates that could duplicate the webpages for Google and Skype – allowing them to steal untold numbers of login and passwords. On the government side, OMB recently reported that in FY10 the federal government saw cyber incidents rise by 39 percent over FY09.

This threat is growing rapidly. It is not just a about stolen passwords, but about the potential for private companies to lose billions of dollars worth of intellectual property or for portions of our critical infrastructure to be infiltrated by hackers in foreign countries. No longer is the threat to our county just a kinetic threat but electronic. It is a threat from known state actors as well as the unknown, lone wolf with a

$200 laptop. These asymmetric threats must be addressed on multiple levels within our government and within the private sector.

Before I turn to Ranking Member Price for his comments, I would like to highlight very briefly some concerns that I have with DHS cybersecurity programs. Gentlemen, we are keenly aware of the critical nature of your programs and want to do whatever we can to support your efforts. BUT that does not mean giving you a blank check.

We need to fully understand:

1. What are the threats?
2. What are the Department's requirements based on those threats? **AND**
3. How does you budget address these requirements?

In January 2008, the Bush Administration established the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative, or CNCI, in an effort to make the U.S. more secure against cyber threats. In 2009, President Obama built on CNCI by outlining 22 recommendations in his review of the Nation's cyber policy. Today, more than three years after CNCI's launch, I would like to gauge DHS progress in meeting some of these goals, including shoring up our network vulnerabilities, establishing better defenses, and improving the government's collaboration with the private sector. These are goals that can only be met with responsible budgeting – a challenge that your FY12 request needs to address.

Given the breadth of these topics, and their relevance to nearly every aspect of our daily lives, we will clearly have an interesting discussion today. Secretary Beers, please summarize your written testimony in a brief statement so that we will have time for a direct exchange of questions and answers. Before you begin, however, I recognize our subcommittee ranking member, Mr. Price, for his opening remarks.

Opening Statement by Ranking Member David Price

Classified Hearing on the National Protection and Programs Directorate

March 31, 2011, 3 pm

Under Secretary Beers, thank you for staying with us for the second half of our hearing. The 2012 request for the National Protection and Programs Directorate is $936 million in appropriated dollars. After you exclude cyber security, which we have already discussed, the remaining funding for infrastructure protection, risk assessment, and management activities is approximately $322 million. Within this funding level, your agency has a full plate of infrastructure protection responsibilities, including:

- ⇒ Implementing sector-specific infrastructure security plans.
- ⇒ Enforcing chemical plant security regulations,
- ⇒ Implementing the new ammonia nitrate regulations, and,
- ⇒ Developing robust risk models to ensure consistent threat analysis across the Department.

More than 80 percent of the nation's infrastructure is owned by the private sector. Over the past few years, NPPD has been working with specific sectors of the economy identifying specific vulnerabilities and the means to mitigate the threat and effects of a terrorist attack or natural disaster. I look forward to learning about what vulnerabilities still exist in our nation's critical infrastructure and how we are working to better secure these facilities.

I also expect a frank discussion on how we are improving our ability to analyze risk. As you know, when I was Chairman, we requested the National Academy of Sciences to review the Department's risk management framework. NAS found several shortcomings, not only with the basic risk framework but also with the risk analyses conducted by the Department. I would like to learn what your agency and DHS have done to address these shortcomings.

I look forward to your testimony.

Statement for the Record
of
Rand Beers
Under Secretary
and
Philip Reitinger
Deputy Under Secretary
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Before the
United States House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Washington, DC

March 31, 2011

Introduction

Chairman Aderholt, Vice Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, it is our pleasure to appear before you today to present President Obama's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD).

The demands on NPPD have never been greater as we lead efforts to enhance the security of the Nation in partnership with the private sector and all levels of government. The services we rely on for daily life are heavily dependent on critical infrastructure. Threats and vulnerabilities put the availability and protection and resilience of these services, such as water distribution and treatment, electricity generation and transmission, healthcare, transportation, and financial transactions, at risk. The NPPD FY 2012 budget request allows us to continue to meet these evolving threats and challenges by prioritizing funding and personnel to our essential operational requirements—while demonstrating a commitment to fiscal discipline that maximizes the effectiveness of every dollar we receive.

FY 2012 Budget Request

The FY 2012 budget request for NPPD is $2.6 billion in gross discretionary funding, and $1.3 billion in net discretionary funding. The Federal Protective Service is funded through an estimated $1.3 billion in offsetting collections from other agencies. NPPD supports the following Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) missions:

- **Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security** – NPPD leads the coordinated efforts to reduce risk and improve resilience of the nation's critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) by integrating and disseminating CIKR threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; developing risk mitigation strategies; overseeing the National Infrastructure Protection Plan; and carrying out Chemical

Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulations. NPPD also secures federal facilities and protects 1.4 million occupants and visitors daily.

- **Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders and Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws** – NPPD provides identity and document verification capabilities for border management and immigration agencies so that they can accurately determine if the people they encounter are who they say they are and whether those people pose a risk to the United States.
- **Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace** – NPPD leads efforts to secure the Federal Executive Branch civilian government computer systems and critical infrastructure by working with the private sector, all levels of government, military, and intelligence stakeholders. NPPD analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities; distributes threat warnings; and coordinates the response to cyber incidents to ensure that our computers, networks, and cyber systems remain safe and secure.
- **Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters** – NPPD protects and strengthens the reliability, durability, and interoperability of the nation's communications infrastructure and capabilities, and also provides priority telecommunications service during an incident.

Cybersecurity and Communications

The Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) is responsible for securing Federal Executive Branch civilian government networks, providing technical expertise, analysis, and warnings to the private sector and critical infrastructure owners and operators, raising cybersecurity awareness among the general public, coordinating the national response to cyber emergencies, and planning for and providing national security and emergency preparedness communications to the federal government and other stakeholders. To facilitate this effort, we work collaboratively with the private sector, all levels of government, military, law enforcement, and intelligence stakeholders to conduct risk assessments and mitigate vulnerabilities and threats to information technology assets and activities affecting the operation of civilian government and private sector critical infrastructures. The functions and mission of the National Cyber Security Center are supported within CS&C and include coordinating operations among the six largest federal cyber centers. The total FY 2012 budget request for CS&C is $614.2 million.

Cybersecurity

In the protection of Federal Executive Branch civilian networks, we must collaborate with departments and agencies that own and operate widely varying networks. DHS improves the ability of departments and agencies to defend their systems and provides expertise and technology that detects, mitigates and prevents malicious activity on the networks.

As part of the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI), DHS works with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reduce and consolidate the number of external connections that federal agencies have to the Internet through the Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) initiative. This initiative reduces the number of potential vulnerabilities to government networks and allows DHS' National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) to focus monitoring efforts and security capabilities on limited and known avenues for Internet traffic. NCSD conducts onsite evaluations of agencies' progress toward implementing TIC goals.

In conjunction with the TIC initiative, the EINSTEIN system is designed to provide the U.S. government with an early warning system for intrusions to Federal Executive Branch civilian networks, near real-time identification of malicious activity, and automated disruption of that malicious activity. The second phase of EINSTEIN, developed in 2008 as part of the CNCI, incorporates intrusion detection capabilities into the original EINSTEIN system. DHS is currently deploying EINSTEIN 2 to Federal Executive Branch civilian agency TIC locations and Networx Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Services (MTIPS) providers, which are private internet service providers that serve federal agencies, to assist them with protecting their computers, networks and information. EINSTEIN 2 has now been deployed at 15 of the 19 large departments and agencies that maintain their own TIC locations. Also, the four MTIPS providers currently provide service to seven additional federal agencies. In 2010, EINSTEIN 2 sensors registered 5.4 million "hits," an average of more than 450,000 hits per month or nearly 15,000 hits per day. A hit is an alert triggered by a predetermined intrusion detection signature that is associated with a known or suspected threat. Each hit represents potential malicious activity for further assessment by the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT).

The FY 2012 budget request allows NCSD to expedite the deployment of the third phase of the EINSTEIN system—an intrusion prevention capability that will provide DHS with the ability to automatically detect and disrupt malicious activity before harm is done to critical networks and systems. In advance of this development, DHS, in coordination with the National Security Agency (NSA), conducted the CNCI Initiative 3 Exercise, which advanced the potential capabilities of the EINSTEIN system by demonstrating defensive technology, sharing near real-time threat information with the Department of Defense (DoD) for enhanced situational awareness, and providing a platform upon which an oversight and compliance process can be implemented for the evolving set of EINSTEIN capabilities. The Department's Privacy Office and its Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties carefully reviewed the exercise concept of operations, and the Privacy Office worked with US-CERT to publicly release a detailed Privacy Impact Assessment evaluating the exercise.

Beyond the TIC initiative and the EINSTEIN system, DHS, OMB, and the National Institute for Standards and Technology work cooperatively with agencies across the federal government to coordinate the protection of agency information systems through compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA). US-CERT monitors EINSTEIN 2 sensors for intrusion activity and receives self-reported incident information from federal agencies. This information is reported to OMB for use in its FISMA oversight capacity. In 2010, NCSD also began to administer the CyberScope system, which was developed by the Department of Justice. This system collects agency information regarding FISMA compliance and—as NCSD, OMB and their agency partners move toward automated reporting—will enable real-time assessments of baseline security postures across individual agencies and the federal enterprise as a whole. This activity complements the development of reference architectures that NCSD designs for federal agencies that are interested in implementing security solutions based on standards and best practices. NCSD also works with the General Services Administration to create Blanket Purchase Agreements that provide security solutions for federal agencies.

The FY 2012 budget request provides significant funding for the protection of federal civilian networks through initiatives such as:

- US-CERT Operations: Provides remote and onsite response support and defense against malicious cyber activity for the Federal Executive Branch civilian networks. The FY 2012 budget request for US-CERT Operations is $80.9 million. This funding enables US-CERT to expand its capabilities in the areas of cyber analytics, cybersecurity indications and warnings, collaboration and coordination, and cyber incident response to enhance its 24-hour operational capabilities.
- Federal Network Security: Focuses on achieving cybersecurity throughout the Federal enterprise through continuous monitoring and compliance assessments for TIC; promoting cybersecurity directives, statutes, and strategies; and supporting the Federal Executive Civilian Branch departments and agencies in achieving compliance with FISMA. The FY 2012 request for these activities totals $40.9 million. This request increases the Department's efforts to strengthen Federal Network Security of large and small agencies and will enable NPPD identify and prioritize actions required to mitigate risks and improve cybersecurity posture across the Federal Executive Branch.
- Network Security Deployment: $233.6 million is requested in FY 2012 to expedite the deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to prevent and detect intrusions on computer systems and to upgrade the National Cyber Security Protection System, building an intrusion detection capability and analysis capabilities to protect federal networks.
- Cybersecurity Coordination: $5 million is requested in FY 2012 to provide ongoing coordinating operations among the six largest federal cyber centers.

The President's Cyberspace Policy Review called for "a comprehensive framework to facilitate coordinated responses by government, the private sector, and allies to a significant cyber incident." DHS coordinated the interagency, state and local government, and private sector working group that developed the National Cyber Incident Response Plan. The plan provides a framework for effective incident response capabilities and coordination among federal agencies, state and local governments, the private sector, and international partners during significant cyber incidents. It is designed to be flexible and adaptable to allow synchronization of response activities across jurisdictional lines. In September 2010, NCSD hosted Cyber Storm III, a response exercise in which members of the domestic and international cyber incident response community addressed the scenario of a coordinated cyber event. During the exercise, the National Cyber Incident Response Plan was activated and its incident response framework was tested. Based on observations from the exercise, the plan is in its final stages of revision prior to publication.

Cyber Storm III also tested the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC)—DHS' 24-hour cyber and communications watch and warning center—and the federal government's full suite of cybersecurity response capabilities. The NCCIC works closely with government at all levels and with the private sector to coordinate the integrated and unified response to cyber and communications incidents impacting homeland security.

Numerous DHS components, including US-CERT, the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT), the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and the

National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC), are collocated at the NCCIC. Also present in the NCCIC are other federal partners, such as DoD and members of the law enforcement and intelligence communities. The NCCIC also physically collocates federal staff with private sector and non-governmental partners. Currently, representatives from the Information Technology and Communications sectors are located at the NCCIC. We are also finalizing steps to add representatives from the Banking and Finance sector, as well as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center.

By leveraging the integrated operational capabilities of its member organizations, the NCCIC serves as an "always on" cyber incident response and management center, providing indications and warning of imminent incidents, and maintaining a national cyber "common operating picture." This facilitates situational awareness among all partner organizations, and also creates a repository of all vulnerability, intrusion, incident, and mitigation activities. The NCCIC also serves as a national point of integration for cyber expertise and collaboration, particularly when developing guidance to mitigate risks and resolve incidents. Finally, the unique and integrated nature of the NCCIC allows for coordination with all interagency and private sector staff during steady-state operations to effectively incorporate partners as needed during incidents.

The FY 2012 request includes $1.3 million to provide 15 DHS cyber analysts to enable DHS to coordinate national cyber security operations and interface with DoD's National Security Agency (NSA) at Fort Meade, Maryland. This funding will support the landmark memorandum of agreement signed by Secretary Napolitano and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates that aligns and enhances the nation's capabilities to protect against threats to critical civilian and military computer systems and networks.

As NCSD continues to make progress on initiatives such as TIC and EINSTEIN, the Department is also mindful that the nation's cybersecurity challenge will not be solved by a single technology solution. Multiple innovative technical tools are necessary and, indeed, technology alone is insufficient. The mission requires a larger cybersecurity professional workforce, governance structures for enhanced partnerships, more robust information sharing and identity protection, and increased cybersecurity awareness among the general public. Responsibility for these solutions is, and will remain, distributed across public and private sector partners.

NCSD is focused on building a world-class cybersecurity team by hiring a diverse group of cybersecurity professionals—computer engineers, scientists, and analysts—to secure the nation's digital assets and protect against cyber threats to our CIKR. NCSD continues to hire cybersecurity and information technology professionals, nearly tripling its cybersecurity workforce in FY 2009 and nearly doubling that number again in FY 2010. NCSD currently has more than 230 cybersecurity professionals on board, with dozens more in the hiring pipeline.

Several initiatives are designed to build the nation's workforce of highly qualified cybersecurity professionals. NCSD and NSA co-sponsor the Centers of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance Education and Research programs, the goal of which is to produce a growing number of professionals with information assurance expertise in various disciplines. DHS and the Department of State co-host Operation Cyber Threat, a series of government-wide experiential and interactive cybersecurity training pilots designed to apply learning concepts and share best practices in a secure, simulated environment to build capacity within the federal workforce. In December 2010, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Computer Society, the world's leading organization of computing professionals, formally recognized the Master of Software Assurance (MSwA) Reference Curriculum, which DHS sponsored through its Software Assurance Curriculum Project. The MSwA program is the first curriculum of its kind to focus on assuring the functionality, dependability, and security of software and systems. Finally, NCSD co-sponsored the annual Colloquium for Information Systems Security Education and the Scholarship for Services (SFS) Job Fair/Symposium, which brought together 55 federal agencies and more than 200 SFS students.

The National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) has the dual goals of a cyber-savvy citizenry and a cyber-capable workforce. Working with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is the overall interagency lead, NCSD heads the NICE awareness elements and co-leads the training and professional development components with DoD and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

The FY 2012 budget request includes $24.5 million to provide high-quality, cost-effective virtual cybersecurity education and training to develop and grow a robust cybersecurity workforce that is able to protect against and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards.

DHS leverages its significant cybersecurity capabilities as we work collaboratively with our private sector partners to protect the nation's CIKR. US-CERT engages with the private sector on a voluntary basis and provides remote and onsite incident detection, analysis, mitigation, and response support, as well as assistance in assessing threats and vulnerabilities. This outreach is conducted in coordination with other appropriate federal entities with cybersecurity responsibilities, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and NSA, leveraging the full capabilities of the federal government, as well as the Department's trusted relationships with private sector partners.

NCSD provides onsite support to owners and operators of critical infrastructure for protection against and response to cyber threats including incident response, forensic analysis, and site assessments in collaboration with the Office of Infrastructure Protection's Vulnerability Assessment program. In addition, NCSD provides a tool that enables owners and operators to conduct assessments on their own. ICS-CERT has also trained more than 14,000 stakeholders on ways to counter threats to industrial control systems. In this area, NCSD works closely with the Department of Energy's Idaho National Laboratory through an Interagency Agreement to augment our capabilities.

NPPD is committed to developing innovative ways to enhance the general public's awareness about the importance of safeguarding the nation's computer systems and networks from attacks. Every October, DHS and its public and private sector partners promote efforts to educate citizens about guarding against cyber threats as part of National Cybersecurity Awareness Month. Working with the private sector and the general public, DHS developed the *Stop. Think. Connect.* campaign as an ongoing national public education effort designed to increase public understanding of cyber threats and how individual citizens can develop safer cyber habits that will help make networks more secure.

The FY 2012 budget request includes $61.4 million to support the collaboration with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the nation's cyber CIKR and to promote cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities.

Communications

The FY 2012 request includes $106.9 million for the National Communications System (NCS) to sustain, as well as advance, the telecommunications capabilities of the national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) user community. To this end, NPPD conducts analysis of the nation's communications infrastructure through the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC). Through the NCS, NPPD participates in international standards bodies to ensure evolving communications commercial standards address NS/EP communications technical requirements.

The NCS serves as the Communications Sector-Specific Agency fulfilling the role assigned by HSPD-7 and the NIPP to DHS to serve as the federal department responsible for protection activities in the communications sectors. The NCS conducts steady-state planning to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities to the nation's communications infrastructure and leads Emergency Support Function 2 (Communications) coordination between the federal government and state, local and private sector emergency management entities. NPPD is also advancing telecommunications capabilities through the Next Generations Networks Priority Service, a technology service designed to maintain and migrate legacy priority voice telecommunications features and apply priority to data applications as the public switched network evolves to Next Generation Networks.

Last year, the NCS grew Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), Wireless Priority Services (WPS) and Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) subscribership among NS/EP users by 6 percent and exceeded a targeted 90 percent call completion rate for GETS and for NS/EP users during disasters. The NCS also delivered 24-hour operational support and coordination to preserve the health of the nation's communications infrastructure during the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill; flooding in the upper Midwest, Central Plains, New England, Tennessee, and Alabama; and earthquakes in Maryland, Nevada, California, and Haiti.

The FY 2012 request includes $43.5 million for the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) to advance federal, state, local, and tribal government interoperable emergency communications capabilities by facilitating the identification of capability needs, the adoptions of solutions, and the verification (through realistic exercises) that capabilities effectively address the needs. Last year, OEC provided technical assistance to all 56 states and U.S. territories to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans and the alignment of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans to the National Emergency Communications Plan. Additionally, the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center was formally established to coordinate emergency communications policy across the federal interagency community.

OEC is involved in coordinating inter-agency public safety broadband communications efforts. This includes helping to set the broad policy framework for public safety broadband networks and ensuring that it aligns with existing emergency communications policy. OEC is offering technical assistance to jurisdictions that received Federal Communications Commission waivers for early deployment of interoperable public safety broadband networks and other early adopters of broadband solutions to ensure that their activities remain aligned with the vision of a nationally interoperable network. OEC is also coordinating federal broadband efforts to develop requirements and influence standards associated with potential federal user participation in the National Public Safety Broadband Network. OEC will conduct key analysis, coordination and stakeholder outreach activities crucial to the effective management, deployment, and long-term operations and maintenance of the network, in collaboration with Emergency Response Interoperability Center.

Infrastructure Protection

The Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) leads the coordinated national effort to mitigate risk to, strengthen the protection of, and enhance the resilience of the nation's critical infrastructure assets, systems, functions, and networks. IP oversees the implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), which establishes the framework for integrating the nation's various critical infrastructure protection and resilience initiatives into a coordinated effort. The NIPP provides the structure through which DHS, in partnership with government and industry, implements programs and activities to protect critical infrastructure, promote national preparedness, and strengthen incident response.

Protecting the nation's critical infrastructure is a complex mission. The vast majority of critical infrastructure in the United States is privately owned and operated, making public-private partnerships essential to protect and boost the resilience of critical infrastructure and respond to events. IP manages mission complexity by:

- Identifying and analyzing risks.
- Coordinating among state, local and private sector entities that share information and resources.
- Mitigating risk and effects (encompassing both readiness and incident response).

IP's roles are guided by the NIPP and a robust set of programs and activities to support critical infrastructure partners in the field. The NIPP establishes a partnership structure for coordination across 18 critical infrastructure sectors and owners and operators, and a risk management framework to identify assets, systems, and networks whose loss or compromise pose the greatest risk. IP is building on this foundation through expanded mission collaboration with partners, to strengthen not only the protection of critical infrastructure, but also its resilience. Additionally, the FY 2012 budget request includes funds to allow IP to deploy more capabilities and personnel out into the field to further the collaboration with partners.

Identify and analyze vulnerabilities

IP has a number of projects that support the identification, prioritization, and protection of the nation's critical infrastructure, as well as the assessment of critical infrastructure vulnerabilities, consequences and risk. These projects provide an inventory of the nation's most critical infrastructure. IP also conducts and collects vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments, and these CIKR protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects.

The projects established to meet these goals include Vulnerability Assessments, Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture, and Infrastructure Sector Analysis.

The FY 2012 budget request for these projects is $83.9 million, which includes $22.3 million for Vulnerability Assessments. This will support a minimum of 275 assessments and an additional six Regional Resiliency Assessments. The FY 2012 budget request also supports reaching full operating capability for the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) Management System, which will enable increased information sharing of PCII protected information among federal, state, and local partners.

Coordinate nationally and locally through partnerships
IP has several projects dedicated to increasing the ability of our state, local and private sector partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk mitigation programs and activities. This includes the NIPP, coordinating efforts of the 18 sectors to implement and execute their Sector-Specific Plans, cross-sector and sector-specific education and training, and activities to facilitate the development of critical infrastructure partner governance and coordination structures and foster information sharing and coordination with these groups.

In FY 2010, IP implemented the Secretary's Sports League Outreach Initiative, working with the owners and operators of 338 major sporting and entertainment venues across the country. Additionally, IP provided coverage and major incident information to critical infrastructure owners and operators through the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center for major incidents including the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, 2010 Midwest Floods, Haitian Earthquake, H1N1 Response, Chilean Earthquake, California Wildfires, Peshawar Attacks, Jakarta Attacks, Kabul Coordinated Attacks, Super Bowl XLIV, and the 2010 Hurricane Season. IP also provided incident-specific web postings via the Homeland Security Information Network – Critical Sectors portals for these and many other incidents impacting critical infrastructure, enabling owners and operators to prepare and respond to incidents. Additionally, IP provides information to federal, state, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement personnel and private sector security management personnel on current and emerging terrorist explosives tactics, techniques, and procedures through the Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) information sharing portal. This information includes rapid reports on real-world incidents, including the failed attacks on Northwest Flight 253 and Times Square, and the Najibullah Zazi terrorism investigation.

The FY 2012 budget request for these projects is $48.4 million. Funding will support the development and implementation of the Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative and Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Plan, which will identify goals, objectives, milestones and timelines for addressing specific risk-reduction activities and outcomes for Level 1 and Level 2 critical infrastructure, along with sector, state and local assets whose progress has been reported on by the National CIKR Protection Annual Report. IP will also continue to provide operational support to the NIPP public-private partnership councils, including the 18 critical infrastructure sectors, cross-sector, state and local, and regional government councils, currently containing 700 participant organizations and 80 working groups, which engage in more than 600 meetings annually.

Mitigate risk and effects

The FY 2012 budget request includes $190 million to support IP efforts to mitigate risk and effects include voluntary and regulatory projects and activities, which enable NIPP partners to: identify and mitigate vulnerabilities; implement protective measures and report on risk mitigation activities; and increase preparedness and resilience for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities. They support public awareness efforts, facilitate the sharing of CIKR protection-related best practices and lessons learned, and enable infrastructure protection planning, readiness, and incident. The projects established to meet these goals include the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center, infrastructure security compliance, Protective Security Advisors, IP sector-specific responsibilities, bombing prevention, and incident planning and exercises.

IP has regulatory authority for security at high-risk chemical facilities. As of March 2011, CFATS covers 4,744 facilities—4,126 finally tiered facilities and 618 preliminarily tiered facilities. Once facilities receive a final tier notice, they are required to complete a Site Security Plan (SSP) or Alternate Security Plan (ASP) within 120 days. To date, IP has received and is in the process of reviewing just over 4,100 SSPs/ASPs. Additionally, our chemical inspectors are supporting facilities through Pre-Authorization Inspections (PAIs) in preparing their SSPs. As of February 2011, more than 150 PAIs have been completed. To date, DHS has also issued 66 Administrative Orders to facilities that failed to submit their SSPs within the prescribed deadline, and all 66 facilities complied with the Administrative Orders. DHS conducted its first Authorization Inspection (AI) of a chemical facility in summer of 2010, and a total of four AIs have been completed to date.

IP is also working closely with the U.S. Coast Guard to better harmonize CFATS and Maritime Transportation Security Act regulatory programs. Additionally, IP is determining the best approach for treatment of agricultural production facilities under CFATS and evaluating the current Chemicals of Interest list and the underlying CFATS regulations for potential updates. The FY 2012 budget request of $99.3 million supports inspection activities, the full implementation of the Personnel Surety Program to identify individuals with potential terrorist ties at covered facilities, and refining the suite of Chemical Security Assessment Tools that support the program. This funding also supports the development and implementation of regulations governing the sale and transfer of the nation's supply of ammonium nitrate pursuant to the authority granted the Department in the Secure Handling of Ammonium Nitrate Act.

IP carries out its field efforts largely through the Protective Security Advisors, who serve as our infrastructure security representation and coordination at the federal, state, local, tribal and territorial levels across all 50 States and Puerto Rico. Protective Security Advisors provide a local perspective to the national risk picture and serve as DHS' on-site critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment specialists. In FY 2010 the Protective Security Advisors conducted 674 Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) security surveys, which capture facility security data and track improvements made by facilities to enhance security and resilience. The FY 2012 request of $27.5 million includes $2.3 million to place 15 Infrastructure Security Specialists in State and Local Fusion Centers to develop State and regional critical infrastructure risk management and resiliency plans and work with Fusion Center personnel to support national-level critical infrastructure strategic analysis and decision-making.

The Sector-Specific Agency Management Project executes Sector-Specific Agency functions for 6 of the 18 CIKR sectors: Chemical; Commercial Facilities; Critical Manufacturing; Dams; Emergency Services; and Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste (Nuclear). Last summer, IP held the 2010 Chemical Sector Security Summit, in coordination with the Chemical Sector Coordinating Council, which drew more than 400 participants. The two-day event provided a forum for officials and the private sector to share information on CFATS; threats to the Chemical Sector; local security resources; transportation risk; personnel surety; research and development; and cybersecurity. In addition, the Sector-Specific Agency Management Project serves as the Program Management Office for the Interagency Security Committee (ISC), a federal body created to enhance the security of non-military federal facilities. The ISC has been designated by Executive Order as the body responsible for setting federal building security policy and standards and IP serves as Chair of the ISC. The FY 2012 budget request includes $24.7 million for these responsibilities, of which $3.0 million is requested to support the ISC's leadership of senior executives from federal agencies and departments in the long-term development of comprehensive security standards to protect and secure all non-military government infrastructure. This funding will enable the ISC to finalize and issue standards for the Physical Security Criteria, Facility Security Councils, and Contract Guards for federal facilities.

Federal Protective Service

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) protects the 1.4 million daily tenants and visitors in the facilities, on the grounds, and property owned, occupied, or secured by the federal government. FPS provides law enforcement, security countermeasure service, and administers 14,000 contract Protective Security Officers (PSOs) to carry out this responsibility.

Last fiscal year, FPS protected 9,587 General Services Administration (GSA) facilities, conducted 738 facility security assessments, made 1,644 arrests on federal property, prevented more than 700,000 prohibited and potentially dangerous items from being brought into federal buildings, and responded to 2 million alarm activations. FPS also incorporated canines (K9s) capable of detecting explosives that could be carried into a federally protected facility, increasing the number of K9 teams by 38 percent to meet the protective mission of securing federal facilities, employees, and visitors.

The FY 2012 budget request for FPS is $1,261.5 million. FPS is funded by offsetting collections from other government agencies, and a Basic Security Fee increase of $0.08, from $0.66 to $0.74 per square foot, is requested to recover the costs for an additional 146 law enforcement officers and support personnel to ensure that the occupants of federal facilities are safe. The additional staff will focus on monitoring and oversight of guard performance.

US-VISIT

The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program provides biometric identification through the collection, maintenance, and sharing of biometric and selected biographic data to authorized DHS, federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, and internationally through data-sharing agreements with strategic foreign partners in support of the DHS mission. Through the use of biometrics, US-VISIT collects, stores and shares digital fingerscans and digital photographs for subsequent verification. The biometric information is paired with biographic information and used to establish and verify an individual's identity, as well as to match that identity against criminal and immigration violator watchlists. US-VISIT also analyzes the biographic entry and exit records of aliens to identify individuals who may have violated U.S. immigration laws by overstaying the terms of their admission in the United States.

The US-VISIT Biometric Support Center (BSC), which began operations in 2004, achieved a major milestone in FY 2010 by making its 500th latent-fingerprint identification. The BSC performs approximately 120,000 latent-print comparisons a week, making it one of the largest latent-fingerprint operations in the world, and hits have included those associated with homicides, terrorism incidents, narcotics distributors, and smugglers. In FY 2010, US-VISIT provided ICE with more than 14,000 credible leads on in-country visa overstays and created 14,269 out-of-country overstay lookouts for officials at U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Department of State.

US-VISIT increased strategic coalitions with international partners to build consensus on developing and deploying biometric identity-management capabilities across borders.

The FY 2012 budget request for US-VISIT is $302.3 million including funding for:

- Identity Management and Screening Services: $32.6 million is requested to enable US-VISIT to screen all new incoming overstay records. Coupled with the request to repurpose $24.4 million of the current funding (see Biometric Air Exit bullet below), this will allow US-VISIT to clear all currently existing unvetted records and screen 100 percent of new records.
- System Operations and Maintenance: $128.1 million is requested to operate and maintain two major automated identification systems—the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) for biometric data and the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) for biographic data—to support the significant annual increases in transaction volume and gallery sizes while still enabling timely data searching and response critical to the mission success of US-VISIT customers.
- Unique Identity: $28.7 million is requested to achieve additional interoperability capabilities between IDENT and the biometric databases of the Departments of Justice and Defense, as well as development of enhancements of a multimodal biometric capability and automated data sharing with international partners, which will provide more data with which to verify an individual's identity.
- US-VISIT 1.0: $4.9 million is requested to address current system performance limitations and rising operations and maintenance costs by analyzing multiple approaches to re-architecting the system to optimize performance and gain efficiencies. US-VISIT is concerned that the current approach for system maintenance and growth accommodation is insufficient to support the continuously growing demand for US-VISIT's biometric and biographic data services.
- Biometric Air Exit: The FY 2012 budget included a cancellation of $25.6 million in prior-year funds for biometric air exit to fund immediate operational needs. As mentioned above, the request realigns the remaining $24.4 million to eliminate the existing 1.5 million unvetted overstay records. The proposed changes in funding

represent a highly effective use of resources, allowing US-VISIT to work the unvetted records.

Risk Management and Analysis
The Office of Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) leads NPPD's effort to build an integrated approach for managing risk that supports the collective efforts and shared responsibilities of the entire homeland security enterprise. RMA provides strategic risk analysis for the Department, enhances risk management capabilities of DHS and enterprise-wide partners, and integrates risk management approaches through the coordinated development of guidance and governance.

RMA recently completed the Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decision-making (RAPID). RAPID is the Department's first quantitative multi-hazard assessment of risk, and provides an initial evaluation of the role that DHS programs play in managing that risk. RMA also collected information on and assigned relative risk level to more than 8,000 Special Events submitted to DHS in order to support federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts; and developed a Special Events geospatial information tool for operations centers, which was deployed in the National Operations Center.

The FY 2012 budget request for RMA is $9.522 million to continue execution of the RAPID decision support tool, provide technical assistance to DHS and enterprise-wide partners, develop requirements for a Risk Knowledge Management System, and continue to build the Department's integrated Risk Management Framework through development of policy, guidance, processes, and training.

Conclusion
The FY 2012 NPPD budget proposal reflects our strong commitment to protecting the homeland and the American people. As outlined in our testimony today, the budget request allows DHS to continue to mature and strengthen the nation's cybersecurity and infrastructure protection posture while also being effective and efficient stewards of taxpayer dollars.

Thank you for inviting us to appear before you today. We look forward to answering your questions and to working with you on the FY 2012 Budget Request and other homeland security issues.

[redacted]

Biography

Rand Beers

Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and
Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Rand Beers was appointed by President Barack Obama to serve as the Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). On June 19, 2009, Mr. Beers was confirmed by the United States Senate to direct NPPD's integrated efforts to reduce risks to physical, cyber and communications infrastructures. NPPD collaborates with all levels of government, the private sector, non-government organizations, and international bodies to prevent, respond to, and mitigate threats to U.S. national security from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other catastrophic events. In March 2010, Secretary Janet Napolitano designated Mr. Beers as the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator to better organize and synchronize DHS' counter-terrorism related efforts and activities.

As Under Secretary for NPPD, Mr. Beers oversees the coordinated operational and policy functions of the Directorate's subcomponents – Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C), Federal Protective Service (FPS), Infrastructure Protection (IP), Risk Management and Analysis (RMA), and the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program – in support of the Department's critical mission.

Before his appointment, he was the co-lead of the DHS Transition Team for the incoming Obama Administration. Prior to the 2008 election, Mr. Beers was the President of the National Security Network, a network of experts seeking to foster discussion of progressive national security ideas around the country, and an Adjunct Lecturer at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, starting both in 2004.

Mr. Beers began his professional career as a Marine officer and rifle company commander in Vietnam (1964-1968). He entered the Foreign Service in 1971 and transferred to the Civil Service in 1983. He served most of his career in the Department of State, including as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Regional Affairs in the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, focusing on the Middle East and Persian Gulf (1992-1993). He was Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (1998-2002).

Mr. Beers also served on the National Security Council (NSC) under the previous four Presidents: Director for Counter-terrorism and Counter-narcotics (1988-1992), Director for

Peacekeeping (1993-1995), and Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Intelligence Programs (1995-1998), and Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Combating Terrorism on the NSC Staff (2002-2003). He resigned from the NSC in March 2003, retired from government service in April 2003, and served as national security advisor for the Kerry-Edwards campaign (2003-2004).

Mr. Beers earned a bachelor's degree from Dartmouth College and a master's degree from the University of Michigan.

[redacted]

PHILIP R. REITINGER

Philip R. Reitinger was appointed by U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano to serve as the Deputy Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) on March 11, 2009. In this role, Reitinger leads the Department's integrated efforts to reduce risks across physical and cyber infrastructures. He oversees the coordinated operational and policy functions of the Directorate's subcomponents, which include Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C), Infrastructure Protection (IP), Risk Management and Analysis (RMA), and the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program.

On June 1, 2009 Reitinger also became the Director of the National Cybersecurity Center (NCSC), which is charged with enhancing the security of federal networks and systems by collecting, analyzing, integrating and sharing information among interagency partners. In this role, Reitinger is responsible for coordinating situational awareness and reporting for federal cybersecurity organizations and personnel.

As Deputy Under Secretary for NPPD and Director of NCSC, Reitinger provides strategic direction to the Department's cybersecurity efforts while ensuring preparedness and response capabilities across all federal computer systems.

Prior to joining DHS, Mr. Reitinger was the Chief Trustworthy Infrastructure Strategist at Microsoft Corporation. In that role, he worked with government agencies and private sector partners to enhance cybersecurity and infrastructure protection. In November 2001, Mr. Reitinger became the Executive Director of the U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD) Cyber Crime Center, which provides electronic forensic services and supports cyber investigative functions at DOD. Before joining DOD, Mr. Reitinger was Deputy Chief of the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section at the U.S. Department of Justice. At the Department of Justice, Mr. Reitinger chaired the G8 subgroup on High Tech Crime.

Reitinger has represented government and industry on critical information technology and security initiatives throughout his career, including the Industry Executive Subcommittee of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC), where he chaired the Next Generation Networks Task Force. He was the first Chairman of the Software Assurance Forum for Excellence in Code (SAFECode), the President of the Information Technology-Information Sharing and Analysis Center (IT-ISAC), and a member of the Executive Committee of the IT Sector Coordinating

Council (IT SCC). Mr. Reitinger was a member of the Federal Emergency Management Agency National Advisory Council and the Information Security and Privacy Advisory Board (ISPAB) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. He was also a member of the CSIS Commission on Cybersecurity, which developed recommendations for the 44th Presidency.

Reitinger holds a law degree from Yale Law School and a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering and computer science from Vanderbilt University.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

Under Secretary Rand Beers, National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)
Deputy Under Secretary Phil Reitinger, NPPD
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – NPPD
March 31, 2011

NOTE: If required, please provide classified answers under a separate cover.

EINSTEIN 2 Deployments

Question: Last year in our hearing on cybersecurity, you stated that EINSTEIN 2 – which is deployed to Federal agencies but is a passive system that does not provide real-time awareness – would be deployed to 21 agencies and four internet service providers under the Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) by the end of FY10. However, your submitted statement for today's hearing maintains that you are deployed to only 15 of 19 departments and to the four MTIPs. When will you complete deployment of EINSTEIN 2 and what is the reason for the delay?

ANSWER:

At the time of the testimony, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) had yet to make its final decision on the number of Trusted Internet Connection Access Points (TICAPs). Although 21 agencies were originally scheduled to receive EINSTEIN 2 deployments, two agencies chose to change their status. Subsequent to the April testimony, OMB approved the 19 TICAPs as well as four Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) providers. Deployment to the 19 TICAPs originally had a target completion date of the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2010. The program anticipates completing deployment and declaring Full Operating Capability (FOC) of EINSTEIN 2, which allows for near real-time alerting, by the end of Calendar Year 2011.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is actively engaged with the remaining four agencies to complete the EINSTEIN 2 deployments. The delay in completing the deployment to these agencies is related to the need for an executed memorandum of agreement (MOA) between DHS and the receiving agency before deployment, which requires significant coordination and review by multiple organizations within each agency. DHS continues to coordinate efforts with the remaining agencies to facilitate the completion of these MOAs so that the deployments can proceed by the planned completion date.

Two of the those four agencies face technical challenges due to the size and nature of the data passing through their networks, and those technical challenges must be specifically addressed. The remaining two agencies have very specific legal and privacy considerations that must be addressed in their respective MOAs due to the sensitive nature of the information that transits their networks. The anticipated FOC date for EINSTEIN 2 may be delayed if these legal and privacy concerns cannot be resolved, which would prevent these agencies from entering into an MOA with DHS for EINSTEIN 2.

EINSTEIN 2 is currently installed at all of the participating MTIPS vendors. DHS provides EINSTEIN 2 monitoring to 13 agencies via the MTIPS service, with several customers making the final preparations to begin MTIPS service in the near future.

Question: How is the EINSTEIN 2 system functioning compared with your expectations?

ANSWER:

EINSTEIN 2 is performing as expected. The system, as designed, provides the flexibility for DHS to integrate it with existing agency Trusted Internet Connections (TICs) network topologies and MTIPS enclave environments. DHS has demonstrated the ability to scale the system as agencies' TIC plans mature.

Question: Since these systems are passive, how long does it take to get a data report? Please provide unclassified and classified answers as needed.

ANSWER:

At the system level, the average time it takes from alert detection by EINSTEIN 2 to delivery to DHS is 3 seconds (based on a sampling of 1,000 events). DHS enters into a service level agreement (SLA) with each agency whose traffic is monitored by EINSTEIN 2. The SLA is the mechanism that defines the timelines required to identify, report, escalate, and provide remediation information and actions between DHS and the agency. In accordance with the SLA, the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) notifies the agency within 1 hour of validation through analysis and delivers or provides access to the EINSTEIN log for the incident timeframe. Additionally, US-CERT cross-checks incidents against current threats and returns detailed information to the agency within 2 hours of positive correlation.

Question: What can you tell us about the volume and characteristics of Internet traffic that is transiting our government's networks? Please provide unclassified and classified answers as needed.

ANSWER:

Obtaining the precise volume of government Internet traffic and number of connections is extremely difficult due to the distributed nature of the civilian government networks, but it is usually not necessary because a TIC access point can share its security capabilities across all the connections once they are consolidated through that TIC access point. The volume of Internet traffic and connections is measured by surveying civilian agencies, obtaining billing data from the General Services Administration (GSA), and reviewing estimates by Internet service providers and DHS. Based on plans reported by 42 agencies (but not independently verified by DHS), civilian government administrative and business networks had an Internet capacity of approximately 150 gigabytes per second (Gbps) in January 2011. Using additional sources and DHS estimates, the total civilian government Internet capacity is estimated to be between 200-400 Gbps through more than 300 Internet service providers.

This estimate does not include Department of Defense (DOD), specialized very high-speed research, and other government-sponsored networks, which are not intended to be monitored through the TIC initiative.

Question: What else has been learned from the EINSTEIN 2 deployments?

ANSWER:

The EINSTEIN 2 system detects anomalous traffic potentially associated with malicious cyber activity. This capability allows US-CERT to better characterize and scope the threats across the Federal Government.

Leveraging EINSTEIN 2, US-CERT analysts conduct in-depth analysis on captured data to better understand an adversary's techniques, tactics, and procedures while protecting constitutional rights by implementing oversight and compliance guidelines to ensure that data is handled correctly. EINSTEIN 2 has improved US-CERT's ability to detect Advanced Persistent Threat activity and provide timely warning to affected Federal agencies. Individual agencies respond to their specific incidents by further investigating the suspicious activity, applying tactical mitigation measures, and following up with US-CERT for additional technical expertise, analysis, and incident closeout.

Finally, US-CERT provides data and analysis on EINSTEIN 2 activity to Federal agencies and other Federal cyber partners by reporting specific incidents to the affected agency as they occur and aggregated data to senior cybersecurity officials throughout the government in the weekly Department and Agency Cybersecurity Activity Report. The aggregated data helps senior cybersecurity officials maintain awareness of suspicious activity affecting the entire Federal Government.

Development and Deployment Of Einstein 3

Question: What is the status of the EINSTEIN 3 deployments?

ANSWER:

DHS entered into an interagency agreement with the National Security Agency (NSA) in February 2011 to initiate procurement and commence development of EINSTEIN 3 capabilities, which is in line with initial schedule estimates. Design efforts with Federal and industry partners are currently under way; however, the schedule for deployment of EINSTEIN 3 nests and sensors has slipped to FY 2012. The schedule for deployment and maintenance of the communications infrastructure necessary to support immediate access, data archiving, continuity of operations, and availability requirements of EINSTEIN 3 has slipped to FY 2012 as a result of the EINSTEIN 3 design phase conducted in 2010.

Question: What can you tell us about the cause of delays?

ANSWER:

DHS completed a 90-day design phase in the fall of 2010 that provided essential data from the Internet service providers and the NSA to better mitigate potential schedule and cost risks associated with the development and deployment of EINSTEIN 3. The design phase resulted in a jointly developed, executable plan and integrated schedule to deploy the first sensor into operational testing in FY 2012. Before executing the design phase, the Department needed to ensure that legal, policy, and technical considerations had all been addressed. In addition to technical preparations for the design study, DHS worked with the Department of Justice to obtain a required legal opinion and collaborated with the National Security Council's Deputies Committee to ensure that the planned execution of EINSTEIN 3 was in agreement with Administration policy. Completion of these activities delayed the initiation of the 90-day design phase.

Question: How would you characterize the vulnerability of government networks to some damage and penetration without the real-time intrusion detection and monitoring capability of EINSTEIN 3?

ANSWER:

All networks have inherent vulnerabilities that can be reduced by layers of security. Civilian government networks that comply with TIC practices and have received EINSTEIN 2 deployment are protected but could certainly be better secured by EINSTEIN 3 intrusion prevention. EINSTEIN 2 enables US-CERT to detect and monitor for specific cyber threats in near-real time; however, EINSTEIN 2 by nature is passive. EINSTEIN 3 by nature is active and would allow for near real-time prevention of known cyber threats, thereby increasing the government's ability to reduce potential exploitation of its networks. It is important to note, however, that although EINSTEIN 3 deployment is an essential improvement in network protection, no technology is a panacea. We must continue to layer the defenses of Federal civilian networks to meet emerging threats.

Cybersecurity Strategic Planning

Question: Is the Administration working on an update National Cybersecurity Strategy? Given the seriousness of the threat, shouldn't we have an updated strategy that clearly lays out our national goals for cybersecurity and then ties these goals to specific tasks and mission requirements for Federal agencies?

ANSWER:

The Administration has an overarching cybersecurity strategic framework in place, which is based on the President's 2009 *Cyberspace Policy Review: Assuring a Trusted and Resilient Information and Communications Infrastructure*. In 2009, President Obama determined that the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) and its associated activities should evolve to become key elements of the broader national cybersecurity efforts. The CNCI activities play a central role in achieving many of the key recommendations of the *Cyberspace Policy Review*, which included specific short- and mid-term action plans for the Federal Government.

DHS actively engages in the efforts to support that strategic framework, such as the development of a National Cyber Incident Response Plan and the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace.

Following the publication of the *Cyberspace Policy Review*, DHS developed a long-range vision of cybersecurity for the Department and the Nation's homeland security enterprise. This vision is encapsulated in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), which provides an overarching framework for the Department and defines our key priorities and goals. One of the five priority areas detailed in the QHSR is "Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace." Within the cybersecurity mission area, the QHSR identifies two overarching goals: to help create a safe, secure, and resilient cyber environment; and to promote cybersecurity knowledge and innovation.

The Department currently is working with its stakeholders in other departments and agencies, as well as with representatives at the State, local, tribal, and territorial levels and from industry, to develop a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy for the protection of civilian agencies and the private sector. The strategy flows from the QHSR and will describe specific ways and means to ensure that cyberspace is a safe, secure, and resilient space where the American way of life can thrive.

The DHS cyber strategy will build upon existing related national policies as outlined in the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directives 7 and 23.

Question: Do you have concerns with the lack of assigned roles and responsibilities in the 2009 recommendations?

ANSWER:

The Department clearly understands its cybersecurity mission: to help create a safe, secure, and resilient cyber environment by protecting the Federal executive branch civilian agencies and leading efforts to protect critical infrastructure from cyber attack. Additionally, the Department works closely with its Federal partners under the direction of the White House, as articulated in presidential directives and other guidance documents, to ensure that cybersecurty activities across the government are coordinated and complementary. The Administration is currently reviewing the adequacy of statutory authorities in this area, and we look forward to engaging with Congress once this review is completed.

Cybersecurity Authorities

Question: Do you believe DHS has sufficient authorities to promote and facilitate cybersecurity across the government and private sector?

ANSWER:

On May 12, the Administration transmitted a cybersecurity legislative proposal to Congress that included a request to codify and clarify DHS' roles, responsibilities, and authorities to protect Federal networks and critical infrastructure. DHS has two primary roles in cybersecurity. The first is protecting the Federal executive branch civilian agencies – in other words, the "dot-gov" world. It is where the government does its own business and maintains essential functions, but also provides services to the American people. The second responsibility is leading the protection of critical infrastructure and its connections to cyberspace. DHS currently carries out those mission responsibilities under a patchwork of statutory authority and executive branch directives. There is, however, no single overarching statutory framework describing all the DHS roles and responsibilities for cybersecurity. The lack of such a framework, on occasion, has slowed the ability of DHS to assist other Federal agencies and the private sector. The Administration's proposal will codify and clarify current DHS responsibilities and authorities as part of a coherent statutory framework that will ensure that DHS has the continued ability to carry out its cybersecurity mission effectively and efficiently.

Question: What specific gaps does DHS have due to limited authorities? What could you do better if you had extended authorities?

ANSWER:

The Administration has transmitted its legislative proposal, which addresses authorities.

Question: How are you working with the authorizing committees to address these issues, and what budgetary resources to you anticipate you will need to fill these gaps?

ANSWER:

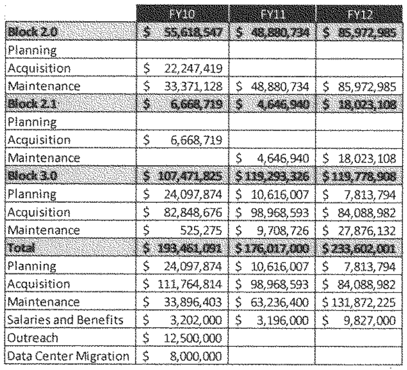
DHS officials regularly engage with congressional committees through public hearings and private meetings to discuss the Department's cybersecurity activities and authorities. Additionally, DHS currently is working with the White House to determine if the Department's authorities need to be enhanced or clarified in statute.

The increase of cyber funding in the FY 2012 budget request reflects an appropriate prioritization of resources for cybersecurity. This prioritization will help the Department build capacity in line with any proposal sent forward by the Administration.

Question: Please provide detailed budget information for the Einstein broken out by increment for FY10, FY11 and FY12.

ANSWER:

EINSTEIN budget information broken out by increments for FYs 2010, 2011, and 2012 is shown in the following table, which presents planning, procurement (labeled as Acquisition), and operations (labeled as Maintenance) costs by Block.



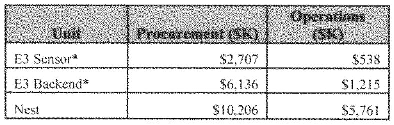
	FY10	FY11	FY12
Block 2.0	**$ 55,618,547**	**$ 48,880,734**	**$ 85,972,985**
Planning			
Acquisition	$ 22,247,419		
Maintenance	$ 33,371,128	$ 48,880,734	$ 85,972,985
Block 2.1	**$ 6,668,719**	**$ 4,646,940**	**$ 18,023,108**
Planning			
Acquisition	$ 6,668,719		
Maintenance		$ 4,646,940	$ 18,023,108
Block 3.0	**$ 107,471,825**	**$ 119,293,326**	**$ 119,778,908**
Planning	$ 24,097,874	$ 10,616,007	$ 7,813,794
Acquisition	$ 82,848,676	$ 98,968,593	$ 84,088,982
Maintenance	$ 525,275	$ 9,708,726	$ 27,876,132
Total	**$ 193,461,091**	**$ 176,017,000**	**$ 233,602,001**
Planning	$ 24,097,874	$ 10,616,007	$ 7,813,794
Acquisition	$ 111,764,814	$ 98,968,593	$ 84,088,982
Maintenance	$ 33,896,403	$ 63,236,400	$ 131,872,225
Salaries and Benefits	$ 3,202,000	$ 3,196,000	$ 9,827,000
Outreach	$ 12,500,000		
Data Center Migration	$ 8,000,000		

Question: Provide breakout for what is operations and what is procurement by year. For operations, provide cost per site and associated FTEs. For procurement, provide quantity and unit costs by year nest and sensors.

ANSWER:

The table above breaks out planning, procurement (labeled as Acquisition), and operations (labeled as Maintenance) costs by Block. FY 2010, 2011, and 2012 dollars for Block 3.0 result in the procurement and deployment of five nests, seven sensors (five in production; two in test), and three back-ends (one in production; two in test). The total Block 3 costs include the total design, development, test, deployment, spares, facilities, and initial operation and maintenance costs.

The estimated per-unit costs are included in the following table.



Unit	Procurement ($K)	Operations ($K)
E3 Sensor*	$2,707	$538
E3 Backend*	$6,136	$1,215
Nest	$10,206	$5,761

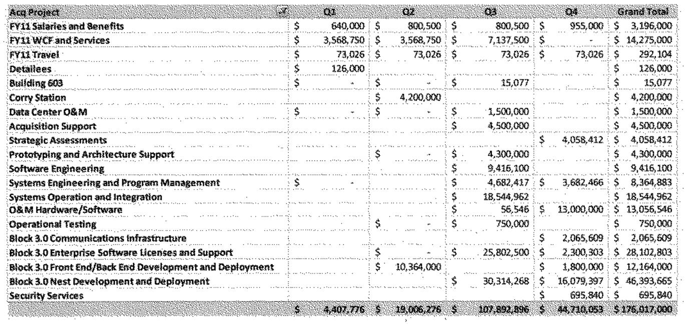
*Materials Cost Only

The backend costs are for one scalable backend. Once a certain number of sensors are deployed and the amount of monitored traffic increases, more hardware will be required to accommodate the increases in traffic volume.

Question: Please provide a spend plan by fiscal quarter broken out by activity for the remainder of FY11 and for FY12.

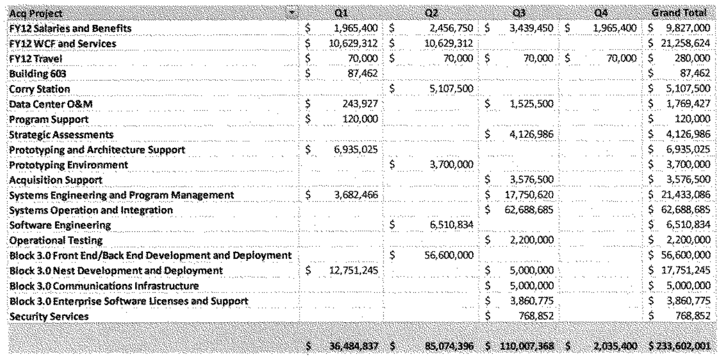
ANSWER:

The FY 2011 EINSTEIN spend plan is shown in the table below, broken down by fiscal quarter.



Acq Project	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Grand Total
FY11 Salaries and Benefits	$ 640,000	$ 800,500	$ 800,500	$ 955,000	$ 3,196,000
FY11 WCF and Services	$ 3,568,750	$ 3,568,750	$ 7,137,500	$ -	$ 14,275,000
FY11 Travel	$ 73,026	$ 73,026	$ 73,026	$ 73,026	$ 292,104
Detailees	$ 126,000				$ 126,000
Building 603	$ -	$ -	$ 15,077		$ 15,077
Corry Station		$ 4,200,000			$ 4,200,000
Data Center O&M	$ -	$ -	$ 1,500,000		$ 1,500,000
Acquisition Support			$ 4,500,000		$ 4,500,000
Strategic Assessments				$ 4,058,412	$ 4,058,412
Prototyping and Architecture Support		$ -	$ 4,300,000		$ 4,300,000
Software Engineering			$ 9,416,100		$ 9,416,100
Systems Engineering and Program Management	$ -		$ 4,682,417	$ 3,682,466	$ 8,364,883
Systems Operation and Integration			$ 18,544,962		$ 18,544,962
O&M Hardware/Software			$ 56,546	$ 13,000,000	$ 13,056,546
Operational Testing		$ -	$ 750,000		$ 750,000
Block 3.0 Communications Infrastructure				$ 2,065,609	$ 2,065,609
Block 3.0 Enterprise Software Licenses and Support		$ -	$ 25,802,500	$ 2,300,303	$ 28,102,803
Block 3.0 Front End/Back End Development and Deployment		$ 10,364,000		$ 1,800,000	$ 12,164,000
Block 3.0 Nest Development and Deployment			$ 30,314,268	$ 16,079,397	$ 46,393,665
Security Services				$ 695,840	$ 695,840
	$ 4,407,776	$ 19,006,276	$ 107,892,896	$ 44,710,053	$ 176,017,000

The National Protection and Programs Directorate's National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) has all procurement request packages prepared and ready for release pending the receipt of the FY 2011 Enacted Budget funds. The FY 2012 EINSTEIN spend plan is shown in the table below, broken down by fiscal quarter.



Acq Project	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Grand Total
FY12 Salaries and Benefits	$ 1,965,400	$ 2,456,750	$ 3,439,450	$ 1,965,400	$ 9,827,000
FY12 WCF and Services	$ 10,629,312	$ 10,629,312			$ 21,258,624
FY12 Travel	$ 70,000	$ 70,000	$ 70,000	$ 70,000	$ 280,000
Building 603	$ 87,462				$ 87,462
Corry Station		$ 5,107,500			$ 5,107,500
Data Center O&M	$ 243,927		$ 1,525,500		$ 1,769,427
Program Support	$ 120,000				$ 120,000
Strategic Assessments			$ 4,126,986		$ 4,126,986
Prototyping and Architecture Support	$ 6,935,025				$ 6,935,025
Prototyping Environment		$ 3,700,000			$ 3,700,000
Acquisition Support			$ 3,576,500		$ 3,576,500
Systems Engineering and Program Management	$ 3,682,466		$ 17,750,620		$ 21,433,086
Systems Operation and Integration			$ 62,688,685		$ 62,688,685
Software Engineering		$ 6,510,834			$ 6,510,834
Operational Testing			$ 2,200,000		$ 2,200,000
Block 3.0 Front End/Back End Development and Deployment		$ 56,600,000			$ 56,600,000
Block 3.0 Nest Development and Deployment	$ 12,751,245		$ 5,000,000		$ 17,751,245
Block 3.0 Communications Infrastructure			$ 5,000,000		$ 5,000,000
Block 3.0 Enterprise Software Licenses and Support			$ 3,860,775		$ 3,860,775
Security Services			$ 768,852		$ 768,852
	$ 36,484,837	$ 85,074,396	$ 110,007,368	$ 2,035,400	$ 233,602,001

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within NPPD, by appropriation account and PPA, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER:

The following table reflects financial data as of March 31, 2011, and includes the FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Resolution funding and rescissions. A significant amount of funding was precluded from obligation prior to the enactment of the FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Resolution.

Program/Activity	Unobligated Authority	Planned Obligation Date
Management and Administration		
Directorate Administration	$20,314,501	Obligate 99.5% by 9/30/2011
Risk Management and Analysis	$4,835,856	Obligate 99.5% by 9/30/2011
Subtotal	**$25,150,357**	-
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security		
Management and Administration	$75,058,629	Obligate 99.5% by 9/30/2011
Identification and Analysis	$54,278,537	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Coordination and Information Sharing	$32,779,802	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Risk Reduction (Mitigation Programs)	$108,637,012	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
US-CERT	$247,746,962	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Strategic Initiatives	$25,545,769	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Outreach and Programs	$4,477,768	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Priority Telecommunications Services	$40,629,718	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	$12,456,296	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	$4,985,057	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Next Generation Networks	$18,363,084	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Office of Emergency Communications	$32,118,977	Obligate 90% by 9/30/2011, remaining 9.5% by 12/31/2011
Subtotal	**$582,018,982**	
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security		
Identification and Analysis	$907,693	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Coordination and Information Sharing	$383,148	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Risk Reduction (Mitigation Programs)	$8,881,137	Obligate $6M by 4/30/2011, remainder by 6/30/2011
US-CERT	$3,597,424	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Strategic Initiatives	$3,947,368	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Outreach and Programs	$1,919,784	Obligate by 6/30/2011
Priority Telecommunications Services	$61,525	Obligate by 4/30/2011

Program/Activity	Unobligated Authority	Planned Obligation Date
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	$120,085	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	$164,715	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Next Generation Networks	$272,594	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Office of Emergency Communications	$118,864	Obligate by 4/30/2011
Subtotal	**$20,374,337**	-
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security		
Office of Emergency Communications	**$28,648,318**	Obligate 93% by 5/30/2011, remainder by 9/30/2011
US-VISIT		
US-VISIT	**$297,751,609**	Obligate by 9/30/2011, with the exception of $17M in Exit funding
Federal Protective Service		
Basic security	$103,127,863	Obligate by 9/30/2011
Building-specific security	$77,322,805	Obligate by 9/30/2011
Reimbursable Security Fees (contract guard services)	$311,306,220	Obligate by 9/30/2011
Subtotal	**$491,756,888**	
GRAND TOTAL	**$1,520,759,120**	

Interagency Cyber Security Coordination

Question: Please describe the nature and extent of the Department's coordination with U.S. Cyber Command, including, but not limited to: (1) an assessment of the impact so far of last year's cybersecurity agreement signed between DOD and DHS; (2) a description of the key areas of coordination; (3) whether NPPD believes the Department's level of coordination with Cyber Command is sufficient; (4) what, specifically, NPPD's plans are in the next year to improve the foundations of that coordination; and (5) the number of DHS employees assigned to Cyber Command's Ft. Meade Headquarters.

ANSWER:

DHS and DOD already work closely together, and last year's MOA formalized a process to increase the ability of each agency to work in its mission space. In particular, DHS leverages DOD's significant technical capabilities through NSA. To support DHS's efforts to protect Federal Government civilian networks and critical infrastructure, DOD co-located a Cryptologic Services Group and a Cyber Support Element at DHS's National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), the hub for responding to domestic cyber incidents. DHS's coordination with Cyber Command has improved under the MOA and is expected to continue to improve as both departments mature their efforts under the MOA.

By enhancing joint planning and giving each agency better visibility into the other's operational processes, the MOA will increase the agencies' effectiveness and build on capabilities of each. This, in turn, will enhance the agencies' response capabilities while addressing incidents that may affect the private sector. No new authorities are asserted; we are instead improving government-wide efforts through improved coordination of activities falling within each agency's existing lane.

Under the MOA, DHS is assigning 30 employees to Fort Meade, including representatives from DHS's Office of the General Counsel, Privacy Office, and Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. In addition, the

National Protection and Programs Directorate's (NPPD) US-CERT will assign an additional 10 employees to support ongoing collaborative initiatives that existed before the MOA.

Question: Deputy Secretary of Defense William J. Lynn laid out a framework for U.S. cybersecurity in the 21st Century in an article last fall in Foreign Affairs. He declared cyberspace to be a "new domain of warfare" and indicated the while DHS leads the protection of ".gov" domains, the Defense Department needed to leverage its investments in cybersecurity to help protect critical infrastructure. Do you agree with Deputy Secretary's Lynn's vision on cybersecurity—that it is a new domain of "warfare"? How is NPPD working with DOD to protect critical infrastructure via cyberspace? Who ultimately has the lead on those cyber-infrastructure protection issues—DHS or DOD?

ANSWER:

Cyberspace itself is not a war zone, although it can be used as a domain to support the war aims of a state or non-state actor. This distinction is important. Conflict and exploitation are present in cyberspace, but cyberspace is fundamentally a civilian space. It is a neighborhood, a library, a marketplace, a school yard, and a workshop, and it offers a new, exciting age in human experience, exploration, and development. Portions of it are part of the Nation's defense infrastructure, and these are properly protected by DOD. The vast majority of cyberspace is civilian space.

Cyberspace is vital to the Nation's security, economic well-being, health, and public safety. For Americans to be able to act with confidence in cyberspace, it must be made more secure—an urgent outcome that requires a broadly distributed effort. Government must play an appropriate role, the contours of which society is still defining. Given cyberspace's overwhelmingly civilian nature, DHS has an important role to play. However, no single government entity—or single technology—alone can overcome the cybersecurity challenges our Nation faces. Consequently, the public and private sectors must work collaboratively. The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) provides public and private sector partners with a framework for the collaborative protection of critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR).

DHS is the Federal lead on critical infrastructure protection efforts as outlined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23/National Security Presidential Directive 54, the NIPP, and the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace (February 2003). DOD plays a key element in this CIKR framework, including its relation to cyberspace, and close collaboration in this environment will continue.

Last year's MOA between DOD and DHS does not alter the departments' existing authorities or missions. DOD already operates within the NIPP framework as the Sector Specific Agency (SSA) for the Defense Industrial Base. Within the CIKR community, DOD works directly with Defense Industrial Base partners, DHS, SSAs, and other critical infrastructure partners in developing plans to help reduce risk and better secure critical infrastructure information systems. Specifically, the MOA builds upon pre-existing liaison exchanges among DHS and the NSA/Central Security Service Threat Operation Center, USCYBERCOM, and the United States Northern Command. Liaisons to DHS were already positioned within elements of the NCCIC. In essence, the MOA further supports DHS's already active partnership with DOD, ensuring agile coordination and technical capabilities support. The MOA does not extend DOD's cyber involvement with the private sector beyond its current role; instead, it enables DHS to fuse DOD and NSA information, through the NCCIC, with that of the private sector, thereby providing all parties with a more comprehensive situational awareness of cyber activity affecting the Nation.

Private Sector Cyber Collaboration

Question: How does DHS work with private owners of our Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources to ensure their networks and control systems are secure?

ANSWER:

NPPD's NCSD engages in a wide range of activities designed to help private sector CIKR partners implement appropriate cybersecurity measures. These activities are planned and executed in collaboration with Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners in recognition of the shared ownership and responsibilities and interconnected nature of cyberspace and the Nation's critical infrastructure. Collaboratively, NCSD and its private sector partners identify opportunities to leverage each other's capabilities, including those of US-CERT.

The foundation for private sector engagement is the sector partnership framework established under the NIPP, which enables NCSD to work closely with public and private sector CIKR representatives through a series of sector and cross-sector councils across the 18 CIKR sectors. Each public-private sector has two councils—one comprising government representatives and another comprising private sector representatives. By engaging these councils, NCSD is able to work directly with CIKR owners and operators on cybersecurity issues. NCSD also leverages the sector partnership framework to work on cybersecurity issues that stretch across CIKR sectors, specifically through the Cross-Sector Cyber Security Working Group (CSCSWG), whose members are drawn from each of the 18 CIKR sectors. The CSCSWG has been integral in achieving many milestones for improving cybersecurity, most notably in developing and helping coordinate the implementation of the report associated with CNCI (Project 12 Report: *Improving Protection of Privately Owned Critical Network Infrastructure Through Public-Private Partnerships*).

Among the activities focused on private sector collaboration are sector-level risk management, exercises, control systems security, voluntary cybersecurity assessments, and operational information sharing enhancement. The Critical Infrastructure Protection – Cyber Security (CIPCS) program is the lead government representative under the NIPP framework for the public-private partnership to secure national Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. CIPCS works with public and private sector partners to implement the IT Sector Specific Plan and risk management framework to ensure the security and resiliency of the IT Sector. Additionally, CIPCS facilitates sector-wide and cross-sector cybersecurity risk management through formal engagement, development of sector cybersecurity strategies, cyber infrastructure identification methodologies, and alignment of cybersecurity risk management with sector security, risk assessment, and protective measures initiatives.

The Cyber Exercises Program (CEP) addresses the Nation's cybersecurity readiness, protection, and incident response capabilities by developing, designing, and conducting cyber exercises and workshops with cybersecurity partners, including the private sector. Specifically, CEP coordinates the Cyber Storm exercise series as well as other exercises, each of which provides the opportunity to test and validate operating procedures and information sharing relationships and mechanisms across the cybersecurity community.

The Control Systems Security Program (CSSP) supports CIKR owners and operators with subject-matter expertise, tools, techniques, and practices for securing and securely operating control systems with a key focus on the identification, analysis, and remediation of cyber vulnerabilities. CSSP established the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group to facilitate information sharing and leverage control systems security activities in partnership with public and private sector representatives. Additionally, CSSP operates the Industrial Control Systems-Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT), which expands the technical and response capabilities of NCSD's control systems and enhances their ability to coordinate for situational awareness, incident response, and vulnerability management. CSSP also maintains and operates an advanced vulnerability discovery capability to conduct vulnerability assessments of control systems used within CIKR, including site assessments of privately owned critical infrastructure facilities.

The Cyber Security Evaluations Program (CSEP) deploys formal appraisal methods for cybersecurity to private sector CIKR stakeholders using the Cyber Resilience Review assessment. CSEP conducts voluntary cybersecurity assessments of CIKR sector members using in-house subject-matter expertise in addition to trusted external resources. These assessments measure the resiliency of a stakeholder's management capabilities and capacities, targeting the formality and maturity of processes in operations, business continuity, and cybersecurity.

NCSD also engages in several cybersecurity information sharing activities with critical infrastructure partners. In coordination with DOD and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center, NCSD initiated a cybersecurity information sharing pilot activity designed to enhance the protection of key critical infrastructure networks within the Financial Services Sector. This bi-directional information sharing pilot provides an opportunity to facilitate U.S. Government and industry partnerships to mitigate unauthorized cyber activity in unclassified networks and to improve the protection of privately owned critical network infrastructure. NCSD currently is working with partners to implement similar information sharing pilots across additional CIKR sectors.

Question: How does DHS respond to requests for assistance from the private sector following a cyber attack or network breach?

ANSWER:

The private sector ultimately is responsible for the security of its networks. However, private sector entities can request assistance from the Federal Government. DHS, pursuant to statutory authority and presidential directives, is responsible for coordinating cyber protection and incident response for critical infrastructure. As a result, if a private sector entity requests assistance from the government, DHS may provide onsite or remote assistance to perform analysis and recommend mitigation actions through US-CERT and/or ICS-CERT.

Through onsite assistance, DHS aids private sector organizations in detecting the scope of the malicious activity and determining mitigation actions to protect the system from current and future attacks or breaches. For example, when a private sector company has a cyber incident, it can request help directly from US-CERT. After a Request for Technical Assistance agreement is established with the private sector organization, US-CERT provides onsite coordinators and analysts to help with the response. In addition, US-CERT provides virtual assistance to the onsite team from the US-CERT Operations Center. Based on an analysis of the information from the initial private sector entity, US-CERT develops an outreach and mitigation plan to notify and assist in providing detection and protection guidance to other private sector entities. As needed during the response, US-CERT coordinates with other national cyber centers and interagency partners.

When the response efforts involve an industrial control system, DHS's ICS-CERT conducts the onsite response. The ICS-CERT deploys fly-away teams to help asset owners identify and mitigate a cyber incident. These teams are staffed with subject-matter experts on industrial control systems and cyber forensics analysis, and they are available to critical infrastructure stakeholders to help them deal with the effects of a cyber incident and mitigate potential cascading effects on other sector members, other sectors, and the general public.

Question: What can you say about the trend of attempts to breach the networks of our Nation's critical infrastructure?

ANSWER:

The number of intrusions into CIKR networks reported to DHS continues to rise, whether from an increase in attempts, an increase in reporting, improved ability to detect attempts, or a combination of these factors. However, the actual number of attempts to breach networks across the country is unknown because many of these breaches go unreported. As more private sector entities begin to report or request assistance from the Government, DHS is able to further assist in detection of incidents within other private sector networks, based on the information learned from earlier reports.

Question: How is DHS overcoming the enormous challenge of applying the most effective technology, which is often classified, to the security of civilian networks – networks that may be owned my multi-national corporations?

ANSWER:

Considering the significant challenges posed by sharing technology with private sector companies, DHS is focusing not only on maintaining technical exchanges and providing technical assistance to the private sector but also on sharing actionable cybersecurity data with private sector companies and seeking to sponsor and enhance analytical collaboration regarding the mitigation of threats identified in that data. The advantage of sharing actionable cybersecurity information, as opposed to technology, is that the legal and financial challenges with sharing technology are avoided, but companies are still presented with information they need to protect their own networks. DHS already has one such information sharing program in place with the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center and is working with additional partners to implement similar information sharing programs in additional sectors. We do not collect or share personal identifying information or other sensitive information relating to individual computer users unless it is integral to a detected threat; and the information we share with the private sector is focused on describing the characteristics of the threat, rather than providing the details describing the victims.

It's also important to note that some of the most effective cybersecurity technologies are developed and produced by the private sector and available publically for purchase. Although the Federal Government has an important role to play in sponsoring new research and development and transferring those technologies, where appropriate, we cannot lose sight of the fact that most of the technological solutions do not come from the Government.

Buffer Zone Protection Program Grants

Question: What is the relationship between NPPD and FEMA for the Buffer Zone grants?

ANSWER:

The Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) within NPPD partners with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) to jointly execute the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP). NPPD/IP provides technical infrastructure protection expertise and works with State and local first responders and private sector partners to develop and validate Buffer Zone Plans, which are used to justify grant purchases, and FEMA/GPD administers the grant funding. For each completed and approved Buffer Zone Plan, DHS provides grant funding to local law enforcement for the procurement of non-weaponized materials and equipment listed on the approved equipment list necessary for the implementation of the Buffer Zone Plan. The consolidated effort also enables better leveraging of BZPP funds to be used in conjunction with other DHS grant programs. The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution eliminates $50 million in funding for BZPP.

Question: How do you decide who receives funding?

ANSWER:

Each year, the Department works directly with sector, State, and territorial partners on participation in the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP) data call to identify infrastructure whose disruption could cause nationally or regionally catastrophic effects. This critical infrastructure is prioritized into two lists—Level 1 and Level 2—and informs BZPP and other grant programs, as well as other infrastructure protection activities. Leveraging the NCIPP Level 1 and Level 2 lists, information on current terrorist threats, and information collected through State and Federal SSAs, NPPD/IP assesses the relative risk to specific critical infrastructure sites or sectors. NPPD/IP focuses the allocation of BZPP resources to those jurisdictions responsible for the highest-risk sites. The final lists of BZPP sites are approved by the Assistant Secretary for IP.

Additionally, BZPP provides grant funding for State and local first responders involved in the seven Regional Resiliency Assessment Programs (RRAPs), which are assessments that evaluate critical infrastructure on a regional level to examine vulnerabilities, threats, and potential consequences from an all-hazards perspective to identify dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resiliency characteristics, and gaps. RRAPs are selected based on an overlay of data from submissions from Federal and State partners and the critical infrastructure clusters identified through the NCIPP. The clusters of critical infrastructures are prioritized according to risk, and the final selections are based on risk, threats to specific sectors, and a number of other guiding assumptions. For example, due to significant manpower requirements from State and local partners, States with known National Special Security Events were excluded from consideration for an RRAP.

Question: Since 2005, Congress has appropriated over $330 million for the program, can you tell us how much risk we have bought down with this investment?

ANSWER:

The $330 million in BZPP grants has enhanced the ability of State and local agencies to protect against and mitigate risks to critical infrastructure assets by funding critical equipment acquisition and planning needs. This simultaneously improves the general protective capacity and preparedness of communities surrounding critical infrastructure facilities. In addition to the funding of equipment purchases and planning efforts, BZPP further increases first responder capabilities and preparedness by bringing together private sector personnel and first responders in a collaborative security planning process to develop Buffer Zone Plans that enhance security in the area outside a facility that can be used by a terrorist to conduct surveillance or launch an attack. Since BZPP funding does not directly go to the critical infrastructure owner or operator, the funding is used to close first responder capability gaps that are identified through the BZPP assessment. Capability gaps addressed include interoperable communications equipment (e.g., radios); chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives incident response vehicles (e.g., command centers, all-terrain vehicles, watercraft); physical security enhancement equipment (e.g., closed-circuit television camera systems, barriers, lighting); and terrorism incident prevention equipment (e.g., surveillance equipment, computers hardware, and software).

Sites targeted by BZPP also receive DHS voluntary security assessments and followup to identify and track improvements made to mitigate risks. Buffer Zone Plans are often developed in connection with Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) security surveys to assess the overall security posture at critical infrastructure facilities and provide protective measure options for consideration by facility owners/operators. ECIP security surveys provide critical NPPD metrics to help gauge risk-reduction efforts. In 2010, ECIP metrics indicated that 53 percent of the critical infrastructure facilities assessed have improved physical security, security forces, security management, information sharing, and dependencies within 180 days. Additionally, the RRAP, an element of BZPP, has yielded additional significant security improvements and risk mitigation activities throughout State, local, tribal, and territorial governments at all levels. Security improvements and risk mitigation activities funded through BZPP as part of the RRAP include development of catastrophic planning tools and plans, multimedia data collection tools, and software to collect critical infrastructure data used by local law enforcement to assist with prevention and response planning activities for Mumbai-type attacks against critical infrastructure; working groups to develop actions to close identified gaps; and the development of table-top exercises that enable State, local, tribal, and territorial governments and the private sector to collaboratively identify security vulnerabilities and resiliency gaps. Without these exercises and planning activities, the Nation's most critical infrastructure could be more vulnerable to catastrophic incidents.

Role and Responsibility For Critical Infrastructure

Question: NPPD is responsible for the assessment of vulnerabilities and consequences and the prioritization of assets and systems. How does the Department rank risk for our critical infrastructure and how is the ranking utilized?

ANSWER:

The Department produces a National Risk Profile (NRP) for Critical Infrastructure to describe the risk landscape affecting critical infrastructure and prioritizes threats and hazards against all critical infrastructure sectors. Led by NPPD/IP, the NRP is a collaborative product using data and expertise from the Intelligence Community, sector specific agencies, other departments and agencies, and key private sector partners. The NRP informs the development of national-level critical infrastructure risk management planning as well as sector-specific plans and activities through means such as the Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative.

In addition, the Department maintains a standing list of the Nation's most critical infrastructure (Level 1 and Level 2) and updates it annually. Through NCIPP, the Department determines which infrastructure meet established consequence-based criteria for inclusion on the Level 1 and Level 2 lists. NCIPP works with all critical infrastructure sectors and the homeland security advisors of every State and territory to ensure that the right infrastructure is considered and analyzed. The completed lists are used to prioritize where NPPD/IP focuses its vulnerability assessments, outreach efforts, and targeted grants (BZPP grants). The NCIPP lists are also used as one input in the risk algorithm used by FEMA to determine eligibility and allocations under the Homeland Security Grant Program (the Urban Areas Security Initiative and the State Homeland Security Grant Program).

During heightened threat situations and after incidents that have or could impact critical infrastructure, NPPD/IP produces incident-specific Infrastructure of Concern lists based upon the unique threat or hazard and its potential impact. These lists, which may include Level 1 and Level 2 assets, are used to prioritize protective actions, or response and recovery activities, and are shared with relevant State, local, tribal, and territorial entities and private sector partners.

Question: Your budget includes $48 million for coordination and information sharing with your government and private sector partners. Since you have only limited regulatory authority, how does DHS use these funds to work with private industry to ensure our critical infrastructure is protected? I notice that the request is actually a decrease from FY10 of $10 million, so are you interacting less with you partners? What is the impact of this reduction?

ANSWER:

Of the $48.35 million, $19.53 million supports the partnership information sharing activities that are the foundation of coordination, communication, and collaboration between Government and the private sector. These mechanisms include public-private partnership forums among all levels of government and the private sector and a unified information sharing environment (required by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Prevention Act of 2002) specifically tailored to the unique requirements of public-private information sharing. This exchange of information informs risk management activities, facilitates the development of protection and coordinated resilience tools, and informs decisions and actions of critical infrastructure owners and operators. Information sharing efforts are being implemented across all 18 critical infrastructure sectors and enable private sector partners to focus their resources on implementing priority programs.

Within the information sharing environment, alerts, warnings, and recommendations regarding risk and protective measures are disseminated, and suspicious activity reporting also is collected. This environment also supports mutual situational awareness and information flow at the sector level during an incident to enhance response and recovery of the critical infrastructures at the local levels of government.

The NIPP Management Project ($10.83 million) provides essential support to the public-private protection and resilience sector efforts. Included in these efforts is the Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative (CIRMEI), which is designed to facilitate and improve the efforts of our public- and private sector partners to work together to enhance critical infrastructure protection and resilience. CIRMEI, which was initiated in October 2010, is an effort to ensure that the risk environment directly informs programmatic and budgetary planning. The three major documents involved in CIRMEI are the National Risk Profile, the National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection Annual Report (National Annual Report), and the Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Plan (CIRMP). The National Annual Report will identify opportunities for improvement to allow public and private partners to focus their resource allocations, and the CIRMP will include specific milestones and objectives for programs and activities that are targeted at those improvement opportunities and gaps. Future versions of the National Annual Report will be able to track progress against those milestones and objectives.

The remainder of the $48.35 million budget ($17.99 million) is allocated to the Management, Planning, and Administration (MPA) project.

The $10 million decrease you noted from the FY 2010 request is actually a net reduction across several projects:

- A decrease of $6 million reflects the elimination of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Partnership and Information Sharing Project funding for the Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CWIN), a contingency system of dedicated circuits to support communication with key stakeholders to restore the Internet and the public switch telephone network if they are disrupted or unavailable. A decrease of $4 million reflects limits to the enhancement and expansion of the Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Information Sharing Environment (CIKR ISE). Sector portal management and operations will be sustained; deployment of the CIKR ISE on the Homeland Security Information Network – Critical Sectors (HSIN-CS) will be limited to 15 of 72 state and major area fusion centers and their local/regional critical infrastructure partners.
- A decrease of $4 million reflects a reduction in funding for NIPP Management activities in education, training, outreach, and direct support for sector specific agencies for planning, reporting, and progress measurement.
- An increase of $4 million in the MPA project budget from FY 2010 to FY 2012 reflects increases in rent to the GSA and related facilities support and maintenance costs associated with the hiring of new Federal employees and the expansion into additional facilities.

Question: The National Infrastructure Protection Plan provides the overarching structure for the integration of efforts to protect our critical infrastructure and key resources. How do you ensure that the NIPP is implemented but also responsive to the changing risk environment?

ANSWER:

The NRP is prepared annually to help ensure that all partners are aware of current and emerging risks. This foundation document is complemented by threat briefings and other products that communicate new information as risks change. The NIPP is revised and re-issued every 3 years, with the last version being issued in 2009. This periodic refreshing of the document and its supporting 18 sector specific plans permits the incorporation of new risk information, ensures responsiveness to new threats and concerns, and makes sure that they reflect changes in the protection and resilience posture that infrastructure partners have undertaken.

Another way in which NPPD/IP ensures that the NIPP is responsive to the changing risk environment is through CIRMEI, which is designed to facilitate and improve the efforts of our public and private sector partners to work together in enhancing critical infrastructure protection and resilience. CIRMEI, which was initiated in October 2010, is a response to the need to better understand the impact that the NIPP partnership has had on critical infrastructure protection, resilience, and risk mitigation across the country. The core components of the initiative—the NIPP, the NRP, the National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection Annual Report, and the CIRMP—are interrelated documents that collectively address long-term strategic direction (the NIPP), specific actions to reduce risk (the CIRMP), current status of risk reduction and risk management (the National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection Annual Report), and the risk environment (the NRP). All are essential to the protection and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure and are constructed and implemented by the partnership established under the NIPP. NPPD/IP reviews the content, purpose, and timing of each document. Through CIRMEI, NPPD/IP is streamlining and improving the coordination of the documents, and ensuring that they are closely linked to the budget planning processes.

NPPD expects to realize the full benefit of CIRMEI over the next 2 to 3 years.

Protective Security Advisors

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all DHS Protective Security Advisors (PSAs), by location, as of September 30, 2010. Include a description of the jurisdiction each PSA covers and note in which locations the PSA position is vacant. Are there any PSA locations planned for elimination in 2011 or 2012?

ANSWER:

The following list presents the locations of the DHS Protective Security Advisors (PSAs), along with the current number of PSAs at each location. PSA districts are defined by population density and relative risk to concentrations of the Nation's most critical infrastructure.

Please note that in September 2010 (the timeframe specifically requested in the question), there were vacant positions in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Orlando, Florida; and Houston, Texas. All of these positions have since been filled, and no PSA locations have been planned for elimination in 2011 or 2012. Please also note that although individual PSAs interact regularly with State and local representatives and the general public, the complete list of PSA names and areas of responsibility is not customarily made available to the general public.

Location (Number of PSAs)
Alaska (1)

Location (Number of PSAs)
Alabama (2)
Arkansas (1)
Arizona (1)
California (8)
Colorado (1)
Connecticut (1)
Washington, DC (2)
Headquarters (3)
Delaware (1)
Florida (4)
Georgia (2)
Hawaii (1)
Iowa (1)
Idaho (1)
Illinois (3)
Indiana (1)
Kansas (1)
Kentucky (1)
Louisiana (2)
Massachusetts (1)
Maryland (1)
Maine (1)
Michigan (2)
Minnesota (1)
Missouri (2)
Mississippi (1)
Montana (1)
North Carolina (1)
North Dakota (1)
Nebraska (1)
New Hampshire (1)
New Jersey (1)
New Mexico (1)
Nevada (1)
New York (5)
Ohio (2)
Oklahoma (1)
Oregon (1)
Pennsylvania (4)

Location (Number of FSAs)
Puerto Rico (1)
Rhode Island (1)
South Carolina (1)
South Dakota (1)
Tennessee (2)
Texas (6)
Utah (2)
Virginia (2)
Vermont (1)
Washington (1)
Wisconsin (2)
West Virginia (1)
Wyoming (1)

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record the number of noncompetitive contracts NPPD has entered into in FY 2010, what is anticipated in 2011 and 2012. Include for each contract an explanation as to why a noncompetitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER:

In FY 2010, the DHS Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) awarded 167 new, noncompetitive contracts on behalf of NPPD in FY 2010. Of these, none was an Other Transaction type, and one was a GSA-approved listing.

Of the 167 contracts:

- 124 were awarded because only one source was deemed capable of providing the supply or service, and no other type of supply or service could satisfy agency requirements, in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) 6.302-1
- 22 were authorized or required by statute in accordance with FAR 6.302-5
- 11 were awarded via the "simplified acquisition procedures noncompetitive" methodology
- 9 were coded as Urgency in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS-NG)
- 1 was awarded at or below the micro-purchase threshold

In FY 2011, OPO awarded 29 new, noncompetitive contracts on behalf of NPPD. Of these, none was an Other Transaction type or a GSA-approved listing.

Of the 29 contracts:

- 7 were awarded because only one source was deemed capable of providing the supply or service, and no other type of supply or service could satisfy agency requirements, in accordance with FAR 6.302-1
- 19 were authorized or required by statute in accordance with FAR 6.302-5

- 2 were awarded via the "simplified acquisition procedures noncompetitive" methodology
- 1 was coded as Urgency in the FPDS-NG

To date, DHS has not gathered forecast information for new noncompetitive contracts anticipated in FY 2012. The OPO Contracting Officer, upon receipt of the procurement documentation, may determine that a contract originally anticipated to be a sole source may or should be awarded competitively under the GSA schedules. Additionally, noncompetitive actions over $500,000 must be approved by the OPO Competition Advocate; actions over $10 million must be approved by the OPO Director/Head of Contracting Activity; and actions over $50 million must be approved by the DHS Chief Procurement Officer.

Question: In total, what volume of NPPD contract awards are made competitively? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER:

For FY 2010, competitive dollars awarded on behalf of NPPD totaled $1,217,947,472.09, equating to a competition rate of 94.32 percent. In FY 2011 to date, we have awarded $768,217,863.36 competitively, equating to a competition rate of 97.72 percent.

Question: Submit, through the most recent month available, a list of all Sole Source Contracts entered into by NPPD. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER:

Please see the following table, which lists all Sole Source Contracts entered into by NPPD:

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
ACCEL CORPORATION	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	70 0542	$693,152.00	$693,152.00	7/28/2010	7/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ACCESS INTELLIGENCE LLC	ISCD CHEMICAL ECONOMICS HANDBOOK SUBSCRIPTION	70 0565	$20,300.00	$20,300.00	4/15/2010	4/8/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CAMERA CLEANING AT THE DES MOINES COURTHOUSE	70 0542	$9,333.25	$9,333.25	9/14/2010	12/31/2010	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CAMERA INSTALLATION	70 0542	$4,436.52	$4,436.52	9/14/2010	10/14/2010	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CCTV PROJECT	70 0542	$20,056.96	$20,056.96	9/20/2010	11/15/2010	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CCTV SYSTEM UPGRADE	70 0542	$28,536.50	$28,536.50	9/20/2010	11/15/2010	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CCTV PROJECT	70 0542	$49,146.60	$49,146.60	9/20/2010	12/20/2010	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CCTV PROJECT	70 0542	$49,238.52	$49,238.52	9/20/2010	12/20/2010	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CCTV PROJECT FOR FPS REGION 4	70 0542	$104,239.66	$104,239.66	9/20/2010	1/20/2011	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CCTV PROJECT FOR FPS REGION 4	70 0542	$118,804.29	$118,804.29	9/20/2010	1/20/2011	URGENCY

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	REPLACEMENT OF FOUR (4) CCTV CAMERAS	70 0542	$85,444.16	$85,444.16	9/21/2010	10/21/2010	URGENCY
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	CCTV CAMERA CLEANING AND INSPECTION	70 0542	$4,117.00	$4,117.00	3/3/2011	4/30/2011	URGENCY
ALAMAR CORPORATION	SABER JACKETS	70 0542	$8,783.26	$8,783.26	9/29/2010	9/30/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
ALUTIIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$47,862.36	$47,862.36	2/23/2010	2/23/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
AMERICAN BANK NOTE HOLOGRAPHICS, INC.	BADGES AND INSIGNIA	70 0542	$2,500.00	$2,500.00	9/9/2010	12/31/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
ARCHANGEL GROUP, LTD.	CASE STUDY OF BESLAN SCHOOL SIEGE FOR FPS REGION 1 OFFICE	70 0542	$5,400.00	$5,400.00	1/27/2010	5/19/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
AT&T CORP.	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$24,000.00	$24,000.00	5/13/2010	5/31/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
AVON DRIVE-IN LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY	LAUNDRY AND DRYCLEANING SERVICES	70 0542	$2,400.00	$2,400.00	11/24/2009	9/30/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
CALHOUN COUNTRY LODGE #121	FIREARM RANGE MEMBERSHIP	70 0542	$800.00	$800.00	12/4/2009	9/30/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
CALHOUN COUNTRY LODGE #121	FIREARM RANGE MEMBERSHIP	70 0542	$804.00	$804.00	9/28/2010	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
CAP INDEX, INC.	PURCHASE OF CRIMECAST REPORTS	70 0542	$12,500.00	$12,500.00	7/8/2010	7/8/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
CENTER FOR LEADING ORGANIZATIONS, INC.	TRAINING AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	70 0565	$6,098.41	$6,098.41	2/3/2011	2/8/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES	70 0542	$5,269.80	$5,269.80	5/5/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES	70 0542	$14,693.40	$14,693.40	7/8/2010	9/30/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$5,200.00	$5,200.00	1/8/2010	5/6/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	CABLE TV SERVICE	70 0542	$2,790.00	$2,790.00	12/29/2009	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 0542	$2,676.60	$8,029.80	9/22/2010	9/30/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE
COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 0542	$3,527.40	$10,582.20	9/22/2010	9/30/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	CABLE TV SERVICE	70 0542	$0.00 - Subject to Availability of Funding	$4,200.00	9/29/2010	9/30/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
COMCAST OF VIRGINIA, INC.	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$4,002.40	$4,002.40	9/29/2010	9/29/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
COMCAST OF VIRGINIA, INC.	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$4,359.40	$4,359.40	9/29/2010	9/29/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
COMMUNICATION CONTRACTORS INC	DELIVER AND INSTALL AN UPGRADE TO AN EXISTING CCTV SYSTEM	70 0542	$17,252.00	$17,252.00	5/21/2010	6/11/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DAY MANAGEMENT CORP.	MAINT-REP OF COMMUNICATION EQ	70 0542	$3,800.00	$3,800.00	9/8/2010	10/8/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$5,773.56	$5,773.56	2/1/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$19,985.40	$19,985.40	2/1/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$25,877.39	$25,877.39	2/1/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$4,398,934.58	$4,398,934.58	2/1/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$51,702.97	$51,702.97	5/11/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,330.90	$3,330.90	5/17/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$101,222.35	$101,222.35	6/2/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$97,154.41	$97,154.41	8/31/2010	3/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$4,919.67	$4,919.67	9/1/2010	6/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$47,326.77	$47,326.77	9/9/2010	6/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$458,781.31	$458,781.31	9/10/2010	6/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$120,200.18	$120,200.18	9/10/2010	6/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$19,678.68	$19,678.68	9/13/2010	6/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$37,500.48	$37,500.48	9/13/2010	6/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,543,950.23	$11,673,974.23	9/22/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$15,336.00	$57,896.00	9/23/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$36,914.88	$36,914.88	9/24/2010	3/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$108,109.05	$108,109.05	9/24/2010	3/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$48,974.91	$48,974.91	9/24/2010	3/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$888.24	$888.24	9/27/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$44,691.78	$219.400.58	9/28/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$137.130.84	$280.387.80	9/29/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$0.00 - Subject to Availability of Funding	$170,784.77	10/14/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$0.00 - Subject to Availability of Funding	$375,847.36	10/14/2010	1/31/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
DECO, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$75,737.20	$75,737.20	3/16/2011	8/31/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$30,049.40	$30,049.40	9/3/2010	11/30/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$158,510.59	$158,510.59	11/29/2010	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DUCAP ELECTRONICS, INC.	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 0542	$2,600.00	$2,600.00	4/29/2010	4/30/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
EATON CORPORATION	ANNUAL SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR THE UPS SYSTEM AT FORT SNELLING	70 0542	$3.494.00	$3,494.00	2/24/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH	GEOSPATIAL PRODUCTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	70 0565	$2,178,740.46	$2,178,740.46	4/20/2010	4/23/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	70 0566	$4,253.00	$4,253.00	6/21/2010	9/17/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	70 0566	$50,215.22	$50,215.22	6/30/2010	12/30/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	70 0566	$7,742.00	$7,742.00	7/8/2010	1/8/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	70 0566	$1,129,757.90	$1,129,757.90	7/16/2010	2/28/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	70 0521	$1,549,275.81	$1,549,275.81	7/19/2010	9/30/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	70 0566	$135,044.01	$135,044.01	9/7/2010	2/29/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	BADGES AND INSIGNIA	70 0542	$5,328.00	$5,328.00	9/20/2010	10/19/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS, INC.	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$189,000.00	$189,000.00	9/15/2010	11/1/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FROST & SULLIVAN	U.S. STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCT RESPONSE C3 OVERVIEW	70 0565	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	1/3/2011	1/3/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
GAVIN DE BECKER & ASSOCIATES	TRAINING AIDS FOR ADVANCED THREAT ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT	70 0542	$4,190.00	$4,190.00	3/30/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GREATER SOUTHWEST FINANCE CENTER (7BC)	PROVIDE OVERTIME UTILITIES FOR DISASTER AND NON DISASTER SUPPORT	70 0542	$20,537.00	$20,537.00	7/20/2010	8/19/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY	DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION HIGHER EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS COTR: BARBERA YAGERMAN ACOTR: JEFFREY GRUNNER	70 0565	$533,876.40	$839,240.43	5/18/2010	5/30/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
GRABAR VOICE AND DATA, INC.	EQUIPMENT TEST SERVICES	70 0542	$18,950.00	$18,950.00	3/22/2010	5/22/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
H B I OFFICE INTERIORS, LLC	OFFICE FURNITURE	70 0542	$172,390.80	$172,390.80	5/10/2010	6/4/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
H B L MEDIA LTD	PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES	70 0565	$19,500.00	$19,500.00	9/13/2010	10/15/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
H.D.W., LTD.	THE PURCHASE OF FIVE POLICE MOTORCYCLES	70 0542	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	2/28/2011	4/1/2011	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
HIGHERGROUND, INC.	SOUND RECORDING & REPRODUCING EQUIPMENT	70 0542	$11,076.00	$34,422.00	3/29/2011	4/30/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
HIGHLANDS RANCH LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING FOUNDATION, THE	FIREARM RANGE MEMBERSHIP	70 0542	$9,450.00	$9,450.00	9/30/2010	9/30/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P.	MEETING SPACE AND EQUIPMENT FEES, REGION 8	70 0542	$4,233.81	$4,233.81	12/10/2009	11/6/2009	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
INBUSINESS, INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$6,298.00	$6,298.00	3/4/2011	4/8/2011	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	US-VISIT PROGRAM SUPPORT LEVEL IV&V	70 0521	$474,974.34	$999,654.60	9/28/2010	9/29/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
IRONCOMPANY.COM, INC	ATHLETIC AND SPORTING EQUIPMENT	70 0542	$2,499.00	$2,499.00	8/24/2010	9/30/2010	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$15,750.00	$15,750.00	3/2/2010	4/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$41,160.00	$41,160.00	3/4/2010	4/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$41,160.00	$41,160.00	3/4/2010	4/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$45,580.00	$45,580.00	3/4/2010	7/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,233.60	$3,233.60	3/5/2010	7/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$2,924.00	$2,924.00	5/4/2010	7/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$38,160.00	$38,160.00	5/25/2010	11/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$27,083.00	$27,083.00	5/27/2010	11/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$73,677.43	$73,677.43	6/4/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$20,160.00	$20,160.00	6/29/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,150.00	$3,150.00	7/1/2010	7/17/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$43,400.00	$43,400.00	7/2/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,360.00	$3,360.00	7/30/2010	7/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$1,260.00	$1,260.00	8/10/2010	8/15/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$25,140.80	$25,140.80	9/1/2010	11/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$5,040.00	$5,040.00	9/2/2010	9/8/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$13,160.00	$13,160.00	9/8/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$18,480.00	$18,480.00	9/8/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$1,984.80	$1,984.80	9/10/2010	11/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$25,131.54	$25,131.54	9/10/2010	5/9/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$7,231.00	$7,231.00	9/15/2010	9/24/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$560.00	$560.00	9/20/2010	6/26/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$32,400.00	$71,960.00	9/21/2010	7/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$210.00	$210.00	9/21/2010	11/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$420.00	$420.00	9/21/2010	11/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$5,440,446.00	$11,839,850.63	9/22/2010	7/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$91,270.80	$216,687.96	9/28/2010	7/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$13,440.00	$13,440.00	9/29/2010	11/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,593,353.02	$3,593,353.02	2/2/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$10,000.20	$10,000.20	2/18/2010	2/28/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$12,607.65	$12,607.65	3/2/2010	4/10/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$12,607.65	$12,607.65	3/4/2010	4/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$15,689.52	$15,689.52	5/24/2010	8/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$2,801.70	$2,801.70	6/28/2010	2/28/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$17,930.88	$17,930.88	6/29/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$66,960.00	$66,960.00	7/2/2010	6/16/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$8,928.00	$8,928.00	8/23/2010	2/28/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,472.00	$3,472.00	8/27/2010	4/16/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$50,933.00	$50,933.00	8/27/2010	2/28/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$563.21	$563.21	9/7/2010	9/8/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$132,395.85	$357,917.85	9/27/2010	2/28/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$373.56	$373.56	9/28/2010	2/28/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$3,069.00	$3,069.00	9/29/2010	2/28/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE
JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON	KING COUNTY RADIO COMMUNICATION SERVICE AND REPAIR	70 0542	$4,200.00	$21,390.72	9/15/2010	9/30/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, CITY OF	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	12/8/2010	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$5,000.00	$1,691,405.48	6/1/2010	12/31/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$28,983.08	$28,983.08	8/9/2010	8/31/2015	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$87,334.83	$87,334.83	9/8/2010	12/31/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$2,639.63	$2,639.63	10/20/2010	8/31/2015	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$250,477.92	$250,477.92	12/20/2010	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$2,077.35	$2,077.35	1/14/2011	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KNIGHT PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$43,210.00	$43,210.00	10/1/2009	1/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	REPAIR SERVICES FOR ALARM AND SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$277,300.00	$277,300.00	2/24/2010	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	REPAIR SERVICES FOR ALARM AND SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$40,350.00	$71,400.00	9/29/2010	9/30/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
LEADS ON LINE	LEAD ON-LINE TOTAL TRACK SERVICE PACKAGE RENEWAL FOR BACKGROUND AND INVESTIGATORY DATA SERVICE	70 0542	$3,120.00	$3,120.00	1/14/2010	2/25/2011	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
MCI COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES INC	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$16,000.00	$16,000.00	5/18/2010	5/31/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
MOTOROLA, INC.	RADIOS FOR SLC UTAH	70 0542	$4,921.98	$4,921.98	5/17/2010	6/16/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
MOTOROLA, INC.	PARTS FOR RADIO IN FEDERAL WAY OFFICE	70 0542	$5,026.00	$5,026.00	7/13/2010	9/13/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
MOTOROLA, INC.	MOBILE RADIO ASSETS	70 0542	$16,150.66	$16,150.66	7/14/2010	10/14/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
MOTOROLA, INC.	RADIO ENCYRPTION UPGRADE	70 0542	$11,806.31	$11,806.31	2/15/2011	3/9/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
NANOTEL INC	FPS NATIONAL WEAPONS DETECTION TRAINING PROGRAM (NWDTP)	70 0542	$878,999.96	$2,301,057.80	2/16/2011	2/15/2016	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGULATORY UTILITY COMMISSIONERS	OTHER SPECIAL STUDIES AND ANALYSES	70 0565	$250,000.00	$750,000.00	8/26/2010	9/28/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE
NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY ALLIANCE	CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS	70 0565	$600,000.00	$804,766.00	2/25/2010	10/23/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS INC	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 0542	$55,200.00	$303,600.00	9/23/2010	3/31/2016	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
NAWROCKI SYSTEMS INC	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$2,450.00	$2,450.00	1/27/2010	2/27/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
NAWROCKI SYSTEMS INC	INSTALL AND INTEGRATE THREE 19" LCD FLAT PANEL MONITORS AND ONE KEYBOARD/JOYSTICK CONTROLLER AND ASSOCIATED CONNECTORS AND CABLES	70 0542	$2,421.00	$2,421.00	7/30/2010	8/13/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
NETWORK CENTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	70 0542	$5,173.00	$5,173.00	8/18/2010	9/18/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (INC)	EDUCATION SERVICES	70 0542	$3,545.00	$3,545.00	1/15/2010	4/10/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 0542	$21,702.84	$68,418.24	6/3/2010	6/2/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE
OMNIFICS, INC.	INSTALL OF FURNITURE	70 0542	$1,664.25	$1,664.25	11/2/2009	11/24/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$57,458.52	$57,458.52	3/1/2010	9/30/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$133,780.14	$133,780.14	3/3/2010	9/30/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE
PORTLAND, CITY OF	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 0542	$7,495.80	$37,479.00	6/23/2010	6/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE
PROCUREVIS, INC.	CONTRACT CLOSEOUT SUPPORT SERVICES	70 0542	$1,089,980.40	$3,436,163.28	2/1/2011	2/2/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
QWEST GOVERNMENT SERVICES, INC	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$16,000.00	$16,000.00	5/18/2010	5/31/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
R. J. BECK PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS, INC.	DELIVER AND INSTALL AN INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM,	70 0542	$24,900.00	$24,900.00	5/4/2010	5/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
R. J. BECK PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS, INC.	PROVIDE AND DELIVER DIAGNOSIS, REPAIR AND RECONFIGURATION TO AN EXISTING CCTV SECURITY SYSTEM	70 0542	$3,644.00	$3,644.00	6/16/2010	6/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
RAPISCAN SYSTEMS, INC.	X-RAY REPAIR	70 0542	$5,150.00	$5,150.00	3/25/2011	4/1/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES	70 0565	$3,500,000.00	$3,500,000.00	9/27/2010	9/29/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE
ROOSEVELT CLEANERS INC	LAUNDRY AND DRYCLEANING SERVICES	70 0542	$2,900.00	$2,900.00	1/7/2010	9/30/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$94,336.74	$94,336.74	5/26/2010	8/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$19,263.42	$19,263.42	7/30/2010	9/30/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$89,023.34	$89,023.34	3/24/2011	6/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$7,564.90	$7,564.90	3/25/2011	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$83,986.24	$83,986.24	3/25/2011	6/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$105,764.30	$105,764.30	3/25/2011	3/31/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$7,830.40	$7,830.40	3/30/2011	3/31/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$180,377.82	$180,377.82	3/30/2011	3/31/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$401,439.36	$401,439.36	3/30/2011	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$481,673.92	$481,673.92	3/30/2011	3/31/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.	ALARM INTEGRATION MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR THE MEGA CENTERS	70 0542	$389,500.00	$389,500.00	1/14/2010	2/28/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.	ALARM INTEGRATION MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR THE MEGA CENTERS	70 0542	$389,500.00	$389,500.00	2/11/2011	2/29/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE
SINGLETON CLEANERS & DYERS INC	LAUNDRY AND DRYCLEANING SERVICES	70 0542	$2,900.00	$2,900.00	1/21/2010	9/30/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
SMITHS DETECTION INC.	REPAIR HEINMANN X-RAY MACHINE	70 0542	$11,940.00	$11,940.00	10/26/2009	11/5/2009	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
SMITHS DETECTION INC.	X-RAY MACHINE MAINTENANE	70 0542	$25,152.00	$25,152.00	8/27/2010	9/30/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SMITHS DETECTION, INC	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$9,958.91	$9,958.91	1/27/2010	2/9/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
SMITHS DETECTION, INC	X-RAY MACHINE REPAIR, DURANGO, CO	70 0542	$8,655.77	$8,655.77	11/24/2010	12/17/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SPRINT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY L.P.	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$16,000.00	$16,000.00	5/14/2010	5/31/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
STATE PATROL, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$12,720.00	$63,600.00	9/9/2010	9/30/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
TOFFLER ASSOCIATES, INC.	FY 2011 MISSION SUPPORT SUMMIT FACILITATOR SUPPORT	70 0542	$30,522.52	$30,522.52	2/10/2011	2/18/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
TOUCHCOM, INC.	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$1,684.38	$1,684.38	2/24/2010	3/24/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
TRADE CENTER MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES LLC	ANNUAL FPS STAKEHOLDER SUMMIT	70 0542	$16,790.00	$16,790.00	5/4/2010	6/21/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
VEND-TECH ENTERPRISE, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	IDIQ	$3,406,741.44	8/26/2010	8/31/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
VEND-TECH ENTERPRISE, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	70 0542	$885,315.78	$885,315.78	8/27/2010	8/31/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
VERIZON SERVICES CORP.	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$16,000.00	$16,000.00	5/18/2010	5/31/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE
VIDEO AND SOUND SERVICE, INC.	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$5,490.00	$5,490.00	1/12/2010	1/19/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
VTM SERVICES	PURCHASE REFURBISHED MAGNETOMETER	70 0542	$3,500.00	$3,500.00	11/3/2009	12/3/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE
VTM SERVICES	REPAIR X-RAY MACHINE	70 0542	$3,004.00	$3,004.00	4/29/2010	5/29/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
VTM SERVICES	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	70 0542	$3,732.14	$3,732.14	7/1/2010	7/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE
W.A.R.N., LLC	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT SERVICES	70 0565	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	11/10/2009	5/10/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURE NON-COMPETITION
WINDSOR PARKING INC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	70 0542	$4,546.70	$4,546.70	12/21/2009	11/10/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by NPPD in 2010. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER:

Please see the following table, which list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by NPPD in FY 2010.

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
6K SYSTEMS INC	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,425,040.00	$2,907,081.60	4/23/2010	4/25/2012	LABOR HOURS
ACCENTURE LLP	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES	$3,614,903.42	$3,614,903.42	5/28/2010	5/27/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ACCENTURE LLP	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES	$6,621,987.24	$6,621,987.24	6/7/2010	5/27/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ACCENTURE LLP	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	$20,352,296.37	$40,229,401.42	4/1/2010	5/27/2014	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
ACCENTURE LLP	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	$2,023,378.35	$2,023,378.35	9/18/2010	10/17/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ACCENTURE LLP	ESTABLISH U.S. VISIT PRIMARY MISSION SYSTEMS AT DHS DC2	$3,120,330.76	$3,120,330.76	9/13/2010	5/12/2011	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
ACCENTURE LLP	FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SERVICES	$3,428,910.80	$7,258,709.69	4/12/2010	5/27/2014	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
ACCENTURE LLP	HARDWARE, SOFTWARE AND MAINTENANCE	$9,424,898.97	$9,424,898.97	8/12/2010	9/13/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ACCENTURE LLP	HARDWARE, SOFTWARE LICENSES AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS	$7,660,665.90	$7,660,665.90	9/29/2010	10/29/2019	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ACCENTURE LLP	IDENT STORAGE	$6,442,944.03	$6,442,944.03	5/19/2010	5/27/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ACCENTURE LLP	PLANNING, DESIGNING, TESTING AND DEPLOYING U.S. VISIT PROJECTS	$10,253,671.00	$10,253,671.00	2/26/2010	8/31/2010	COST PLUS AWARD FEE
ACCENTURE LLP	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$6,818,553.82	$16,814,467.49	9/16/2010	9/15/2011	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
ACCENTURE LLP	U.S. VISIT 10-PRINT IMAGE QUALITY SERVICES	$981,336.58	$1,416,337.92	9/29/2010	9/28/2011	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
ACCENTURE LLP	UNIQUE IDENTITY AND APPLICATION RELEASE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$6,089,258.00	$16,504,218.00	9/30/2010	5/27/2014	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	ACQUISITION SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,005,100.00	$1,005,100.00	5/6/2010	5/4/2011	LABOR HOURS
ACTION FACILITIES MANAGEMENT INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,108,741.08	$1,108,741.08	3/1/2010	2/28/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
AERIENT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	U.S. VISIT - IT HELP DESK SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,051,412.30	$1,834,015.50	9/28/2010	9/29/2011	TIME AND MATERIALS
ALANTE SECURITY GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	$4,752,228.14	$4,752,228.14	12/4/2009	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
ALLIED BARTON SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	$1,673,924.81	$1,673,924.81	1/27/2010	1/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ALLIED BARTON SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	$1,673,924.81	$1,673,924.81	1/27/2010	1/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ALUTIIQ 3SG, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$10,575,493.11	$10,575,493.11	12/1/2009	11/30/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ALUTIIQ 3SG, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$4,405,818.69	$4,418,832.60	9/28/2010	1/31/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ALUTIIQ BUSINESS SERVICES, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$2,127,205.17	$2,127,205.17	1/1/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
AMERICAN SECURITY PROGRAMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,910,287.02	$1,910,287.02	2/3/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
AMERICAN SECURITY PROGRAMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$25,000.00	$46,973,737.50	7/1/2010	6/30/2013	LABOR HOURS
AMERIGUARD SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$100,000.00	$30,053,806.86	4/1/2010	3/31/2015	LABOR HOURS
AMERIGUARD SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1,510,461.74	$1,510,461.74	6/28/2010	9/30/2010	LABOR HOURS
AMERIGUARD SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$4,724,031.65	$4,724,031.65	9/22/2010	3/31/2015	LABOR HOURS
AMPRO INTERNATIONAL, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,503,999.95	$1,503,999.95	1/1/2009	12/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
AMPRO INTERNATIONAL, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,082,555.12	$1,082,555.12	11/25/2009	11/30/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ARES GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$2,346,668.02	$2,346,668.02	11/25/2009	9/30/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ARES GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$7,222,594.28	$7,222,594.28	12/1/2009	6/30/2011	LABOR HOURS
ARES GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$3,217,845.13	$3,217,845.13	6/30/2010	6/30/2011	LABOR HOURS
ARES GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$2,040,631.20	$2,040,631.20	9/22/2010	11/30/2010	LABOR HOURS
BASIC CONTRACTING SERVICES, INC	GUARD SERVICES	IDIQ	$3,191,493.90	6/2/2010	8/31/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
BASIC CONTRACTING SERVICES, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$3,901,855.80	$3,901,855.80	9/9/2010	8/31/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	FIELD DESK OPERATION SUPPORT SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF ISCD INSPECTORS	$1,254,300.00	$5,264,398.00	7/7/2010	7/6/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	$1,958,572.00	$4,698,209.00	12/9/2009	12/8/2011	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	$7,808,006.00	$8,062,075.00	4/7/2010	4/7/2011	COST PLUS FIXED FEE

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	PROVIDE SCIENTIFIC, ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL ANALYSIS AND PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT TO THE OMNCS TECHNOLOGY AND PROGRAMS (T&P)	$3,577,415.43	$9,396,570.79	6/21/2010	7/20/2012	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	TRAINING AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	$353,976.58	$1,560,098.21	9/23/2010	9/22/2014	LABOR HOURS
C & D ENTERPRISES INC	GUARD SERVICES	$4,749,776.91	$4,749,776.91	3/29/2010	11/30/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
C & D ENTERPRISES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1,096,954.09	$1,096,954.09	5/21/2010	5/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
C & D ENTERPRISES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$2,141,361.08	$2,141,361.08	9/24/2010	5/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
C & D ENTERPRISES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$2,086,511.74	$1,954,694.54	9/14/2010	5/31/2012	LABOR HOURS
C & D SECURITY MGMT INC	GUARD SERVICES	$4,347,696.90	$4,347,696.90	9/28/2010	9/30/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
C & D SECURITY MGMT INC	GUARD SERVICES	$2,078,995.90	$2,078,995.90	9/30/2010	9/30/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA VERIZON WIRELESS	TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SEERVICES	$1,194,311.52	$1.194,311.52	2/17/2010	2/20/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
COASTAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	GUARD SERVICES	$1,962,752.88	$1,962,752.88	7/28/2010	8/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
COASTAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	GUARD SERVICES	$6,864,248.78	$6,864,248.78	12/8/2009	9/30/2013	LABOR HOURS
COASTAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$4,623,214.87	$4,623,214.87	9/30/2010	5/31/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
COASTAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	IDIQ	$27,970,272.94	1/29/2010	3/31/2015	LABOR HOURS
COASTAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1,968,945.37	$1,976,060.37	5/24/2010	9/30/2010	LABOR HOURS
COASTAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$25,000.00	$48,296,811.00	7/1/2010	6/30/2013	LABOR HOURS
COASTAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1.922,735.43	$3.867,044.26	8/5/2010	9/30/2012	LABOR HOURS
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND KEY RESOURCES INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT	$2,370,549.00	$8.590,381.00	7/30/2010	1/29/2014	TIME AND MATERIALS
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION (3126)	CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTERS MIRRORING AND MIGRATION	$54,424,298.00	$280,690,591.00	9/30/2010	12/31/2015	TIME AND MATERIALS
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION (3126)	DATA CENTER MIGRATION/MIRRORING SUPPORT SERVICES TO THE U.S. VISIT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT BRANCH	$6,384,719.01	$6,384,719.01	7/21/2010	1/20/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	$4,398,934.58	$4,398,934.58	2/1/2010	1/31/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	$5,696,965.47	$5,696,965.47	5/12/2010	3/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	$2,496,225.19	$2,496,225.19	6/1/2010	11/1/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
DECO INC	GUARD SERVICES	$3,115,005.79	$3,115,005.80	7/9/2010	6/30/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
DETICADFI INCORPORATED	INFRASTRUCTURE PRTECTION PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	$1,317,665.69	$2,612,215.58	3/26/2010	6/28/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
DIGITAL MANAGEMENT, INC.	IICD SYSTEMS ENGINEERING SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,298,776.82	$6,980,108.54	12/4/2009	12/3/2014	TIME AND MATERIALS
DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	$3,853,982.16	$3,853,982.16	1/4/2010	1/4/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ELITE PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,766,244.72	$1,766,244.72	12/1/2009	11/30/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ELITE PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,676,457.49	$1,676,457.49	8/1/2010	7/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH	GEOSPATIAL PRODUCTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	$2,178,740.46	$2,178,740.46	4/20/2010	4/23/2011	TIME AND MATERIALS
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	$1,129,757.90	$1,129,757.90	7/16/2010	2/28/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	$1,549,275.81	$1,549,275.81	7/19/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
FJC SECURITY SERVICE, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$2,191,616.10	$2,191,616.10	12/1/2009	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
FJC SECURITY SERVICE, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$9,728,345.34	$9,728,345.34	3/1/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE COORDINATING CENTER (NICC) FOR INSIGHT SUPPORT	$1,584,625.85	$2,070,174.85	11/11/2009	5/10/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS
GONZALES CONSULTING SERVICES INCORPORATED	ALARM,SIGNAL AND SECURTIY DETECTION	$2,432,489.00	$2,432,489.00	1/1/2010	6/30/2010	LABOR HOURS
GONZALES CONSULTING SERVICES INCORPORATED	ALARM,SIGNAL AND SECURTIY DETECTION	$2,167,673.67	$2,167,673.67	5/28/2010	5/31/2013	LABOR HOURS
GONZALES CONSULTING SERVICES INCORPORATED	ALARM,SIGNAL AND SECURTIY DETECTION	$2,343,031.10	$2,343,031.10	6/25/2010	12/31/2010	LABOR HOURS
GONZALES CONSULTING SERVICES INCORPORATED	DISPATCH OPERATIONS FOR THE FPS PHILADELPHIA MEGA CENTER	$2,160,474.57	$2,160,474.57	7/20/2010	1/22/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
GONZALES CONSULTING SERVICES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$2,262,574.00	$2,262,574.00	1/21/2010	7/22/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
GONZALES CONSULTING SERVICES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$2,285,595.60	$2,285,595.60	12/1/2009	5/31/2010	LABOR HOURS

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
ICF INCORPORATED, L.L.C.	TRAINING AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	$3,533,780.00	$12,583,758.60	9/23/2010	9/22/2013	LABOR HOURS
INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT CONSULTING INC	ACQUSITION SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,030,419.22	$4,262,997.94	7/27/2010	7/11/2011	LABOR HOURS
INTER CON SECURITY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$4,480,148.70	$4,480,148.70	12/1/2009	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
INTER CON SECURITY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$4,864,844.77	$4,998,825.53	12/1/2009	9/30/2010	LABOR HOURS
INTER CON SECURITY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$2,023,807.50	$2,023,807.50	4/21/2010	9/30/2014	LABOR HOURS
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	$5,542,554.00	$5,542,554.00	12/12/2009	11/30/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
J DIAMOND GROUP INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	$7,731,858.23	$7,731,858.23	9/25/2010	11/30/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	$3,593,353.02	$3,593,353.02	2/2/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
J. DIAMOND GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	$7,058,416.52	$7,058,416.52	9/25/2010	2/28/2015	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE
JENKINS SECURITY CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$1,146,834.84	$1,146,834.84	12/1/2009	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
JENKINS SECURITY CONSULTANTS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$4,961,627.58	$4,961,627.58	9/9/2010	7/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
JENKINS SECURITY CONSULTANTS, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$2,079,098.36	$2,079,098.36	12/1/2009	11/30/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
KFORCE GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	DATA GOVERNANCE	$406,934.58	$1,686,051.58	4/8/2010	12/8/2012	FIRM FIXED PRICE
KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$5,000.00	$1,691,405.48	7/1/2010	8/31/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
KNIGHT PROTECTIVE SERVICE, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$6,543,999.26	$6,543,999.26	12/1/2009	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
KNIGHT PROTECTIVE SERVICE, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$5,825,679.64	$5,825,679.64	11/1/2009	9/30/2014	LABOR HOURS
KNIGHT PROTECTIVE SERVICE, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$25,000.00	$44,920,422.00	7/1/2010	6/30/2013	LABOR HOURS
KNIGHT PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	$7,461,564.35	$7,461,564.35	9/29/2010	7/31/2013	LABOR HOURS
LONGVIEW-FEDCONSULTING JV LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$400,180.80	$2,397,018.17	9/28/2010	9/27/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
LONGVIEW-FEDCONSULTING JV LLC	PROGRAM MANAMGEMENT ADMINSTRATIVE CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT (PACTS) FOR U.S. VISIT	$1,441,678.08	$3,866,896.96	4/9/2010	4/11/2012	FIRM FIXED PRICE

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
MASTER SECURITY COMPANY, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$3,873,040.80	$3,873,040.80	12/21/2009	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MASTER SECURITY COMPANY, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$100,000.00	$12,786,630.30	7/28/2010	3/31/2016	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MASTER SECURITY COMPANY, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	$25,000.00	$48,117,949.50	7/1/2010	6/30/2013	LABOR HOURS
MVM INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$1,603,606.21	$1,603,606.21	7/1/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MVM INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$2,610,019.43	$2,610,019.43	9/28/2010	7/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MVM INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$3,521,045.19	$3,521,045.19	9/28/2010	7/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MVM INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$5,832,461.49	$5,832,461.49	9/28/2010	7/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MVM, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$5,506,093.24	$5,506,093.24	8/22/2010	9/30/2011	LABOR HOURS
MVM, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$7,001,660.74	$7,001,660.74	8/22/2010	9/30/2011	LABOR HOURS
MVM, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$21,885,861.50	$21,885,861.50	8/22/2010	9/30/2011	LABOR HOURS
NOVA DATACOM LLC	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY SUPPORT SERVICES	$807,176.14	$2,506,417.66	11/30/2009	11/29/2012	TIME AND MATERIALS
OMNIPLEX WORLD SERVICES CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	$25,000.00	$47,235,654.00	7/1/2010	6/30/2013	LABOR HOURS
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$8,022,104.32	$8,022,104.32	3/30/2010	3/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$3,199,519.44	$3,199,519.44	3/31/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$2,503,876.96	$2,503,876.96	5/16/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,123,073.64	$1,123,073.64	6/7/2010	5/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,338,022.54	$1,338,022.54	9/1/2010	8/31/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,191,066.68	$1,191,066.68	9/1/2010	8/31/2011	LABOR HOURS
PATRICIO ENTERPRISES, INC	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	$3,089,396.90	$6,255,931.50	9/21/2010	9/30/2012	LABOR HOURS
PLATINUMSOLUTIONS, INC.	ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE SERVICES	$1,193,952.00	$6,329,577.60	9/20/2010	9/20/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
PRIZUM INCORPORATED	INTERNAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,179,648.80	$2,400,150.00	4/7/2010	4/7/2012	TIME AND MATERIALS
RCM SOLUTIONS, INC.	INFRASTRUCTURE PRTECTION READINESS PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TRAINING	$1,460,681.31	$5,282,558.47	9/17/2010	3/16/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
RCM SOLUTIONS, INC.	PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES FOR IP PLANNING AND READINESS PROGRAMS -POD SOP TTXX EXERCISE PLANNING	$680,968.66	$2,118,262.62	2/17/2010	2/16/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE	RTI TEST BED AND EVALUATION	$3,500,000.00	$3,500,000.00	9/27/2010	9/29/2012	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SANTA FE PROTECTIVE SERVICES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$116,960.00	$4,361,801.84	3/4/2010	3/31/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SAVVEE CONSULTING, INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,092,926.40	$7,190,992.99	9/30/2010	9/29/2011	LABOR HOURS
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	$6,035,671.04	$13,445,518.88	6/9/2010	6/8/2012	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	U.S. VISIT PROGRAM LEVEL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	$6,822,679.77	$39,823,968.41	9/30/2010	6/28/2015	TIME AND MATERIALS
SECTEK, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1,558,286.73	$1,558,286.73	12/29/2009	1/4/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECTEK, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1,864,181.34	$1,864,181.34	12/29/2009	1/4/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECTEK, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1,964,440.80	$1,964,440.80	12/29/2009	1/4/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECTEK, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$1,566,075.70	$1,566,075.70	3/19/2010	3/31/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECTEK, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	$3,290,890.70	$3,290,890.70	3/31/2010	9/30/2010	LABOR HOURS
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	$4,065,420.25	$4,065,420.25	3/1/2010	2/28/2015	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,556,424.65	$1,556,424.65	4/1/2010	3/31/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,404,851.36	$1,404,851.37	6/30/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	$1,045,869.46	$1,045,869.46	8/1/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	$2,389,945.44	$2,389,945.44	8/19/2010	8/22/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$1,223,596.32	$1,223,596.32	4/30/2010	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SOLUTE	BUSINESS MODEL SUPPORT SERVICES	$802,328.50	$1,425,745.90	9/24/2010	8/6/2012	LABOR HOURS
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	CYBER SECURITY EVALUATION PROGRAM SUPPORT	$1,600,131.00	$6,719,685.00	9/30/2010	9/29/2014	TIME AND MATERIALS
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	SCIENTIFIC, ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION PROGRAM	$2,000,000.00	$4,452,729.00	2/12/2010	2/15/2012	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
TECOLOTE RESEARCH, INC	LIFE CYCLE COST MODEL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (BIOMETRIC)	$1,296,499.00	$4,044,497.00	3/19/2010	3/18/2013	TIME AND MATERIALS
TERACORE, INC	HUMAN CAPITAL SUPPORT OF THE WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE	$1,406,030.07	$1,406,030.07	4/8/2010	10/31/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
THE WACKENHUT CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	$9,389,573.12	$9,389,573.12	12/1/2009	9/30/2010	LABOR HOURS

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
TOTAL RECALL CORPORATION	ALARM,SIGNAL AND SECURTIY DETECTION	$1,523,994.40	$1,523,994.40	9/29/2010	12/31/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE
VEND-TECH ENTERPRISE, LLC	GUARD SERVICES	IDIQ	$3,406,741.44	9/1/2010	8/31/2013	LABOR HOURS
VERIDIAN ENGINEERING	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$8,809,533.39	$16,984,413.22	5/6/2010	11/30/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS
WACKENHUT SERVICES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$12,912,839.87	$12,912,839.87	11/1/2009	9/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE
WACKENHUT SERVICES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$1,814,604.93	$1,814,604.93	11/1/2009	10/31/2012	FIRM FIXED PRICE
WACKENHUT SERVICES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	$1,381,838.61	$1,381,838.61	11/24/2009	10/31/2012	FIRM FIXED PRICE
WHITESTONE GROUP, INC., THE	GUARD SERVICES	$1,352,283.48	$1,352,283.48	1/26/2010	1/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE
XTEC INCORPORATED	OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEM EQUIPMENT	$397,246.32	$1,069,717.08	9/8/2010	9/19/2013	FIRM FIXED PRICE

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all NPPD contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER:

NPPD did not have any contracts, grants, or other transactions in FY 2010 where work was performed outside the United States.

Reception and Representation

Question: How does NPPD plans to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2012? To date, how much has been spent in 2011 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER:

NPPD plans to use FY 2011 reception and representation funds on those requirements deemed necessary to support the Under Secretary. To date, NPPD has spent a total of $1,649, as follows:

- $4 for a case of bottled water for the Under Secretary's office for a meeting with representatives from the United Arab Emirates
- $192 for a meeting with the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) Assistant Police Chief and California's Assistant Director for Emergency Management to discuss LAPD's Operation Archangel and the successful implementation of the Automated Critical Asset Management System over the past 5 years
- $1,060 for a 2-day meeting between the United States and Canada concerning the implementation of the US-Canada Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure

- $393 for water pitchers and glasses (with the Department of Homeland Security seal) for the Under Secretary's office for use during meetings with foreign dignitaries and high-ranking guests.

NPPD's plan for the remainder of the fiscal year includes:

- $1,000 for a White House-sponsored Broadband Forum schedule for June 2011
- $800 for the Federal Protective Service (FPS) Annual Law Enforcement Luncheon scheduled for August 2011

NPPD plans to continue spending these funds on similar events but does not have an itemized list because the events have not yet been scheduled or confirmed.

Bonuses

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2012 budget for bonuses for NPPD SES employees and NPPD non-SES employees.

ANSWER:

Please see the table below.

NPPD	SES	Non-SES	Total
Management and Administration	$90,000	$281,000	$371,000
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	$240,000	$2,227,000	$2,467,000
US-VISIT	$30,000	$1,027,000	$1,057,000
Federal Protective Service	$20,000	$3,502,180	$3,522,180
TOTALS	**$380,000**	**$7,037,180**	**$7,417,180**

Question: Please list all NPPD SES bonuses provided in 2010 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER:

The following table lists all NPPD Senior Executive Service (SES) bonuses for 2010.

NPPD Office	Position Title	2010 Bonus ($)
CS&C	Deputy Manager, Nat'l Communications System	$15,715
CS&C	Director, Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	$15,638
CS&C	Director, Federal Network Security	$14,850
CS&C	Deputy Director, National Cyber Security Division	$14,242
CS&C	Deputy Director, Nat'l Cybersecurity Center	$8,737
CS&C	Director, National Cyber Security Division	$8,255
CS&C	Director, US-CERT Operations	$8,008
CS&C	Director, National Communications System	$7,617
CS&C	Director, Office of Emergency Communications	$7,215
FPS	Deputy Director, Federal Protective Service	14,278
FPS	Senior Law Enforcement Liaison	$8,862
IP	Director, Risk Management Division	$17,461
IP	Director, Infrastructure Security Compliance Division	$17,083
IP	Director, Infrastructure Partnerships Division	$8,785
IP	Director, Sector Specific Agency Executive Mgmt. Office	$8,145

NPPD Office	Position Title	2010 Bonus ($)
OUS	Director, Resource Administration	$16,173
OUS	Director, Budget and Financial Admin.	$14,156
OUS	Director, Professional Development and Training	$8,986
OUS	Senior Counselor to the Under Secretary, NPPD	$8,954
RMA	Director, Office of Risk Management and Analysis	$8,970
US-VISIT	Deputy Director, US-VISIT Program	$16,135
US-VISIT	Director, US-VISIT	$8,920

Key: CS&C=Office of Cybersecurity and Communications; FPS=Federal Protective Service; IP=Office of Infrastructure Protection; OUS=Office of the Under Secretary; RMA=Office of Risk Management and Analysis; and US-VISIT=United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program.

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of NPPD non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2010, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER:

The following table lists the total number of employees by grade within each component and the Office of the Under Secretary, the total number of employees who received bonuses/quality step increases (QSIs) by grade, and total expenditures by component and grade. Please note the following:

- The response provides information for Calendar Year 2010 for employees on board as of July 2010.
- This report excludes time-off awards.
- QSI expenditures were not captured; however, the average annual step increase is $3,500. The expenditures would be minimal because the QSIs were not realized until after August 2010.

Subcomponent	Grade	Total No. of Employees	Total No. of Bonuses	Total Award Amount	QSI
CS&C	03	1	0	$0.00	
CS&C	04	3	0	$0.00	
CS&C	07	2	2	$2,290.00	
CS&C	08	2	1	$2,300.00	
CS&C	09	17	13	$31,600.00	
CS&C	10	1	1	$3,000.00	
CS&C	11	15	10	$22,500.00	
CS&C	12	37	32	$101,050.00	
CS&C	13	59	50	$174,640.00	
CS&C	14	103	78	$324,490.00	3
CS&C	15	84	71	$345,055.00	3
CS&C	**Totals**	**324**	**259**	**$1,006,925.00**	**6**
FPS	04	1	0	$0.00	
FPS	05	1	1	$750.00	
FPS	06	2	2	$5,200.00	
FPS	07	23	10	$17,375.00	
FPS	08	32	28	$56,740.00	
FPS	09	130	74	$141,778.00	
FPS	10	8	6	$11,638.00	

Subcomponent	Grade	Total No. of Employees	Total No. of Bonuses	Total Award Amount	QSI
FPS	11	207	144	$303,001.00	
FPS	12	405	459	$1,124,819.00	2
FPS	13	256	273	$809,167.00	4
FPS	14	113	105	$380,521.00	2
FPS	15	33	31	$144,358.00	
FPS	**Totals**	**1211**	**1133**	**$2,995,347.00**	**8**
IP	03	2	0	$0.00	
IP	05	1	1	$1,883.00	
IP	07	6	2	$4,570.00	
IP	09	9	1	$2,533.00	
IP	11	40	27	$82,098.00	
IP	12	60	38	$130,417.00	1
IP	13	124	96	$367,515.00	
IP	14	172	162	$653,091.00	4
IP	15	84	74	$342,160.00	4
IP	**Totals**	**498**	**402**	**$1,584,267.00**	**9**
OUS	03	1	0	$0.00	
OUS	04	1	1	$2,914.00	
OUS	09	2	1	$2,335.00	
OUS	11	5	3	$6,258.00	
OUS	12	12	11	$25,110.00	
OUS	13	15	14	$50,657.00	
OUS	14	17	14	$55,233.00	
OUS	15	28	24	$105,284.00	1
OUS	**Totals**	**81**	**68**	**$247,791.00**	**1**
RMA	11	3	2	$3,950.00	
RMA	12	4	4	$9,800.00	
RMA	13	3	3	$9,550.00	
RMA	14	5	5	$16,300.00	
RMA	15	6	5	$26,000.00	1
RMA	**Totals**	**21**	**19**	**$65,600.00**	**1**
US-VISIT	03	2	1	$500.00	
US-VISIT	04	4	1	$1,218.00	
US-VISIT	05	2	2	$2,150.00	
US-VISIT	07	9	3	$4,441.00	
US-VISIT	08	4	4	$7,417.00	
US-VISIT	09	6	6	$10,051.00	
US-VISIT	11	10	5	$9,881.00	
US-VISIT	12	29	19	$43,440.00	

Subcomponent	Grade	Total No. of Employees	Total No. of Bonuses	Total Award Amount	QSI
US-VISIT	13	25	25	$72,220.00	
US-VISIT	14	57	53	$182,289.00	1
US-VISIT	15	47	41	$180,170.00	3
US-VISIT	Totals	195	160	$513,777.00	4

Key: CS&C=Office of Cybersecurity and Communications; FPS=Federal Protective Service; IP=Office of Infrastructure Protection; OUS=Office of the Under Secretary; RMA=Office of Risk Management and Analysis; and US-VISIT=United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program.

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by NPPD political employees for travel in 2010. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER:

Please see the table below.

Name	Purpose of Travel	Location Visited	Cost
Beers, Robert	CONFERENCE	MONTREAL, FC CAN	$681.08
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	TOLEDO, FC ESP GENEVA, FC CHE	$722.61
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	MEXICO CITY, D.F., FC MEX	$1,046.83
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	TOKYO CITY, FC JPN	$1,027.22
	CONFERENCE	INDIANAPOLIS, IN USA	$733.33
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	ABUJA, FC NGA	$7,128.77
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	JEDDAH, FC SAU ABU DHABI, FC ARE	$3,334.24
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	ISLAMABAD, FC PAK	$35.59
	CONFERENCE	MIAMI GARDENS, FL USA	$619.98
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	ISLAMABAD, FC PAK	$9,278.74
	CONFERENCE	MONTREAL, FC CAN	$2,095.23
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	LONDON, FC GBR	$1,307.83
	CONFERENCE	MONTREAL, FC CAN	$737.76
	CONFERENCE	KNOXVILLE, TN USA	$10.03
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	DUBAI, FC ARE ISLAMABAD, FC PAK DUBAI, FC ARE	$35.59
	TAXI	Local	$28.76
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	MEXICO CITY, D.F., FC MEX	$1,149.34
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	ANKARA, FC TUR	$7,748.47
	OTHER	EMMITSBURG, MD USA	$131.67
		TOTAL:	**$37,853.07**
Reitinger, Phillip	TAXI	Local	$23.23
	TAXI	Local	$17.23
	Miscellaneous	Local	$43.23
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	NASHVILLE, TN USA	$634.60
	INVITATIONAL TRAVEL	SAN JOSE, CA USA	$1,235.96
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	SAN FRANCISCO, CA USA	$782.29
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	PITTSBURGH, PA USA	$402.80
	CONFERENCE	DALLAS, TX USA	$1,256.00
	CONFERENCE	MT. WEATHER, VA USA	$117.72
	CONFERENCE	MIAMI, FL USA	$890.19

Name	Purpose of Travel	Location Visited	Cost
	CONFERENCE	SAN ANTONIO, TX USA	$1,295.32
	CONFERENCE	SAN FRANSICO, CA USA	$1,831.85
		TOTAL:	**$8,530.42**
Durkovich, Caitlin	CONFERENCE	MT. WEATHER, VA USA	$117.72
	Mileage/Tolls	Local	$75.13
	CONFERENCE	KNOXVILLE, TN USA	$1,435.75
	CONFERENCE	CHARLESTON, SC USA	$1,764.22
		TOTAL:	**$3,392.82**
Schaffer, Gregory	CONFERENCE	SAN FRANCISCO, CA USA	$1,851.87
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	MADRID, FC ESP	$3,390.10
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	OMAHA, NE USA	$816.46
	OTHER	DENVER, CO USA	$912.05
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	DENVER, CO USA SALT LAKE CITY, UT USA	$1,349.27
	OTHER	DENVER, CO USA	$1,023.55
	CONFERENCE	SAN ANTONIO, TX USA	$1,104.55
	CONFERENCE	WINDSOR, FC CAN	$884.01
	INFORMATIONAL MTG	NEW YORK, NY USA	$406.55
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	PENSACOLA, FL USA TALLAHASSEE, FL USA	$852.43
	INFORMATIONAL MTG	BOULDER, CO USA	$1,474.51
	CONFERENCE	ATLANTA, GA USA	$667.39
		TOTAL:	**$14,732.74**
Todd Keil	SITE VISIT	DALLAS, TX USA BURBANK, CA USA	$1,197.69
	SITE VISIT	FORT LAUDERDALE, FL USA COLORADO SPRINGS, CO USA	$1,545.12
	CONFERENCE	NEW ORLEANS, LA USA	$2,022.76
	SITE VISIT	HARTFORD, CT USA	$1,087.76
	CONFERENCE	DALLAS, TX USA HOUSTON, TX USA DALLAS, TX USA	$2,238.93
	CONFERENCE	GLEN ALLEN, VA USA	$602.13
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	CHICAGO, IL USA KNOXVILLE, TN USA JACKSON, MS USA DALLAS, TX USA	$2,567.00
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	PHILADELPHIA, PA USA	$559.81
	SITE VISIT	CHICAGO, IL USA	$1,029.45
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	ORLANDO, FL USA	$843.15
	SITE VISIT	NEW YORK CITY-ALL BOROUGH, NY USA	$913.45
	CONFERENCE	BALTIMORE, MD USA	$663.50
	SITE VISIT	SOUTH BEND, IN USA	$758.02
	SITE VISIT	ANCHORAGE, AK USA VALDEZ, AK USA ANCHORAGE, AK USA	$10.03
	CONFERENCE	NEW ORLEANS, LA USA	$1,131.69
	SITE VISIT	LAS VEGAS, NV USA	$1,358.34
	SITE VISIT	TRENTON, NJ USA	$606.05
	INFORMATIONAL MTG	DALLAS, TX USA	$1,901.49
	Mileage	Local	$55.26
	CONFERENCE	DALLAS, TX USA	$1,162.44
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	SAN DIEGO, CA USA	$1,878.27
	CONFERENCE	NEW YORK, NY USA	$1,374.43
		TOTAL:	**$25,506.77**

Name	Purpose of Travel	Location Visited	Cost
Bruce McConnell	Taxi	Local	$203.98
	CONFERENCE	SFO, CA USA	$2,357.63
	INFORMATIONAL MTG	LAS VEGAS, NV USA	$1,120.53
	CONFERENCE	AUSTIN, TX USA	$1,103.10
	FOREIGN TRAVEL	NEW YORK CITY-ALL BOROUGH, NY USA LONDON, FC GBR	$1,424.07
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	SEATTLE, WA USA SAN FRANCISCO, CA USA	$778.16
		Transaction Fee	$32.83
	CONFERENCE	WILLIAMSBURG, VA USA	$516.63
	INVITATIONAL TRAVEL	HARTFORD, CT USA	$1,141.33
	SPEECH/PRESENTATION	BOSTON, MA USA	$445.61
	INFORMATIONAL MTG	NEW YORK, NY USA	$135.44
		TOTAL:	**$9,259.31**
		GRAND TOTAL:	**$99,275.13**

NPPD Field Offices

Question: Provide for the record a list of NPPD office locations as of September 30, 2010. Does NPPD plan to add any offices in 2011 or 2012?

ANSWER:

NPPD has experienced significant growth over the last several years with the transfer of FPS from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to NPPD and the expansion of NPPD's cybersecurity and chemical facility security missions. In FY 2010, NPPD occupied 259 sites both inside and outside the National Capital Region (NCR). This includes 1.21 million square feet of leased space and 25,000 square feet in one owned facility.

NPPD intends to occupy seven additional facilities by the end of FY 2011, for a total of 266 sites both inside and outside of the NCR. NPPD will occupy 1.34 million square feet of leased facilities and 25,000 square feet in one owned facility.

By the end of FY 2012, NPPD anticipates that it will occupy 21 new sites, for a total of 287 sites both inside and outside of the NCR. NPPD will occupy 1.35 million square feet of leased facilities and 25,000 square feet in one owned facility.

For more detail, please see the following table, which lists the 259 NPPD office locations as of September 30, 2010.

Division	City	State	Building Name	Building Address
FPS	Anchorage	AK	Anchorage Fed Build	605 W 4th Avenue
FPS	Anchorage	AK	Fed Bldg.-Usch-Annex	222 West 8th Ave
FPS	Birmingham	AL	Robert S. Vance FB-Ct	1800 5th Ave N
FPS	Huntsville	AL	Regency Center	400 Meridian Street
FPS	Mobile	AL		109 St. Joseph Street
FPS	Montgomery	AL		1 Church Street
FPS	Fort Smith	AR	IC Parker Courthouse/USPO	30 S 6th St
FPS	Little Rock	AR	Little Rock Federal Building	700 W Capitol

Division	City	State	Building Name	Building Address
FPS	Phoenix	AZ	Federal Building & Courthouse	230 N First Ave
FPS	Phoenix	AZ		230 N. First Street
FPS	Tucson	AZ	Federal Building	300 West Congress
FPS	Fresno	CA	Fed Bldg & Cthouse	2500 Tulare Street
FPS	Long Beach	CA	Glenn M Anderson Fed Bldg	501 West Ocean Boulevard
FPS	Los Angeles	CA		300 N. Los Angeles Street
FPS	Los Angeles	CA	Federal Building	11000 Wilshire Boulevard
FPS	Los Angeles	CA	Edward R Roybal FB & Ch	255 East Temple Street
FPS	Oakland	CA	Ronald Dellums Fed Bldg	1301 Clay St
FPS	Sacramento	CA		650 Capitol Mall
FPS	Sacramento	CA		501 I Street
FPS	San Diego	CA	Edward J. Schwartz FOB & Cths	880 Front Street
FPS	San Francisco	CA	Appraisers Bldg	630 Sansome Street
FPS	San Francisco	CA	Phillip Burton, FB-Ct	450 Golden Gate Ave
FPS	San Francisco	CA	San Francisco Federal Bldg	90 7th Street
FPS	San Jose	CA	Robert F. Peckham FB & Ch	280 South 1st Street
FPS	San Jose	CA		280 S. 1st Street
FPS	Santa Ana	CA	Federal Building	34 Civic Center Plaza
FPS	Santa Clara	CA		Mt. Loma Prieta
FPS	Santa Rosa	CA		777 Sonoma Ave/99 S E St
FPS	Vacaville	CA	Antenna Site	Mount Vacaville
FPS	Colorado Springs	CO	US District Bldg.	212 North Wahsatch
FPS	Denver	CO		Denver Federal Center, Bldg #44
FPS	Denver	CO		721 19th Street
FPS	Denver	CO		1961 Stout Street
FPS	Denver	CO	FB-Cu	721 19th St
FPS	Denver	CO	Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Build	1244 Speer Blvd
FPS	Fort Collins	CO	FB-Po	301 S Howes St
FPS	Lakewood	CO	District Federal Court Bldg 1	W 6th Ave & Kipling St
FPS	Lakewood	CO	District Federal Court Bldg 44	W 6th Ave & Kipling St
FPS	Lakewood	CO	District Federal Court Bldg 53	W 6th Ave & Kipling St
FPS	Lakewood	CO	Bldg 1a	W 6th Ave & Kipling St
FPS	Bridgeport	CT	Brien McMahon USCH	FB 915 Lafayette Blvd
FPS	Hartford	CT	William R. Cotter FB	135 High St
FPS	Hartford	CT	AA Ribicoff FB & CTHS	450 Main St
FPS	New Haven	CT	Robert N Giaimo FB	150 Court St
RMA, CS&C	Washington	DC	650 Mass Ave	650 Massachusetts Ave. NW
IP, OUS	Washington	DC	NAC	3801 Nebraska Ave. NW
FPS	Washington	DC	800 N. Capitol	800 North Capitol St. NW
FPS	Washington	DC	Mary E. Switzer Building	330 C Street SW
FPS	Washington	DC	Prkg Lot 12th & C St SW	12TH & C St SW
FPS	Washington	DC	Reagan Bldg FOB	1300 Penn Ave NW
FPS	Washington	DC	Jemal Riverside	1900 Half Street
IP-PSCD	Dover	DE		500 West Loockerman Street
FPS	Wilmington	DE	j. Caleb Boggs Ch FB	844 King Street

Division	City	State	Building Name	Building Address
FPS	Ft Lauderdale	FL	FB-Ct	299 Broward, 3rd Ave
FPS	Ft Myers	FL	FT. Myers Fed. Bldg. Cths	2110 First St.
FPS	Jacksonville	FL	Chas. E. Bennett FB	400 West Bay St
FPS	Miami	FL	Claude Pepper FB	51 SW First Avenue
FPS	Miami	FL	140 W Flagler St	140 W Flagler St
FPS	Ocala	FL	The Cascades	1515 E Silver Springs Blvd.
FPS	Orlando	FL	George C. Young Fed. Bldg. Ch	80 N Hughey Ave
FPS	Orlando	FL	Airside Commerce	9403 Tradeport Drive
FPS	Tallahassee	FL	u. S. Courthouse	110 East Park Avenue
FPS	Tampa	FL	Timberlake Fed Annex	501 East Polk Street
FPS	Tampa	FL	R L Timberlake Jr FB	500 Zack Street
FPS	West Palm Beach	FL	Paul G Rogers FB-Ct	701 Clematis St
FPS	West Palm Beach	FL	Autec Building	801 Clematis Street
FPS	Athens	GA	R G. Stephens, Jr FB	355 Hancock Avenue
FPS	Atlanta	GA	Sam Nunn Atlanta Fed. Ctr.	100 Alabama St. SW
FPS	Atlanta	GA	DHS/justice Building	180 Spring Street
FPS	Brunswick	GA	Bank Of America Plaza	777 Gloucester Street
FPS	Savannah	GA	Juliette Gordon Low, FB	100 W. Oglethorpe
FPS	Savannah	GA	Juliette Gordon Low, Bldg. B	124 Barnard Street
FPS	Agana	GU	U.S. District Court Building	520 West Soledad Ave
FPS	Agana	GU	Sirena Plaza	108 Hernan Cortez
FPS	Hilo	HI	Federal Building & USPO	154 Waianuenue Ave
FPS	Honolulu	HI	Prince J. Kuhio FOB & Cths	300 Ala Moana Blvd
FPS	Cedar Rapids	IA		3351 Square D Drive
FPS	Des Moines	IA	Neal Smith Federal Building	210 Walnut St
IP-PSCD	Boise	ID		10095 W Emerald Street
FPS	Boise	ID	James A McClure Fed Bldg/Cthse	550 West Fort St
FPS	Chicago	IL	John C. Kluczynski Fed. Bldg.	230 S. Dearborn Street
FPS	Chicago	IL	Metcalfe Building	77 W. Jackson
FPS	Chicago	IL	John C. Kluczynski Fed. Bldg.	230 S. Dearborn
FPS	East St Louis	IL	Federal Building	650 Missouri Ave
FPS	Morris	IL	US Post Office	202 E. Washington Street
FPS	Peoria	IL	Fed Bldg & US Cthse	100 N E Monroe Street
FPS	Peoria	IL		100 N East Monroe
FPS	Springfield	IL	Paul Findley Building	600 E Monroe Street
FPS	Hammond	IN	U.S. Courthouse	5400 Federal Plaza
FPS	Indianapolis	IN	Birch Bayh Fed Bldg & US Cthse	46 East Ohio Street
FPS	Topeka	KS	Frank Carlson FB-Ct	444 S.E. Quincy St.. Room 183
FPS	Wichita	KS	U S Court House	401 N Market St
FPS	Hopkinsville	KY	Pennyroyal Office Building	1100 S. Main Street
FPS	London	KY	FB-Ct	300 S. Main Street
FPS	Louisville	KY	Romano Mazzoli FB	600 M.L. King, Jr. Place
FPS	Baton Rouge	LA	Baton Rouge Fed	707 Florida Avenue

Division	City	State	Building Name	Building Address
			Bldg/courthouse	
FPS	New Orleans	LA	1250 Poydras Building	1250 Poydras Street
FPS	Shreveport	LA		400 Texas Street
FPS	Boston	MA	Cpt JF Williams Cg Bldg.	408 Atlantic Ave
FPS	Boston	MA	JFK Federal Building	15 New Sudbury Street
FPS	Boston	MA	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. FB	10 Causeway Street
FPS	Fitchburg	MA	Philip J Philbin FOB	881 Main Street
FPS	Pittsfield	MA	Silvio O. Conte FB	78 Center Street
FPS	Springfield	MA	Springfield Federal Court House	310 State Street
FPS	Worcester	MA	Federal Bldg USCT	595 main street
FPS	Baltimore	MD	Us Customhouse	40 S. Gay Street
FPS	Baltimore	MD	G H Fallon Fed Bldg	31 Hopkins Plaza
FPS	Suitland	MD	Wash Nat Records Ct	4205 Suitland Rd
FPS	Woodlawn	MD	CMS Hdqtrs-Central	7500 Security Boulevard
FPS	Woodlawn	MD	Altmeyer Bldg	6401 Security Blvd
IP-PSCD	Portland	ME		One City Center, Suite 203
FPS	Battle Creek	MI	Fed Ctr Bldg No 2	74 N Washington Avenue
FPS	Detroit	MI	Theodore Levin US Courthouse	231 W Lafayette
FPS	Detroit	MI	P V McNamara FB	477 Michigan Ave
FPS	Flint	MI	Federal Bldg	600 Church St
FPS	Grand Rapids	MI	G R Ford FB & Cthse	110 Michigan Street, NW
FPS	Kalamazoo	MI	FOB US Post Off Cths	410 West Michigan Ave
FPS	Lansing	MI	Charles Chamberlain	315 W Allegan
FPS	Duluth	MN	G.W. Heaney FB & US Courthouse	U.S. Courthouse & Customhouse
FPS	Fort Snelling	MN	Bishop Henry Whipple Fed. Bldg	1 Federal Dr
FPS	Fort Snelling	MN	Motor Pool Garage	1 Federal Drive
FPS	Cape Girardeau	MO	Rush Hudson Limbaugh, Sr. US Courthouse	555 Independence St.
FPS	Columbia	MO	403 Vandiver	403 Vandiver
FPS	Jefferson	MO		120 N. Lafayette St
FPS	Kansas city	MO	Richard Bolling FB	601 E 12TH St
FPS	Kansas City	MO	Fed Bldg No 3	1500 E Bannister Rd
FPS	Kansas City	MO		601 East 12th St
FPS	Kansas City	MO	Fed Bldg No 1	1500 E Bannister Rd
FPS	St Louis	MO	Robt A Young Fed Bldg.	1222 Spruce
FPS	St Louis	MO	Ray Bldg Leased Parking Lot	1222 Spruce
FPS	Greenville	MS	FB-Po-Ct	305 Main Street
FPS	Gulfport	MS	Dan M. Russell Jr U.S. FB/Cths	2012 15TH Street
FPS	Gulfport	MS	Hancock Bank Plaza	2510 14th Street
FPS	Jackson	MS	Dr. A. H. Mc Coy FB	100 W Capitol
FPS	Jackson	MS	JRA Fac No 3 Pkg Gar	100 E. Capitol Street
FPS	Billings	MT	William J. Jameson	2900 Fourth Ave N
IP-PSCD	Helena	MT		901 Front Street
FPS	Helena	MT		2800 Skyway Drive
FPS	Asheville	NC	Veach-Baley Federal Complex	151 Patton Avenue
FPS	Charlotte	NC	Whitehall Corporate Center	3800 ARCO Corporate Dr
FPS	Raleigh	NC	Terry Sanford Federal Bldg.	310 New Bern Ave
FPS	Wilmington	NC	Alton Lennon FB-Ct	2 Princess St.
IP-PSCD	Bismarck	ND		304 E. Broadway Ave., Suite

Division	City	State	Building Name	Building Address
				219
FPS	Fargo	ND	FB-Po	657 2nd Ave N
FPS	Lincoln	NE	Robert Denney FB-Ct	100 Centennial Mall
FPS	Omaha	NE	Roman L. Hruska US Courthouse	111 South 18th Plaza
IP-PSCD	Manchester	NH		275 Chestnut Street
FPS	Manchester	NH	Norris Cotton FB	275 Chestnut Street
FPS	Camden	NJ	U.S. Post Office & Courthouse	401 Market Street
FPS	Newark	NJ	Fed. Bldg. 20 Washington Place	20 Washington Place
FPS	Newark	NJ	Peter W. Rodino FB	970 Broad Street
FPS	Paterson	NJ	Robert A. Roe FB	200 Federal Plaza
FPS	Trenton	NJ	Clarkson S Fisher FB-US Ch	402 East State Street
FPS	Albuquerque	NM		500 Gold Ave
NPPD	Albuquerque	NM	Sandia Lab	Harden Avenue
FPS	Las Vegas	NV	Alan Bible Federal Building	600 Las Vegas Blvd, South
FPS	Las Vegas	NV	Lloyd D. George Courthouse	333 Las Vegas Boulevard South
FPS	Reno	NV	C. Clifton Young FOB & Cths	300 Booth St
FPS	Reno	NV		300 Booth Street
FPS	Albany	NY	Leo W O'Brien FB	1 Clinton Ave
FPS	Binghamton	NY	Fed Bldg & CTHSE-Binghamton	15 Henry Street
FPS	Buffalo	NY	Niagara Center	130 South Elmwood
FPS	Buffalo	NY		610 Main Street
FPS	Central Islip	NY	Alfonse M. D'Amato US Crthse	Federal Plaza
FPS	New York-Manhattan	NY	Federal Bldg--201 Varick St	201 Varick Street
FPS	New York-Manhattan	NY	Alex Hamilton US Cust House	1 Bowling Green
FPS	New York-Manhattan	NY	Jacob K. Javits FB/cit	26 Federal Plaza
FPS	New York-Manhattan	NY	Ted Weiss Federal Building	290 Broadway NYC NY
FPS	Plattsburgh	NY	25 McCarthy Drive	25 McCarthy Drive
FPS	Syracuse	NY	James M Hanley FB	100 South Clinton St.
FPS	Utica	NY	Alexander Pirnie FB	Broad, Catherine, & John Streets
FPS	Akron	OH	Frank T Bow Federal	2 South Main Street
FPS	Canton	OH	Frank T Bow Federal	201 Cleveland Ave
FPS	Cincinnati	OH	John Weld Peck	550 Main St
FPS	Cleveland	OH	A J Celebrezze FB	1240 E Ninth Street
FPS	Columbus	OH	Kinneary US Cthse	85 Marconi Blvd.
FPS	Columbus	OH	Fed Parking Facility	200 N High St
FPS	Toledo	OH	James M. Ashley and Thomas W.L. Ashley US Courthouse	1716 Spielbusch Ave
FPS	Youngstown	OH	Thomas D Lambros FOB	125 Market Street
FPS	Oklahoma City	OK	OKC Federal Parking Garage	200 NW 5th Street
FPS	Oklahoma City	OK	Oklahoma City Federal Building	301 NW 6th Street

Division	City	State	Building Name	Building Address
FPS	Tulsa	OK	Tulsa Federal Bldg	224 S Boulder Avenue
FPS	Tulsa	OK	1645 South, 101st East Avenue	1645 South, 101st East Avenue
FPS	Eugene	OR		211 E 7th Ave, Eugene, OR 97401
FPS	Portland	OR	GUS J. Solomon Cthse	620 SW Main St
FPS	Portland	OR	Stonehenge Tower	4700 SW Council Crest Dr
FPS	Troutdale	OR	Troutdale West Fed Whse	202 NW Graham Road
FPS	Erie	PA	Erie Library	27 South Park Row
FPS	Harrisburg	PA	Ronald Reagan Federal Building	228 Walnut Street
IP-ISCD	Philadelphia	PA		1301 Wrights Lane East
FPS	Philadelphia	PA	Wm J Green Jr FB	600 Arch Street
FPS	Philadelphia	PA	Mellon Independ Ctr.	701 Market St.
FPS	Pittsburgh	PA	William S. Moorhead Fed. Bldg.	1000 Liberty Ave
FPS	Wilkes Barre	PA	Jewelcor Building	100 N. Wilkes Barre Blvd
FPS	Guaybano	PR		15 Millenium Park Plaza
FPS	Hato Rey, San Juan	PR	Degetau FB & Ruiz-Nazario CTHS	150 Carlos E Chardon Street
IP-PSCD	Providence	RI		380 Westminster Street. Suite 345
FPS	Providence	RI	380 Westminster Mall	380 Westminster Mall
FPS	Columbia	SC	Matthew J. Perry, Jr. Parking	1100 Richland Street
FPS	Columbia	SC	Strom Thurmond FB	1835 Assembly Street
FPS	Florence	SC	J.L. McMillan FB-Ct	401 W Evans St
IP-PSCD	Pierre	SD		225 S Pierre Street
FPS	Rapid city	SD	FB Ct	515 9th St
FPS	Chattanooga	TN	Joel W. Solomon FB-Ct	10th St & Georgia Ave
FPS	Jackson	TN	Ed Jones FB-Ct	109 South Highland
FPS	Knoxville	TN	John J. Duncan FB	710 Locust Street
FPS	Memphis	TN	Clifford Davis-Odell Horton	Federal Building
FPS	Nashville	TN	E Kefauver Fed Bldg	801 Broadway
FPS	Austin	TX		300 E. 8th Street
FPS	Dallas	TX	E Cabell FOB/USPO/Cths	1100 Commerce Street
FPS	El Paso	TX		700 E. San Antonio Street, RM E101
FPS	Fort Worth	TX	FG Lanham Fed Bldg	819 Taylor Street
FPS	Fort Worth	TX	Fort Worth Federal Park Garage	401 Texas
FPS	Ft. Worth	TX		819 Taylor St
FPS	Grand Prairie	TX	National Health Bldg	1901 Hwy 360
IP-ISCD	Houston	TX		1919 Smith Street
FPS	Houston	TX	GT Leland Federal Bldg	1919 Smith St
FPS	Laredo	TX	Laredo Post Office/courthouse	1300 Matamoros Ave
FPS	Laredo	TX	Falcon International Bank Bldg	5219 McPherson
FPS	Lubbock	TX	GH Mahon Fed Bldg/Courthouse	1205 Texas
FPS	San Antonio	TX	San Antonio Federal Bldg West	727 E Durango Boulevard
FPS	Tyler	TX	Tyler Post Office/courthouse	221 W Ferguson Street

Division	City	State	Building Name	Building Address
FPS	Waco	TX	Waco Courthouse	800 Franklin Street
FPS	Ogden	UT		324 25th Street
FPS	Salt Lake City	UT	Frank E Moss Courthouse	350 S Main St
FPS	Salt Lake City	UT		125 South State Street
FPS	Alexandria	VA	Alexandria	6315 Bren Mar Drive
IP	Arlington	VA	Ballston	4601 North Fairfax Drive
CS&C, OUS	Arlington	VA	Glebe	1110 North Glebe Road
US-VISIT, OUS	Arlington	VA	FT. Myer	1616 N. Fort Myer Drive
IP	Arlington	VA	Crystal Drive	2451 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202
IP	Arlington	VA	Jeff Davis	1421 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
FPS	Charlottesville	VA		401 E. Market Street
FPS	Norfolk	VA	Federal Building	200 Granby Street
FPS	Richmond	VA	Federal Office Building	400 N Eighth St
FPS	Richmond	VA	Standard Parking Corporation	500 East Marshall Street
FPS	Roanoke	VA	Richard H Poff Fed Bldg	210 Franklin Rd SW
FPS	Charlotte Amalie	VI	Ron De Lugo Fed Bldg-St Thomas	5500 Veterans Drive
FPS	St Croix	VI	Almeric Christian FB-St Croix	3013 Estate Golden Rock
IP-PSCD	Williston	VT		426 Industrial Drive
FPS	Auburn	WA	Warehouse 5	2201 C St SW
FPS	Federal Way	WA	East Camp US LI Building	32125 32nd Avenue South
FPS	Kennewick	WA	Jump Off Joe Antenna Site	Latitude 46 Deg 06' 11" N Longitude
FPS	Richland	WA	Fed Bldg USPO & Ch	825 JADWIN AVE
FPS	Seattle	WA		909 First Avenue
FPS	Seattle	WA		915 Second Avenue
FPS	Spokane	WA	Thomas Foley US Courthouse	920 W Riverside Ave.
FPS	Spokane	WA		W. 904 Riverside Ave.
FPS	Madison	WI	740 Regent	740 Regent Street
FPS	Milwaukee	WI	Fed Bldg & US Cthse	517 E Wisconsin Ave
FPS	Milwaukee	WI		517 E Wisconsin
FPS	Charleston	WV	Robert C. Byrd FB & Courthouse	300 Virginia Street East
FPS	Clarksburg	WV	Huntington National Bank Bldg	230 West Pike Street
FPS	Huntington	WV	Sidney L Christie FB	845 5th Avenue
FPS	Martinsburg	WV	U.S. Courthouse	217 West King Street
FPS	Parkersburg	WV	Federal Office Building	425 Juliana Street
IP-PSCD	Cheyenne	WY	Joseph C. O'Mahoney Fed Center	2120 Capital Avenue
FPS	Cheyenne	WY	FOB	308 W 21st St

Fuzzing

Question: To what extent is DHS using, or exploring, the techniques and technologies known as "fuzzing," to protect against unknown vulnerabilities. I realize some form of this technique has existed for a while, but I think that both NATO and NSA have an interest in the latest versions of this technology.

ANSWER:

DHS's Control Systems Security Program runs the Advanced Vulnerability Discovery facility, which is located at Idaho National Laboratory. This facility routinely uses techniques commonly known as "fuzzing" to test industrial control systems products for vulnerabilities in partnership with control systems vendors. To secure the products that operate our CIKR, these vulnerabilities are then disclosed to the product vendors to support the development of mitigations.

In addition, DHS supports vulnerability discovery in other key software products through the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center, which uses "fuzzing" as one of many tools to discover vulnerabilities and facilitate mitigation efforts. Due to the breadth of available software and system configuration options, providing a full assessment of possible vulnerabilities is not possible.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Under Secretary Rand Beers, National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)
Deputy Under Secretary Phil Reitinger, NPPD
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – NPPD
March 31, 2011

Cyber Security: NPPD's Relationships with the Private Sector

Question: The NASDAQ, energy companies, pharmaceuticals, defense companies, the chemical industry, and Google have all experienced recent cyber attacks, so the threat of cyber attacks disrupting on-line activities is large and very dispersed. No one seems to be immune from these troubling attacks, which in the private sector could cause millions, if not billions, in economic losses, not to mention the disruption of daily life for those affected. NPPD works with the private sector to help them identify and prepare responses to a major cyber attack, but not everyone is forthcoming about the attacks in the first place. How well protected is the US industrial base from cyber attacks? Do weaknesses still exist in the private sector?

ANSWER:

The United States industrial base is sufficiently diverse and unique as to make drawing general conclusions about the overall preparedness difficult, but the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) can offer several observations based on its collaborative activities with private sector critical infrastructure. In the current cybersecurity environment, offense wins, and much needs to be done to make all networks more defensible and better defended.

Many members of the United States industrial base are fully cognizant of the need for cybersecurity and actively participate in the cybersecurity-related programs offered by NPPD's National Cyber Security Division (NCSD). The volume of requests for onsite assessments through NCSD's Cyber Security Evaluations and Control Systems Security programs continues to rise each year. As to how well-protected industry is, the level of cybersecurity preparedness is understandably varied across different sectors and even within sectors. Many companies are well-prepared and have devoted considerable resources to improving and maintaining proper cybersecurity; however, there are certainly companies and critical infrastructure organizations that do not yet have adequate cybersecurity measures in place. Although NCSD cannot comment on specific industries, organizations, and individual protective measures, it is fair to assume that there remain cybersecurity vulnerabilities and weaknesses in the private sector.

Because cyber threats are continuously evolving, weaknesses will likely always exist. Although the private sector is ultimately responsible for the security of its networks, DHS participates in various information sharing processes to facilitate cross-sector shared situational awareness to reduce risks to the private sector. For example, the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), in conjunction with the Department of Defense's (DOD) Defense Cyber Crime Center (DC3), participates in an information sharing pilot with the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center (FS-ISAC). This bi-directional cybersecurity information sharing pilot uses compartments within the US-CERT portal. DC3 provides members of the FS-ISAC Threat Intelligence Committee with timely network cybersecurity protection and remediation information, which they may then use to protect their members' networks. In turn, the FS-ISAC Threat Intelligence Committee members are able to provide anonymized analysis, attack, and damage assessment information for further analysis and distribution by DHS and DOD to other public and private sector partners.

To enhance collaboration, NCSD established additional information sharing pilots. For example, it is establishing agreements with members of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) community that include cybersecurity vendors. This bilateral information sharing initiative will allow US-CERT to provide participating ICT members with information that they can then apply to the protection of their customers, which includes small and large critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) companies. Additionally, NCSD is participating in the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Forum pilot, in which DHS conducts cross-sector analysis on information provided by member companies. NCSD is developing a strategy to synchronize these various initiatives and pilots to create a scalable information sharing framework, enhance collaboration among the Federal Government and the CIKR owners and operators, and leverage private and public sector expertise to respond collaboratively to cross-sector incidents.

In addition, DHS has been working with ISACs to identify Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information-cleared private sector liaisons to the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) floor. Currently, the NCCIC has representatives from the Information Technology ISAC and Multi-State ISAC. These liaisons provide a direct, physical link between DHS and represented private sector entities.

Question: DHS is responsible for the security of Federal civilian networks. DoD is responsible for the security of Federal military networks and offensive computer capabilities through its cyber command. Who is responsible for repelling attacks on private computer networks or helping those systems recover after an attack? Do they ask for federal help?

ANSWER:

The private sector ultimately is responsible for the security of its networks. However, private sector entities can and do request assistance from the Federal Government. DHS, pursuant to statutory authority and presidential directives, is responsible for coordinating cyber protection and response for critical infrastructure. As a result, if a private sector entity requests assistance from the Government, DHS may provide onsite or remote assistance to perform analysis and recommend mitigation actions through US-CERT and/or the Industrial Control Systems-Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT).

This onsite assistance capability assists private sector organizations in detecting the scope of the malicious activity and determining mitigation actions to protect the system from current and future attacks or breaches. After a Request for Technical Assistance is established with the private sector organization, US-CERT provides onsite coordinators and analysts to help with the response. In addition, US-CERT provides virtual assistance to the onsite team from the US-CERT Operations Center. Based on an analysis of the information from the initial private sector entity, US-CERT develops an outreach and mitigation plan to notify and assist in providing detection and protection guidance to other private sector entities. As needed during the response, US-CERT coordinates with other national cyber centers and interagency partners.

When the response efforts involve an industrial control system, DHS's ICS-CERT conducts the onsite response. The ICS-CERT deploys fly-away teams to help asset owners identify and mitigate a cyber incident. These teams are staffed with subject matter experts on industrial control systems and cyber forensics analysis, and they are available at no charge to critical infrastructure stakeholders to help them deal with the effects of a cyber incident and mitigate potential cascading effects on other sector members, other sectors, and the general public.

DHS's onsite assistance efforts generate attack vector, vulnerability, and mitigation knowledge, which supports the Department's facilitation of cross-sector shared situational awareness. For example, this knowledge is leveraged in the development of US-CERT and ICS-CERT products, which are distributed to public and private sector partners. It also adds additional context to data and information analyzed in connection with the FS-ISAC pilot, the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Forum pilot, and public-private interaction on the NCCIC floor.

Ammonium Nitrate Regulations

Question: Based on Section 563 of the FY 2008 Appropriations Act for DHS, NPPD has been tasked with regulating the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate (AN) by an ammonium nitrate facility....to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in an act of terrorism. Ammonium nitrate is primarily used in fertilizer and in explosives. Regulations would make it harder for terrorist to acquire this compound for homemade explosives.

According to the 2008 Act, persons or companies wishing to sell or purchase ammonium nitrate must register, receive a background check, the seller must verify that the purchaser can procure ammonium nitrate, must keep records on the sales, and must report any theft within 24 hours. The regulatory process began in 2009. DHS issued an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking and received numerous comments that they have been incorporating into regulations. No final regulations have been issued yet even though NPPD has hired staff to enforce these new regulations. What is the status of the ammonium nitrate regulations?

ANSWER:

On February 28, 2011, the Department submitted to the White House's Office of Management and Budget the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), which includes the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program NPRM preamble, proposed regulatory text, and a regulatory evaluation. Upon completion of this review, the NPRM will be finalized and published in the Federal Register for public review and comment.

Question: Based on the outreach you have conducted to date, where are the points that industry and purchasers of ammonium nitrate have expressed concerns over? How are you addressing them?

ANSWER:

On October 29, 2008, DHS published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking soliciting comments from industry and the public on the potential regulation of ammonium nitrate sales and transfers. (See 73 Fed. Reg. 64,280.) DHS received various comments, including concerns raised by individuals within the potentially regulated community, regarding the potential cost impact of regulations on the use of ammonium nitrate; the potential use of information technology tools for regulatory compliance when portions of the potentially regulated community may not have ready access to the Internet; and the potential for regulatory requirements redundant with those currently being enforced by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives under its explosives authorities. The Department has considered each of these concerns throughout the development of the proposed regulations and will address them in the NPRM.

Question: When do you believe we will see a final regulation?

ANSWER:

DHS is in the process of finalizing the NPRM for publication. The timeframe for development of the final regulation is contingent in large part on external factors such as the scope and number of comments received during the NPRM's public review period. As a result, the Department cannot make a specific projection at this time.

Federal Protective Service

Question: As you are aware, a Michigan man was charged last week with leaving an explosive in a federal building in Detroit. The FBI is not calling it a bomb, but there were explosive components inside the metal box that were left at the building. The most disturbing part of this incident is that a contracted Federal Protective Service guard might have actually brought the box inside the building and left it there unexamined for three weeks, perhaps thinking it belonged to a nearby construction crew. That is according to an anonymous source in a Washington Post article. What can you tell us about this incident and how it was handled by the Federal Protective Service?

ANSWER:

On February 26, 2011, a contract security guard, otherwise known as a Protective Security Officer (PSO), assigned to the McNamara Federal Building at 477 Michigan Ave., Detroit, MI, brought a canvas bag into the facility and placed it under the security console where it remained for 21 days. During this interim 21-day period, the bag was screened/examined on at least one occasion by other PSOs, but the contents were not correctly identified, and the bag was returned to its position under the security console. On March 18, 2011, another PSO notified Federal Protective Service (FPS) inspectors of the suspicious package. FPS inspectors placed the bag into the x-ray machine for further inspection and determined that it contained wires and a bottle with liquid contents. The bag was taken outside of the facility to a secured area that has no pedestrian or vehicle access, and the Detroit Police Department Bomb Squad was notified of the suspicious package. The Detroit Police Department Bomb Squad responded, and the suspicious package was determined to be an Improvised Explosive Device (IED). FPS subsequently worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the investigation into the incident, which resulted in the arrest of Gary Mikulich for placing the IED outside the McNamara Federal Building.

On March 21, 2011, FPS regional leadership met with representatives from DECO, Inc., the company that provided the PSO, to discuss the gravity of the incident. DECO subsequently fired the PSO who brought the suspicious package into the facility. On March 23, 2011, the FPS Director advised all contract providers in writing that following post orders and responding appropriately to suspicious packages, persons, and vehicles is paramount in ensuring the safety of the PSOs, the tenants, and visitors to Federal facilities protected by FPS. On March 29, 2011, FPS began providing refresher training to PSOs on the proper response to unattended or suspicious bags and packages at the McNamara Federal Building. FPS is conducting a series of briefings, meetings, and engagements with tenants and concerned parties in Detroit to provide updates on the progress of its plans for refresher training and to answer questions. To address the situation nationally, FPS will provide regional briefings for Federal tenants to outline its plans to conduct refresher training at Federal facilities throughout the country.

On April 14, 2011, the Contracting Officer assessed a contract deduction of $18,098 on DECO's invoice for March services. The Federal Government did not pay for the nonconforming services rendered by DECO during the period in which the article containing the explosive device was mishandled and undetected.

Question: Are all contracted security guards for Federal buildings trained on how to handle unattended or otherwise suspicious packages? What is the nature of that training?

ANSWER:

Contracted PSOs receive 64 hours of contractor-provided training. This training, which includes specific guidance on how to handle unattended or suspicious items and packages, is primarily classroom-based and guided by FPS's *Security Guard Information Manual* (SGIM). All PSOs must demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of this instruction by successfully passing a written examination based on the SGIM.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 2011

TERRORIST TRAVEL: PROGRAMS AND FUNDING

WITNESSES

GEOFF O'CONNELL, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

TIM HEALY, DIRECTOR, TERRORIST SCREENING CENTER

KEVIN MCALEENAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, FIELD OPERATOINS, CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

JOE SALVATOR, DIRECTOR OF VETTING OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING, TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

JOHN WOODS, DEPUTY ASSISTAN DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION, HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Note: The contents of this hearing are classified. Unclassified statements are provided.

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

Terrorist Travel

Witnesses:
Principal Deputy Director Geoff O'Connell, NCTC
Director Tim Healy, TSC
Deputy Assistant Commissioner Kevin McAleenan, CBP Field Operations
Joe Salvator, Director of Vetting Operations, TSA TTAC
John Woods, Deputy Assistant Director (National Security Division), ICE HSI

10:00 AM | Friday | April 1, 2011

The Subcommittee is called to order [*gentle strike of gavel*]

This morning we welcome a panel of distinguished civil servants to discuss an issue critical to homeland security – what our Nation is doing to detect, deter, and interdict terrorist travel. The panel is comprised not only of witnesses from the Department of Homeland Security, but also other agencies central to counter-terrorism efforts. They are:

Principal Deputy Director Geoff [Jeff] O'Connell of the National Counter Terrorism Center or NCTC. Most important for today's briefing, NCTC manages the consolidated repository of information on international terrorist identities called the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE). TIDE is a classified database.

Second, we have Director Tim Healy of the Terrorist Screening Center, responsible for the Terrorist Screening Database or TSDB. The TSDB is the terrorist watch list which holds unclassified identifiers of all known and suspected terrorists for use by screening agencies.

Our briefers from DHS are more familiar. We have:

- Deputy Assistant Commissioner Kevin McAleenan [Mac-A-lean-in], of CBP Field Operations;
- Joe Salvator [Sal-va-tour], the Director of Vetting Operations in TSA's Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing or TTAC; and
- John Woods, the Director of the National Security Division within ICE's Homeland Security Investigations.

We are also joined by Ben Stefano, Branch Chief of the Terrorist Travel and Immigration Security division of DHS Intelligence and Analysis.

Thank you all for being here today. As I stated earlier, this is a critical topic where significant investments have been made across the

U.S. government since the September 11th attacks. Despite those investments, we still have a long way to go – recognizing that the enemy is far more agile in adapting its tactics to defeat our security measures than we are in implementing new countermeasures.

We know well that the threat to our Nation has not subsided – in fact, as Secretary Napolitano said, "...in some ways the threat facing us is at its most heightened state since the [9/11] attacks." Aviation remains a fascinating target to our enemies. Yet, turning to our topic today, our global transportation system is also where terrorists are perhaps the most vulnerable as well.

As the 9/11 Commission Report observed, terrorists must utilize the travel system to meet, train, plan, case targets, and gain access to targets to carry out attacks. "International travel presents great danger, because [terrorists]...must surface to pass through regulated channels, present themselves to border security officials, or attempt to circumvent inspection points." This means we have opportunities, albeit limited opportunities, to detect terrorists in travel and interrupt their plans.

So, today, Gentlemen, we would like to hear from you about what the U.S. government is doing to detect terrorist travel into, out of, and within the United States, as well as in the global transportation system.

Further, when terrorists are detected, what are we doing to use those opportunities to interrupt their plans and thwart attacks?

More specifically, how are we gathering and sharing the intelligence needed to "connect the dots" amid the sea of information? How are agencies sharing that critical information to ensure our screening systems catch known terrorists? And how are we utilizing intelligence generally about terrorist tactics and behaviors to target and identify unknown terrorists in the travel system?

Our screening systems are only as good as the information available to them for screening – whether that is the number of identifiers present in the watch list or the quality of Secure Flight data submissions by passengers. However, there are no silver bullets – even with perfect information, front line operators need that information at the right time and place to take the right action.

All of you live with this challenge every day as you do your part to detect, deter, and interrupt terrorist travel and plans. For that reason, we appreciate you being here today to share your insights and perspective.

Before you begin the briefing, I would like to recognize the Subcommittee's distinguished Ranking Member, Mr. Price, for any remarks he may wish to make.

Biography

TIMOTHY J. HEALY

Director

Timothy J. Healy was appointed Director of the Terrorist Screening Center on May 5, 2009.

Mr. Healy began his career with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent in 1986. After completing Quantico, his first office of assignment was Salt Lake City where he worked a variety of criminal violations to include all types of White Collar Crime and Reactive work. He was later assigned to a three-man resident agency (RA) and worked telemarketing fraud, bank fraud, bank robberies, fraud by wire, murder for hire, and murder on government reservations. In 1989, he initiated "Operation Disconnect," which was a proactive telemarketing investigation that eventually included 15 field divisions and culminated in the successful conviction of 402 fraudulent telemarketers. In 1995, he was awarded the Attorney General's Award for Exceptional Service for serving as the primary undercover agent on the Montana Freemen case.

In 1997, Mr. Healy was promoted to FBI Headquarters Economic Crime Unit as the Telemarketing Program Manager. In 2000, he initiated the Internet Fraud Complaint Center and was promoted as its first Unit Chief. During the 9/11 crisis, he directed his staff to develop a Web page to receive on-line tips from the Internet, which is now used to "Submit a Tip" to the FBI. The Internet Fraud Complaint Center received the Excellent.gov Award. In 2002, he transferred to the Baltimore Field Office as a Supervisory Special Agent where he supervised the Innocent Images Squad and, later, a Computer Intrusion Squad. While in Baltimore, he developed a software system to track suspicious activity. It was called the Baltimore Terrorist Tracking System (BATTS), which was later adopted by FBIHQ and is now known as GUARDIAN.

In 2003, the Director assigned Mr. Healy to stand up the new Terrorist Screening Center (TSC). He was later promoted as the Deputy Director of the TSC responsible for Operations, Administrative and Information Technology Branches. For his efforts at the TSC, Mr. Healy received the Director's Award for Outstanding Information Management. In 2006, he was designated Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Intelligence Division. In 2007, he was promoted Special Agent in charge of the Intelligence Division for the Washington Field Office. In 2008, he was designated Deputy Assistant Director of Law Enforcement Targeting and Response Branch within the Directorate of Intelligence.

Mr. Healy graduated from Benedictine University in 1979 with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He began his career as an Officer in the United States Marine Corps, completed Naval Flight Training and was ordered to Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, where he flew AV8 Harrier Jump Jets. Mr. Healy is married and has six children.

Kevin K. McAleenan

Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security

Kevin K. McAleenan was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations (OFO), in July 2010. In this capacity, he is responsible for overseeing border security, trade compliance, anti-smuggling, and passenger operations as well as overseeing the programs and operations of 20 major field offices and 327 ports of entry with staff of more than 28,000 employees and an operating budget of $3.3 billion (FY10).

Mr. McAleenan has served with distinction in numerous leadership capacities at CBP and U.S. Customs as a member of the Senior Executive Service. He began his government service in October 2001 as Counselor and Senior Policy Advisor to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs (subsequently CBP beginning in 2003), advising the Commissioner on all policy matters including antiterrorism, intelligence, and targeting.

In August 2003, Mr. McAleenan was named Director, Office of Anti-Terrorism, where he was responsible for ensuring that CBP was maximizing its antiterrorism efforts with regard to CBP's border security mission, and within the Federal law enforcement community, national intelligence community, and homeland security structure. He also developed CBP-wide antiterrorism policy directives, including procedures for responding to encounters with potential terrorists seeking to enter the United States, and protocols for responding to and resolving radiation detection equipment alarms.

Mr. McAleenan became the Executive Director of the Office of Anti-Terrorism in April 2006. Mr. McAleenan managed the Commissioner's Situation Room and led CBP's incident management operations, oversaw CBP's Continuity of Operations Plan, and coordinated CBP's participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative.

From October 2006 to February 2008, he was the Area Port Director at Los Angeles International Airport. In that capacity, Mr. McAleenan managed more than 1,000 employees and directed CBP's security operations at LAX and 17 other airport facilities, including major passenger operations at LAX and Las Vegas McCarran International Airport, that screened 9 million passengers and over 1.5 million cargo shipments annually.

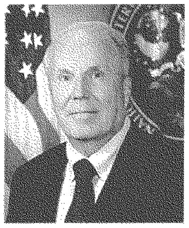
Most recently, from February 2008 to June 2010, Mr. McAleenan held the position of Vice President of The Sentinel HS Group, LLC, a strategic consulting firm specializing in advising public sector entities regarding the design and implementation of homeland security programs and policies and private sector clients on homeland security related projects and services. Mr. McAleenan was an officer of the firm and led the firm's Risk Assessment and practice group. Among his accomplishments are a study of Mexico's Southern Border, including recommendations for strengthening security, both at and between ports of entry, for the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Mexico.

At The Sentinel HS Group, Mr. McAleenan also advised the Transportation Security Administration's Secure Flight program, an aviation security program that vets commercial air passengers against portions of the United States' Terrorist Screening Database. In addition, Mr. McAleenan advised the government of the United Kingdom regarding the development of its newly created UK Border Agency, with a particular emphasis on procedures for responding to watch list matches; interagency vetting and coordination; management of operational centers; and change management issues with front-line employees involved in a significant transition.

Prior to his government service, Mr. McAleenan practiced law in California for three years. He received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1998 after earning a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts in 1994.

Mr. McAleenan is the recipient of the Service to America Medal, Call to Service Award (2005); the Antiterrorism Award (Commissioner's 2004 Award Ceremony); and numerous performance awards at CBP from 2001-2007.

Mr. McAleenan lives in Virginia with his wife and two children.



John "Geoff" O'Connell

Principal Deputy Director
National Counterterrorism Center

John "Geoff" O'Connell was appointed as the National Counterterrorism Center's Principal Deputy Director in June 2008. He is a thirty-three year veteran of the CIA's National Clandestine Service where he spent the majority of his career in senior clandestine assignments overseas - most involving counterterrorism. Among his domestic assignments, he served as Deputy Chief of the FBI's International Terrorism Operations Section, Chief of CIA's Counterterrorist Center and Special Assistant to the Director of Central Intelligence for the Middle East Peace Process.

Mr. O'Connell is a graduate of Amherst College. He is the recipient of numerous domestic and foreign awards.

Transportation
Security
Administration

Joseph C. Salvator

Mr. Salvator has over fifteen years of managerial experience in intelligence, security, and law enforcement at the federal level. He has held senior executive positions within the FBI, The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and served as an Officer in the United States Marine Corps.

Mr. Salvator has over eight years with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Transportation Security Administration (TSA). He currently leads the Vetting Operations Division for TSA's Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing Office (TTAC), which is responsible for the daily vetting of a transportation industry population that totals over 13 million. Mr. Salvator was instrumental in implementation of Secure Flight, which effectively vets 2 million airline passengers on a daily basis to identify potential terrorist threats. This program has proven one of DHS' most effective counter terrorism efforts to date. Mr. Salvator is viewed as one of the Nation's leading authorities on vetting programs to protect U.S. transportation.

Prior to his current assignment, Mr. Salvator was a Senior Executive in the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) where he served as the principal advisor for Intelligence to the FBI's Assistant Director for Counterterrorism. In this role he served as the principle intelligence integration advisor to the FBI Director and Assistant Director for Counterterrorism. He was the senior FBI official responsible for formally coordinating finished intelligence products within the Intelligence Community, and preparing counterterrorism intelligence products for The President of the United States, The U.S. Attorney General, The Director of the FBI, and other senior level government officials on the President's national security team.

Mr. Salvator's previous leadership positions in DHS/TSA also include; Deputy Federal Security Director for Baltimore Washington International Airport (BWI) and Deputy Assistant Administrator for Intelligence at TSA. Mr. Salvator was a key DHS/TSA executive in the Government's response to the August 2006 U.S./U.K. aviation plot, and one of his key accomplishments, in this assignment, was his contribution to the establishment of two of the U.S. Government's most robust terrorist watch lists. The "No-Fly" and "Selectee" lists.

Mr. Salvator holds a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice (Magna Cum Laude) from Norwich University, Military College of Vermont, and a Masters Degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Chaminade University of Honolulu.

He and his family reside in Annapolis, Maryland.

Benjamin J. Stefano
Intelligence and Analysis

Benjamin J. Stefano is the Chief of the Terrorist Travel and Immigration Security Branch in the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) at the Department of Homeland Security. His team is responsible for providing timely intelligence analysis in support of DHS operations, programs and initiatives designed to detect, track and disrupt terrorist travel. Prior to joining I&A in 2005, Mr. Stefano served as a senior intelligence consultant to Customs and Border Protection's (CBPs) Office of Intelligence. At CBP, from 2004-2005, he helped implement their post-911 Counterterrorism transformation initiative, focusing on improving terrorist travel intelligence analysis. Mr. Stefano separated in 2004 from the U.S. Navy after honorably serving 7 years as an Intelligence officer in a variety of posts.

Mr. Stefano received a Masters degree in International Public Policy at Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and Biology at the State University of New York in Geneseo.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 2011.

WMD COUNTERMEASURES—THREAT, PROGRAMS AND FUNDING

WITNESSES

WARREN STERN, DIRECTOR, DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE
ALEXANDER GARZA, M.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The Department has redacted classified information from this transcript.]

OPENING STATEMENT: CHAIRMAN ADERHOLT

Mr. ADERHOLT. The hearing is called to order. Today we have a classified briefing to discuss the Department of Homeland Security's programs related to weapons of mass destruction. We expect to begin with a discussion of current risk and threat scenarios, The Department of Homeland Security programs to detect and deter such threats, and countermeasures being developed and deployed.

To help us better understand these programs, we welcome Warren Stern, director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, DNDO, in his first appearance before the subcommittee, and Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary of Health Affairs and the Department's chief medical officer who is returning to us. So welcome to both of you.

Although I understand you will both submit unclassified segments for the record, this hearing is intended to cover discussion of material that may rise to the secret level. I expect your presentations and the questions and concerns members may raise will fall in both classified and unclassified areas.

Before we begin, I would like to remind members and staff that because information we receive over the next 2 hours is highly classified, it is not to be repeated in any unsecure setting or for any other than official purposes.

We will have an official transcript that will be classified at the secret level, although we will ask the Department to review it and provide a redacted version, which, if appropriate, we will publish as part of our public hearing record. There will be no electronic devices—that includes pagers, BlackBerrys, or cell phones—in the hearing. If someone has inadvertently brought such a device into the room, please give it to our staff who will safeguard it outside until the hearing is over.

The threat that weapons of mass destruction could be used by terrorists or other adversaries to attack the United States homeland has been a central driver of all of DHS operational agencies. These include CBP and ICE which seek to identify and deter weapons of mass destruction that could cross our borders or damage international supply chains: The Coast Guard, responsible for security of our coasts, ports, and sea lanes; TSA, which overseas transportation and other infrastructure security; and the Secret Service, whose protective mission also entails planning for scenarios involving threats of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear attacks; planning and grant assistance through FEMA and the National Protection and Programs Directorate; training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and the S&T research programs are also heavily focused on weapons of mass threats.

For DNDO and OHA, addressing weapons of mass destruction is the priority mission. The Department of Homeland Security has responsibility through your offices to plan for and support development for new detection technology; lead interagency efforts to design and develop architects to detect and respond to threats; and to sustain testing, red-teaming, and forensic capability. And these efforts could not be more critical.

As outlined in public reports, al Qaeda and its leadership have for years called for the use of weapons of mass destruction against the United States. This has never changed and it is clearly a reason for vigilance with regard to new and continuing threats from them and their confederates.

In addition, the threat of biological or chemical weapons is not trivial and there is much basis to remain vigilant. The memories of the sarin gas attacks on the Tokyo subway system or the 2001 anthrax attacks in the United States are vivid examples.

The fundamental questions we hope you address today include, number one, a review of the current threat environment in which your agencies have built your missions; number two, what unique roles your agencies play not only with the Department of Homeland Security, but in the larger national effort to plan for and address these threats; and number three, how DNDO's core mission may change with the shift of basic R&D to the S&T Directorate.

Given the crucial importance of this topic to our security and to perhaps our very own way of life, I expect an animated discussion here this afternoon.

I will ask Director Stern, to be followed by Assistant Secretary Garza, to summarize your written testimony in a brief oral statement to allow sufficient time for members' questions.

Before you begin, I would like to recognize our distinguished ranking member, Mr. Price, for any remarks that he may have. And also I would like to recognize that Stephanie Gupta is having a birthday today, who is the clerk of the subcommittee. Stephanie is clerk on the minority side. And we wish her a happy birthday.

And we will turn it over to you, Mr. Price.

[The information follows:]

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

Weapons of Mass Destruction Countermeasures: Threats, Programs, and Funding

Fiscal Year 2012 Budget

Witnesses:

DNDO Director Warren Stern

Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer
Dr. Alexander Garza

2:00 PM | Tuesday | April 5, 2010

Hearing is called to order [*gentle strike of gavel*] –

Today we will have a classified briefing to discuss the Department of Homeland Security's programs related to weapons of mass destruction (WMD). We expect to begin with a discussion of current risk and threat scenarios; the DHS programs to detect and deter such threats; and countermeasures being developed and deployed.

To help us better understand these programs, we welcome Warren Stern, Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), in his first appearance before the Subcommittee, and Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and the Department's Chief Medical Officer who is returning before us. Although I understand you both will submit unclassified statements for the record, this hearing is intended to cover discussion of material that may rise to the Secret level. I expect your presentations and the questions and concerns members may raise will fall into both classified and unclassified areas.

The threat that weapons of mass destruction could be used by terrorists or other adversaries to attack the U.S. homeland has been a central driver of all DHS operational agencies. These include CBP and ICE, which seek to identify and deter WMD that could cross our borders or damage international supply chains; the Coast Guard, responsible for security of our coasts, ports, and sea lanes; TSA, which oversees transportation and other infrastructure security; and the Secret Service, whose protective mission also entails planning for scenarios involving threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks. Planning and grant assistance through FEMA and the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD); training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC); and S&T research programs also are heavily focused on WMD threats.

For DNDO and OHA, addressing WMD is the priority mission. DHS has responsibility, through your offices, to plan for and support development of new detection technology, lead interagency efforts to design and develop architectures to detect and respond to threats, and to sustain testing, red teaming, and forensic capability.

And these efforts could not be more critical. As outlined in public reports, al Qaeda and its leadership have for years called for the use of WMD against the United States. This has not changed, and it is clearly a reason for vigilance with regard to new and continuing threats from them. In addition, the threat of biological or chemical threats is nontrivial, and there is much basis to remain vigilant – the memories of the sarin gas attacks on the Tokyo subway system, or the 2001 anthrax attacks in the U.S. are vivid examples.

The fundamental questions we hope you address today include:

⇒ a review of the current threat environment on which your agencies have built your missions;

⇒ what *unique* roles your agencies play, not only within DHS, but in the larger national effort to plan for and address these threats;

⇒ how DNDO's core mission may change with the shift of basic R&D to the S&T Directorate; and

⇒ the sharing and coordination of information.

Given the critical importance of this topic, to our security and perhaps our very way of life, I expect an animated discussion today.

I will ask Director Stern, followed by Assistant Secretary Garza, to summarize your written testimony in a brief oral statement to allow sufficient time for member questions. Before you begin, however, let me recognize our distinguished ranking member, Mr. Price, for any remarks he have.

OPENING STATEMENT: RANKING MEMBER PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I join you in wishing happy birthday to Stephanie Gupta and welcoming our witnesses here today. This hearing takes place as we all realize that terrorists are determined to attack our country again. Osama bin laden has made it known that obtaining weapons of mass destruction is a top priority and that, in his own words, al Qaeda seeks to inflict an attack akin to Hiroshima on American soil. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has voiced similar desires.

While the most widely used definition of "weapons of mass destruction" consists of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons with the unique ability to kill large numbers of people with a very small amount of material, in this hearing we will primarily focus on the nuclear and biological threats.

Since the end of the Cold War the U.S. has spent billions to successfully secure nuclear weapons, materials and technology in the former states of the Soviet Union. However, during this same period, the world has also witnessed a new era of proliferation with North Korea and Iran, passing key milestones in developing their nuclear weapons programs. In the Middle East and Asia, nuclear arms rivalries have intensified. In Pakistan, Dr. A.Q. Kahn led a nuclear proliferation network that served as a one-stop shop for countries aspiring to develop nuclear weapons.

If not constrained, this continued proliferation could prompt nuclear crises and even nuclear use at the very time that we and the Russians are reducing our nuclear weapons deployments and stockpiles.

While advancements in biotechnology have led to important progress in the medical field, it has also increased the availability of pathogens and technologies that could be used for terrorist ends. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has had a particular interest in these biological weapons along with other attack methods. Many biological pathogens and nuclear materials around the globe are poorly secured and vulnerable to theft, with the risk of ending up on the black market and thus inevitably in the hands of terrorists.

In December of 2008, the commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Proliferation, and Terrorism issued a report noting that, quote, unless the world community acts decisively and with great urgency, it is more likely than not that a weapon of mass destruction will be used in a terrorist attack somewhere in the world by the end of 2013. the commission believed that terrorists were more likely to obtain and use a biological weapon than a nuclear weapon and that the U.S. Government needs to be more aggressive in limiting the proliferation of biological weapons to reduce the prospect of a bioterror attack. Let us hope that in the intervening years, security has increased so this threat is not looming quite as large.

Today I look forward to discussing what DHS's Office of Health Affairs and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office are doing to reduce the likelihood of a nuclear or biological attack; the programs you are developing to quickly identify an occurrence; and how DHS, along with other Federal, State, and local entities will respond.

While both of your budgets are relatively small, your missions are far-reaching and the results of failure could be catastrophic.

Dr. Garza, Director Stern, I look forward to a frank discussion of these matters and welcome you to the subcommittee.

[The information follows:]

Opening Statement by Ranking Member Price
Classified Hearing on Weapons of Mass Destruction
April 5, 2011

It is clear that terrorists are determined to attack us again. Osama bin Laden has made it known that obtaining weapons of mass destruction is a top priority and that, in his own words, Al Qaeda seeks to inflict an attack akin to "Hiroshima" on American soil. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has voiced similar desires. While the most widely used definition of "weapons of mass destruction" consists of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons with the unique ability to kill large numbers of people with a very small amount of material, in this hearing we'll primarily focus on the nuclear and biological threats.

Since the end of the Cold War, the United States has spent billions to successfully secure nuclear weapons, materials, and technology in the former states of the Soviet Union. However, during this same period, the world has also witnessed a new era of proliferation with North Korea and Iran passing key milestones in developing their nuclear weapons programs. In the Middle East and Asia, nuclear arms rivalries have intensified. In Pakistan, Dr. A. Q. Khan led a nuclear proliferation network that served as a one-stop shop for countries aspiring to develop nuclear weapons. If not constrained, this continued proliferation could prompt nuclear crises and even nuclear use at the very time that we and the Russians are reducing our nuclear weapons deployments and stockpiles.

While advances in biotechnology have led to important progress in the medical field, it has also increased the availability of pathogens and technologies that could be used for terrorist ends. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has had a particular interest in these biological weapons along with other attack methods. Many biological pathogens and nuclear materials around the globe are poorly secured and vulnerable to theft, with the risk of ending up on the black market and thus inevitably in the hands of terrorists.

In December 2008, the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism issued a report noting that *"unless the world community acts decisively and with great urgency, it is more likely than not that a weapon of mass destruction will be used in a terrorist attack somewhere in the world by the end of 2013"*. The Commission believed that terrorists were more likely to obtain and use a biological weapon than a nuclear weapon and that the U.S. government needs to be more aggressive in limiting the proliferation of biological weapons to reduce the prospect of a bio-terror attack. Let's hope that in the intervening years, security has increased so this threat is not looming quite as large.

Today I look forward to discussing what DHS' Office of Health Affairs and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office are doing to reduce the likelihood of a nuclear or biological attack; the programs you are developing to quickly identify an occurrence; and how DHS, along with other Federal, State, and local entities will respond. While both of your budgets are relatively small ($161 million and $206 million requested respectively for 2012), your missions are far reaching and the results of failure could be catastrophic. Dr. Garza and Director Stern, I look forward to a frank discussion on this topic.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. And Director Stern, we will start with you, and we look forward to your testimony.

OPENING STATEMENT: DIRECTOR STERN

Mr. STERN. Thank you. Good afternoon, Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, and other distinguished members of the subcommittee. I appreciate the opportunity to talk to you today about DNDO's goals, its missions. As you indicated, I have submitted testimony for the record, but I would like to spend a few minutes hitting some of the key points in that written testimony.

As you may know, I have been at DNDO for approximately 7 months now, and I have learned a lot and imposed a few changes at DNDO. I bring to DNDO three basic principles: Discipline, transparency, and intellectual rigor. In terms of discipline. I am working very hard to ensure that we follow the legislative mandate that we have been given. In terms of transparency. I am trying very hard to ensure that we work with Congress and are transparent with Congress and, to the extent possible, with the American public. And in terms of intellectual rigor, I am trying very hard to ensure that there is a good oversight and peer review to ensure that what we are doing is supported by basic common sense.

These three principles have led to two big changes at DNDO since I have started. One is the strategic plan for the global nuclear detection architecture. As you may know, Congress has pressed for many years that we develop such a strategic plan. And in my first 3 months, we, with seven other agencies of the U.S. Government who are responsible for this mission, drafted very carefully and cooperatively a strategic plan which we delivered to Congress at the end of last year.

The other big change is how we look at the architecture. We have historically looked at the architecture, the detection architecture, in terms of static detectors, in terms of what the likelihood that a piece of nuclear material passing a detector will in fact be detected by that detector. But in terms of imposing an intellectual rigor on the way that we look at the architecture, it is much more defensible to look at the architecture as a defense architecture; that is, to assume that there will be some information that we will be able to respond to.

And so what we are looking at the architecture now is a surge architecture. That is, how can we design an architecture that will allow the United States to surge assets in order to find nuclear radioactive material when there is some information available about that nuclear or radioactive material? This is one of the reasons that from the outset of my term, I focused very strongly on supporting State and local authorities and developing nuclear radiation detection capabilities.

Of course, only the States and locals have the numbers of people that can get quickly to a site or to an area to look for nuclear and radioactive material. And I am very pleased, consequently, that in the President's fiscal year 2012 budget request we have additional support for the Securing the City program for New York and for one other city or urban area to be selected on a competitive basis.

In terms of technology R&D, I see two key changes that we are making at DNDO. The first is to rely more on commercially available technologies than we ever have before. In the 6 years since DNDO was created, commercial technologies have changes in a rather fundamental way. And a lot of the applications that the U.S. Government needs are available in the commercial sector. So wherever possible in the future, we will use the 85, 90 percent solution that is available off the shelf commercially rather than developing our own capabilities. That leads us to focus a lot more in helping to set standards, which is part of our legislative mandate, and to test to those standards.

So the second big technical change we are going to be imposing is to follow the National Academy of Science's recommendation of following a model test, model approach, in our evaluation of detectors, and you will see that change.

You may or may not be aware that we are now recruiting for the individual who would head the office that does the modeling and the testing. And one of the key requirements for that post is to understand and be able to implement the National Academy's recommendations on the model test, model approach.

So, Congressman, our research and development work will consistently be matched with the needs of the global nuclear detection architecture and the operational requirements of our end users.

Our budget request is focused on preventing radiological nuclear terrorism by enhancing our ability to detect these nuclear radioactive materiels. And I appreciate this opportunity to talk to you today about any of the issues you would like to talk about related to the domestic nuclear detection architecture. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Opening Statement
of
Warren M. Stern
Director
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Department of Homeland Security

Before the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

WMD Prevention

April 5, 2011

Warren M. Stern
Before the House Committee on Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
April 5, 2011

Introduction

Good afternoon Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today with my colleague, Dr. Garza, to discuss programs and funding to prevent terrorist importation and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the homeland. I would like to provide a brief overview of the radiological and nuclear threat and then detail my strategic direction for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), which specifically focuses on this threat. Additionally, I will discuss how the fiscal year (FY) 2012 President's budget request relates to countering nuclear and radiological terrorism.

Under NSPD-43/HSPD-14, and subsequently Section 1802 of the SAFE Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347), DNDO is "responsible for coordinating Federal efforts to detect and protect against the unauthorized importation, possession, storage, transportation, development, or use of a nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and to protect against attack using such devices or materials against the people, territory, or interests of the United States." With assistance and participation from a wide variety of U.S. government departments and agencies, DNDO synchronizes and integrates interagency efforts to develop technical nuclear detection capabilities, characterizes detector system performance, ensures effective response to detection alarms, coordinates advancement of nuclear forensics efforts, develops and enhances the global nuclear detection architecture (GNDA), implements the domestic portion of the GNDA, and conducts transformational research and development for advanced technologies to detect nuclear and radiological materials. Countering nuclear terrorism is a whole-of-government challenge, and DNDO must work with federal, state, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners in this mission.

Radiological and Nuclear Threat

The threats that we focus on are radiological or nuclear materials or weapons outside of regulatory control.

Terrorist threats using a radiological dispersion device (RDD), or "dirty bomb," are often referred to as "weapons of mass disruption" because their main impact would likely be disruption rather than destruction. While the physical consequences of a dirty bomb are likely less severe than those of an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND), the radiological material remains a grave concern because bringing it into contact with people and food can cause injury or death. Dirty bombs can also have potentially substantial long-term economic consequences depending upon the type and level of contamination of the affected areas. The "half-life" of the material dispersed also has a significant impact on whether the consequences of an attack endure and render areas uninhabitable for many years.

Many of the radiological materials that could be used to make a dirty bomb – including isotopes of cesium, polonium, and cobalt – are typically used for peaceful medical or industrial applications. This dual application makes our mission even harder. In contrast, an IND, that is, a device that produces a nuclear yield, is a WMD that would produce catastrophic physical damage and medical consequences. Accordingly, we are also concerned about existing State-controlled nuclear weapons that terrorists might steal for terrorist use. Nuclear material needed for the construction of an IND consists of highly enriched uranium or plutonium, specifically Uranium-235 and Plutonium-239. This material exists in various forms and locations around the world for military and electric production purposes. Nuclear material is generally considered to be more difficult to obtain, use effectively, and handle, than certain radiological materials.

Nevertheless, given the potential consequences of use of an IND, we must remain vigilant about access to nuclear weapons and material. Considering ways in which weapons or material could find their way into the hands of terrorists, we focus on insider access, outsider access, or the deliberate provisioning of a terrorist group by a nuclear state.

In anticipation of this threat, DNDO and the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) have been working on this topic for several years. The approach and results have evolved over time and led to significant maturation in how we characterize the problem and our response. Our analysis informs the Department of the threat, and enables the implementation of programs and projects that address various threat scenarios. The goal is an integrated and coordinated Departmental approach to address this challenging mission.

The Department must protect against hostile use of radiological and nuclear materials and weapons. To prevent a nuclear terrorist attack, the Department is engaged in multiple efforts at and within our borders across air, land, maritime, and interior domains. DNDO is executing a host of efforts relating to developing and deploying solutions, research and development, training and exercises with state and local entities, supporting operations, red teaming, and nuclear forensics. Within the Department, other Components also perform a number of activities that contribute to preventing nuclear terrorism. DNDO's priority is coordinating the global nuclear detection architecture and developing the domestic architecture through work with our partners, within DHS and the federal government.

Three Principles

My strategic vision for DNDO is based on three key principles that I think will help shape the office and all our activities: discipline, intellectual rigor, and transparency.

One of the first things I would like to build upon at DNDO is the *discipline* with which we approach our work. In DNDO's nearly six years of existence, the office has embarked on many efforts to enhance the GNDA, but in order to ensure that we address the most pressing needs, we must continue to carefully review all our plans and expenditures so that we exercise discipline in utilization of resources. While we have implemented a range of measures designed to provide oversight and instill appropriate processes for our administration, management, and program activities within DNDO, we must continue to find ways to be more efficient, especially in the current budget climate.

Building upon a disciplined approach to executing our mission, we must also ensure that there is *intellectual rigor* behind our analyses, strategies, and programs. Our decision making and planning must be supported by strong methodologies and analyses. This includes making use of available expertise and tools, like peer review, that can assist us in developing the best strategies and solutions. We must make sure that our assumptions, strategies, and solutions reflect thoughtful and deliberate analyses and defensible conclusions.

Finally, I support increased *transparency* at DNDO. Transparency is essential in explaining our mission and receiving the necessary oversight and feedback to improve our operations. I pledge that DNDO will work with all relevant stakeholders and provide as much insight as possible into our programs and planning for Congress, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the American public. Working within all applicable laws and classification regulations, we will provide as much information as possible about our programs.

GNDA Strategic Plan

National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 and the Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347) require that DNDO be the lead federal agency for coordinating the GNDA and implementing the domestic portion of the GNDA. To accomplish this, DNDO has been working with its federal partners to define the GNDA and the necessary roles, responsibilities, and objectives.

The GNDA Strategic Plan is an interagency product that represents the inputs of: the Departments of Defense, State, Energy, and Justice; the Office of the Director of National Intelligence; Intelligence Community members; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the National Security Staff. The completion of the GNDA Strategic Plan represents of the successful cooperation and coordination among the interagency to create a document that will guide multiple U.S. government efforts to fulfill the objectives and goals set forth in the plan. I am proud to say that we were able to deliver the GNDA Strategic Plan to Congress in December 2010, as promised.

Implementation of the GNDA is an ongoing process. Currently, there are many existing programs and initiatives that fall under the GNDA and many more programs that support these efforts. Using the Strategic Plan as a framework, DNDO will continue to work with interagency partners on GNDA implementation. DNDO's forthcoming domestic implementation plan will outline programs, technologies, execution, and timelines in greater detail.

DNDO will also complement the GNDA Strategic Plan with a revised GNDA annual review report. The annual report, required by Congress under the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007" (Pub. L. 110-53), will provide a means to evaluate, document and track progress to assist in refining the GNDA. It will also further link the Federal Government's organizational roles and responsibilities to the GNDA's goals, and identify the analyses and investments necessary to achieve those objectives. Like the Strategic Plan, the GNDA annual report will be jointly produced and approved by all relevant USG stakeholders.

Within DNDO, we will place much greater emphasis on defining the GNDA, both as it exists now and as we determine how it should exist in the future. The FY 2012 budget request includes $19.5 million for architecture work, including planning, modeling, analysis, and studies. Over the next several years, our long-term architectural vision will seek to increase detection coverage and capability and deter terrorists from planning or attempting nuclear terrorism. The architecture will take maximum advantage of existing activities that can contribute to the overall capability to prevent nuclear terrorism.

Strategic Emphasis

Our future enhancements to the domestic architecture will focus on situations where there is some intelligence information available, but where information may not be precise. Future implementations of the GNDA will emphasize mobile or agile detection components, which will increase our capability to respond to escalated threat levels by focusing detection assets on effective interdiction. We will use existing capabilities and assets at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels to surge our radiological and nuclear detection abilities in a coordinated fashion in response to suspected threats or radiological/nuclear detection scenarios. This will not be one specific program, rather a concept of operations that will bring together multiple capabilities and rely on a breadth of assets.

We need to utilize the integrated efforts of federal, state, local, and tribal responders to perform radiological and nuclear detection in concentrated regions or areas when information indicates there may be a need for responsive search operations for preventive detection or interdiction. We have many programs, assets, and capabilities that contribute to radiological and nuclear detection response activities, and we must work to enhance coordination and implementation mechanisms to ensure that we make the best use of all available personnel, equipment, and knowledge. A more flexible architecture will strategically bring together the assets and capabilities for detection and search operations into a unified effort for the domestic prevention of radiological and nuclear terrorism.

Some current programs have begun to establish more randomized and mobile capabilities with broad applications, including the radiological and nuclear detection equipment and training DNDO has provided for all U.S. Coast Guard boarding teams and Transportation Security Administration Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams. We have recently reached an important milestone for the development of advanced handheld systems, which were developed through DNDO and approved for production and deployment in September 2010. This system is the first of DNDO's next generation human-portable systems and will be acquired for U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other users in support of their operations. Following the success of our advanced handheld, the small area search handheld system, RadSeeker, will be ready for a production and deployment system this year. Our work will continue to enhance our federal capabilities and build on these efforts in a strategic way so that the pieces are linked together and can respond as needed. The FY 2012 budget includes $20 million to procure human portable radiation detection equipment including next-generation devices that provide enhanced detection capability.

Our current architecture reflects a layered defense with an emphasis on static systems. DHS has made a considerable effort at the border to provide comprehensive radiation detection capabilities with an initial majority of resources concentrated at ports of entry (POEs). DHS has focused on these authorized pathways at POEs, underscored by Section 121 of the SAFE Port Act, which requires that "all containers entering the United States through the 22 ports through which the greatest volume of containers enter the United States by vessel shall be scanned for radiation." A key consideration is the need to effectively detect threats without impeding the flow of commerce across the border.

In April 2005, when DNDO was first established, there were a total of 552 radiation portal monitors (RPMs) at our land and seaports of entry. As of now, there are a total of 1,448 RPMs. Our ongoing work with CBP to facilitate container security has resulted in the scanning of over 99 percent of all incoming containerized cargo for radiological and nuclear threats at our land and seaports of entry. As this work has matured over the last few years, DNDO has shifted its focus to place a greater emphasis on our land borders between POEs, maritime, air, and the interior., We will analyze the appropriateness of providing current-generation RPMs, next generation RPMs, or mobile systems at POEs, including seaports, land border crossings and airports; or between POEs. Mobile units have the additional benefit to operate both overtly and covertly in areas at and between POEs or Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) regions, and along major transportation routes in sparsely populated areas.

We are also evolving our analytical efforts to be more threat-focused. We are working with the intelligence community and I&A to develop realistic threat scenarios that we can then map to existing and future capabilities that we may need in order to appropriately respond to various situations. This will guide our future development of the GNDA and provide us with a framework for developing metrics that will provide insight into the effectiveness of our assets and capabilities for addressing threats.

DNDO also has a number of separate state and local pilot programs and training efforts. My objective for 2011 is to increase our focus on DNDO's state and local radiological and nuclear detection efforts that can be integrated into an agile and effective domestic architecture. One element for doing that is the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative, which provides assistance to state and local jurisdictions to enable them to build and sustain regional capabilities and concepts of operation in a coordinated manner. The current STC pilot that was initiated in the New York City region has resulted in unprecedented regional cooperation among federal, state, county, and city agencies in the Tri-state area. The STC program's partners in the New York region use commercially available radiological and nuclear detection equipment and work with DNDO to establish requirements and conduct operational assessments of equipment in the development stages. The President's FY 2012 budget request includes $27 million for STC. The budget request also outlines a transition from the STC pilot to a three-phased program that will continue in NYC and commence in another UASI Tier I region through a competitively awarded grant process to begin the assessment and implementation of a radiological and nuclear detection architecture tailored for that region in 2012. DNDO will assist regional partners in implementing self-supported sustainment of capabilities and real-time sharing of data from fixed, mobile, maritime and human-portable radiation detection systems.

Along with the STC Program, DNDO will increase the number of engagements with stakeholders to conduct covert testing. DNDO has received an increasing number of requests from state and local stakeholders to assist them in assessing the capabilities and operations currently deployed. The FY 2012 budget request includes $2.63 million for a Radiological and Nuclear Challenge that will be initiated to provide a forum for information sharing among the Federal, state, local, and tribal stakeholders, as well as a competition amongst the preventive radiological and nuclear detection (PRND) community. The event will invite industry to provide product capability demonstrations, which will increase awareness of detection products and how operators use these systems. The budget request also provides $2.86 million for the upgrade of three Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) to a larger equipment set. DNDO maintains five MDDU systems that provide a surge capability that can be readily deployed to support PRND operations for special events and intelligence-driven searches. These are currently deployed at Department of Energy (DOE) Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) team locations around the United States. The systems offer a PRND package that can be utilized by a myriad of state and local public safety and Federal agencies and provide a force multiplier capability to RAP for special events or in response to threats.

New Approach for Technology Development, Test, and Evaluation

As we develop solutions that support flexible, coordinated capabilities and a deeper understanding of an effective architecture, we need to continue to improve our technological capability. Section 1802, subsection (a) (1), of the SAFE Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347) mandates that DNDO serve as "the primary entity in the U.S. Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop…" nuclear weapons or materials.

Historically, we have focused on developing technology and detection systems to address identified needs. We are now transitioning to a new approach, focusing on commercially developed devices, developing government standards, and testing to those standards. Because industry has repeatedly demonstrated the ability to rapidly improve detection technologies, we have an opportunity to shift our approach to one that is more flexible and adaptable and relies on the private sector – as well as other DHS components – to enhance existing products and develop new devices. This technical transition will also include a new approach at the systems level, which defines strategic interfaces at various points in the detector/system architecture, allowing improvements without wholesale changes to the entire system.

DNDO will place greater emphasis on developing standards for radiological/nuclear detection equipment and testing to those standards, while taking advantage of the technological advancements made by the private sector and building upon those efforts. In addition, we will enhance our approach to testing to reflect the recommendations of the recent report from the National Academies of Sciences, which encouraged us to more heavily integrate detector modeling. Data collected in the field can then be used with the models to understand system behavior instead of relying on new testing alone.

Testing and evaluating systems to achieve technical and operational standards is crucial in developing and delivering the necessary equipment to our stakeholders. DNDO is required by Section 1802(a)(7) of the SAFE Port Act, "to carry out a program to test and evaluate technology for detecting a nuclear explosive device and fissile or radiological material, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, as appropriate." In response, DNDO has conducted more than 50 separate test and evaluation campaigns at more than 20 experimental and operational venues. These test campaigns were planned and executed with the interagency using rigorous, reproducible, peer-reviewed processes. Tested detection systems include pagers, handhelds, portals, backpacks, mobiles, boat- and spreader bar-mounted detectors, and next-generation radiography technologies. The results from DNDO's test campaigns have informed federal, state, local and tribal operational users on the technical and operational performance of radiological and nuclear detection systems to select the most suitable equipment and effective CONOPs as we work to keep the nation safe from nuclear terrorist threats.

DNDO is also required by the SAFE Port Act, in collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to publish technical capability standards and recommended standard operating procedures for the use of nonintrusive imaging and radiation detection equipment in the United States. The FY 2012 budget request includes $1.8 million for development of technical capability standards. In executing its T&E and Standards responsibilities, DNDO collaborates with the Test & Evaluation and Standards Division of DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). This collaboration includes coordination of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N42 consensus standards, major systems operational testing and evaluation, including large investment programs like the Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) program, the implementation of DHS T&E guidance in systems development efforts with smaller investments, and the coordination of T&E facilities. The DNDO T&E lead participates on the DHS T&E Council, and DNDO T&E staff has made good use of T&E training and certification capabilities developed by S&T.

We also have supported the development, publication and adoption of national consensus standards for radiation detection equipment. Several such standards now exist for use in homeland security. The DNDO Graduated RN Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER^{SM}) Program is using these standards to test and evaluate commercially developed systems. GRaDER is a conformity assessment program that provides independent standards compliance information for selected radiation detection equipment. The program has created the infrastructure for voluntary vendor testing of commercial off-the-shelf radiological/nuclear detection equipment by independent accredited laboratories against national consensus standards and government-unique Technical Capability Standards. Final test results for our initial GRaDER testing are expected this month. We anticipate that the GRaDER Evaluated Equipment

List – which is supported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's guidance for compliance in relation to their grants program – will enable federal, state, local, tribal and territorial agencies to make more informed radiological/nuclear detector procurement decisions by ensuring they are buying equipment that has demonstrated compliance with published standards. Since we anticipate further testing facilitated through the GRaDER program will be funded by the technology vendors, the FY 2012 budget request includes $0.8 million for initiating phase two of the program, which will evaluate systems against government technical capability standards and maintain the GRaDER Evaluated Equipment List..

Beyond our work with Component partners, DNDO's testing expertise and experience is sought by interagency partners, such as the departments of Energy and Defense, and international partners such as the United Kingdom, Canada, Israel, the European Union, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. DNDO has an active partnership with the European Commission's Joint Research Center to conduct the Illicit Trafficking Radioactive Assessment Program+10, an ambitious three-year test program to evaluate nine classes of radiological/nuclear detection systems in U.S. and European test facilities.

Research and Development: Programs and Coordination

Our research and development contributes to advances in nuclear detection and technical nuclear forensics. Transformational and applied research (TAR) projects feed into the DNDO Solutions Development process and shape our work on systems development. Within DNDO, these programs address advanced compact high-performance handheld systems; advanced passive standoff detection technologies; improved detection through networked and distributed detection systems; better detector materials; and improved material characterization and radiochemistry. Additionally, DNDO is pursuing targeted technologies for the detection of shielded special nuclear material through passive, active, and radiographic interrogation programs, and the development of key supporting systems for varied deployment schemes.

As part of a Department-wide effort to consolidate research and development (R&D) efforts, the FY 2011 proposed and the FY 2012 President's Budget assumes the transfer our transformational and applied research activities to S&T. In order to maintain and improve the current levels of integration for transformational research and development activities and transitions of technologies for use by operators, my office will work closely with S&T to ensure that the pipeline for technological advancements remains coordinated to address gaps in the GNDA and operational needs. The relationship that results will utilize the Integrated Project Team process to integrate research projects into future acquisition plans and develop formal technology transition agreements (TTAs). TTAs define the level of maturity of the technology at transition, ranging from commercially available to less mature stages, and solidify the expectations of the technology developer and the component who receives the technology. S&T and DNDO will work together to address DHS's high level strategic needs and to address vulnerabilities within the GNDA. This arrangement will ensure a smooth integration of S&T developed technologies into the DNDO systems development process.

DNDO's R&D efforts are intended to transform the basic building blocks of nuclear detection technology and supporting fields for dramatic improvements in technical capabilities, with the research generally culminating in a proof of concept or proof of feasibility demonstration in a laboratory setting. Successful technologies and concepts may then transition to support a subsequent near-term research project or spur commercial development. Our research and development work also provides performance modeling, improved algorithm development, and other support capabilities for the broader DNDO mission.

Years before the recent helium-3 shortage was identified, DNDO was already exploring options for better, more cost-effective alternatives for neutron detection. As a result, DNDO has approximately 15 different technology approaches in the pipeline that can be used as alternatives to helium-3, including those based on boron or lithium. Some of these technologies have advanced to a point where they can be tested with other, more near term alternative neutron detection technologies. We have completed a test campaign for neutron detection at Los Alamos National Laboratory that evaluated 11 units in three application spaces, which helped us to identify and verify the performance of several very promising technologies and effectively target funding. Our FY 2012 budget request includes $5.2 million for alternative neutron detection technology systems development to continue and advance this work.

Our basic and applied research efforts push the envelope by identifying gaps in current technologies and architectural needs and selecting R&D programs that can begin the early stage work necessary to address these challenges. Our programs must be able to reach out to operators for user requirements and to balance both "technology push" and "technology pull" efforts, as appropriate. For technology push efforts, the developer of a technology is pushing a new concept out for examination by the operator. These are often new or advanced concept detectors that could improve threat detection or allow for altered or simplified CONOPS. These technology push systems are often state-of-the-art with enhanced or dramatically improved capabilities that might be otherwise unknown to operators. Technology pull refers to equipment and programs where operators have identified CONOPS and features that they need in order to achieve their missions. The operators are pulling the technologies in directions that guide development for industry and the government.

Many of our important research and development successes highlight the necessity of integrating architectural analyses with R&D efforts. One example of DNDO's R&D work that is transitioning through technology push efforts is our Long Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) program. The LRRD program is the follow-on program to the Stand-Off Radiation Detection Systems (SORDS) advanced technology demonstration program, completed in FY 2010.
The LRRD program will assess the potential utility of three prototype detection systems for radiological and nuclear detection capabilities. The goal of the LRRD program is to work with operational partners to determine if a passive, long-range, radiological and nuclear detection system with localization capability should be developed and fielded. DNDO will collect the user requirements and analysis of the alternatives before determining if we will develop any of these concepts for future use. The LRRD systems are undergoing a series of activities that engage

federal, state, and local partners in utilizing and assessing the technology. This project is illustrative of the important interplay between R&D efforts, technical and operational evaluation activities, and operators in the field, which together lead to the best solutions. In FY 2012, the budget request includes $5.5 million for continued LRRD development work, in conjunction with our operational partners.

Nuclear Forensics

DNDO has a relatively new statutory requirement in Section 4 of the "Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act" (P.L. 111-140) "to provide centralized stewardship, planning, assessment, gap analysis, exercises, improvement, and integration for all Federal nuclear forensics and attribution activities." The technical nuclear forensics program is a key supporting element to the GNDA and must be closely linked to receive information from the GNDA, including notification of relevant detection events, and to provide data and analyses that can impact detector development, tuning, and deployment. Established in FY 2007, and chartered by Annex IV of NSPD-17/HSPD-4, DNDO's National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) serves as a national-level program integrator for joint planning, exercising and evaluating our national capabilities, while also investing in technical capability advancement. Last year, the NTNFC led the interagency effort to develop the "National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States," which was signed by the President and submitted to Congress. NTNFC also has the responsibility to develop the U.S. government's capability to rapidly and accurately identify the nature and provenance of radiological and nuclear materials intercepted before a detonation. DNDO works closely with our partner agencies to implement the strategic plan, as well as the recommendations of last year's National Academy of Sciences Report, "Nuclear Forensics: A Capability at Risk." We work with laboratory experts to develop foundational standard reference materials; develop validated lab analysis methodologies; identify discriminating signatures; develop tools to interpret and link lab measurements; and develop predictive models to improve the understanding of unique material signatures for nuclear forensics purposes. The FY 2012 Budget request includes $24.8 million for our technical nuclear forensics activities. Improving these capabilities will contribute significantly to the deterrence and nuclear security goals of the President and Congress.

Conclusion

My vision of DNDO is for us to continue to develop and advance a broad spectrum of capabilities, including nuclear detection, reporting, analysis, and forensics. Our responsibilities include coordinating the development of the GNDA and implementing the domestic portion of that architecture. We also must provide the analyses and integration mechanisms for detection and reporting that will link technical elements – like research, systems development, testing and evaluation – to operational solutions for mitigating the threat of nuclear terrorism. Our research and development work will consistently be matched with needs in the GNDA and the operational requirements of our end users. The GNDA and its supporting programs and activities will help the Federal government coordinate efforts to address the threat of nuclear terrorism.

Other U.S. government agencies and Congress make important contributions in accomplishing the mission to prevent nuclear terrorism, and I am committed to working in coordination with all parties to develop effective strategies, capabilities, and technologies.

Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, I thank you for this opportunity to discuss DNDO's strategic direction and my vision for its future. I am happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.

Warren M. Stern
Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Telephone: 202-254-7300
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Mr. Stern is the Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), a position he has held since August 2010. Prior to joining DNDO, Mr. Stern served as the Head of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Incident and Emergency Centre from August 2006 to March 2010—where he led international efforts to prepare for and respond to nuclear and radiation emergencies and helped create the IAEA's Response Assistance Network.

Mr. Stern began his career in 1985 at the Central Intelligence Agency, then served as the Senior Technical Advisor in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency—where he advised senior U.S. officials on nonproliferation and nuclear security issues—from July 1990 until May 1999.

He later served as a Fellow in Senator Hillary Clinton's office in 2003—providing guidance on nuclear energy, waste, safety and security issues and helping to write the Dirty Bomb Prevention Act—and went on to serve as the Department of State's Senior Coordinator for Nuclear Safety and Deputy Director of the Office of Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security.

Mr. Stern received his M.S. in National Security Studies from the National War College, his M.S. in Nuclear Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his B.A. in Physics from Brandeis University.

Mr ADERHOLT. Dr. Garza.

OPENING STATEMENT: DR. GARZA

Dr. GARZA. Thank you, sir. Good afternoon. Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished members of the committee, thank you for inviting me to testify before you today. It is a privilege to be here to discuss the Office of Health Affairs programs and funding that support the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction.

OHA serves as the principal authority for all medical and health issues for the Department of Homeland Securiy. We look at health through the prism of naional security, providing medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the Department's mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats.

Our responsibilities include serving as the principal adviser to the Secretary and to the FEMA Administrator on medical and public health issues; leading and coordinating the biological and chemical defense programs; providing medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts; and leading the Department's workforce health protection and medical support activities.

OHA furthermore serves as the point of contact for State and local governments on medical and public health issues for the Department. The threat of an attack using a WMD is real and so is the risk. As Congressman Price pointed out, the WMD Commission reported on December 3, 2008, that we must be vigilant in addressing several urgent threats, including bioterrorism. In their report, World at Risk, the Commission found that, and I quote, "Unless the world community acts decisively and with great urgency, it is more likely than not that a weapon of mass destruction will be used in a terrorist act somewhere in the world by the end of 2013." Because DHS understands this threat, high consequence biological attacks were identified as a high-priority item within the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

Today I will provide a short overview of OHA initiatives that help to mitigate these threats and prepare the Nation to respond to and recover from chemical and biological attacks. OHA lends our expertise to a number of initiatives across the Department that focus on the threat of biological attack. These efforts span the pillars of biodefense and include awareness, prevention and protection, detection and surveillance, and response and recovery. This end-to-end approach to biodefense is necessary in order to communicate the current national capability and develop a strategy for further biodefense improvement.

OHA works closely with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to assess our current and emerging threats of natural or intentional events involving biological agents as well as chemical, radiologic, and nuclear agents to the U.S. population.

OHA applies these risk assessments in operating, managing, and supporting the Department's biological defense programs. Our work is primarily focused on addressing the threat of biological attack through the BioWatch program, and surveillance through the national biosurveillance integration system.

In addition, we focus on helping the build preparedness at the State and local level. The fiscal year 2012 budget request includes $7 million for the NBIS and $90 million for continued operations of our deployed BioWatch detection system. The fiscal year 2012 budget request also includes an increase of $25 million to fund the start of operational testing and evaluation for the BioWatch Generation-3 automated detection system. The Gen-3 system will advance current detection technology by significantly reducing the time to detection of a biological agent in the environment. This early detection allows communities to provide medical countermeasures to affected persons in a timely manner and thus saving more lives.

OHA further coordinates the Department's health preparedness efforts to protect against high-consequence chemical events. Chemical events, whether from terrorist attack or accidental release, pose a significant homeland security threat. Chemical agents can cause immediate mass casulaties, numbering in the thousands if released in or near a densely populated area.

Chemical is different from biological. The response window is shorter and far less forgiving. Therefore, our approach to preparedness for chemical events is much different. We focus more on building an overarching defense framework and building rapid response cabilities as well as enhancing community resilience.

We are doing this now through a demonstration project in Baltimore that focuses on partnerships at the Federal, State, and local levels. Similar to the biological terrorism risk assessment, OHA uses the chemical terrorism risk assessment in prioritizing our programs. The fiscal year 2012 budget request of $2.4 million will allow OHA to continue to provide health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, response, and resilience in support of an integrated chemical defense framework to protect against high-consequence events.

I want to thank this committee for the opportunity to testify and I look forward to answering any questions that you may have. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Dr. Garza.

[The information follows:]

Written Statement of Alexander G. Garza, MD, MPH
Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Before the House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
April 5, 2011

Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished members of the Committee: thank you for inviting me to testify before you today. It is a privilege to be here to discuss the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) programs and funding that support the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

The threat of an attack using WMD is real. As you know, the WMD Commission reported on December 3, 2008, that we must be vigilant in addressing several urgent threats, especially bioterrorism. Furthermore, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) identified high-consequence biological attacks as a priority threat. Today I will discuss a number of OHA initiatives that help to mitigate these threats, and help prepare the nation to respond to and recover from chemical and biological attacks. I will also highlight how our FY 2012 budget request supports these efforts.

I would like to begin by providing an overview of the mission of the DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) and our role within the Homeland Security Enterprise. OHA serves as DHS's principal authority for all medical and health issues. We look at health "through the prism of national security," providing medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats.

OHA's responsibilities include serving as the principal advisor to the Secretary and FEMA Administrator on medical and public health issues; leading and coordinating biological and chemical defense programs; providing medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts; and leading the Department's workforce health protection and medical support activities. OHA also serves as the primary DHS point of contact for state and local governments on medical and public health issues.

Biological Threats

OHA lends our expertise to a number of initiatives across the Department that focus on the threat of a biological attack. These efforts span the pillars of HSPD-10, "Biodefense for the 21st Century: Threat Awareness; Prevention and Protection; Detection and Surveillance; and Response and Recovery." This end-to-end approach to biodefense is necessary in order to communicate the current national capability and develop a strategy for further biodefense improvement.

Threat Awareness

OHA works closely with the DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate to assess current and emerging threats of natural or chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents, and to determine which agents present a significant threat to the U.S. population. S&T produces the Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA), a strategic assessment of bioterrorism risk, updated biennially, that integrates the findings of the intelligence and law enforcement communities with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities. OHA provides subject matter expertise to S&T in developing the BTRA, and has worked closely with the BTRA program managers to develop tailored assessments designed to address specific knowledge gaps or areas of uncertainty identified within OHA programs. OHA applies these assessments when operating, managing, and supporting the Department's biological defense programs. Our work is primarily focused on addressing the threat of a biological attack through the operational areas of detection and surveillance, as well as helping to build preparedness at the state and local level.

Prevention and Protection

OHA currently is involved in interagency initiatives for the evaluation and implementation of guidelines recently developed through a White House National Security Staff and Office of Science and Technology Policy led process for security practices related to synthetic biology. In addition, I have provided expert guidance on this issue to the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues.

Detection

One of our primary responsibilities is to mitigate the consequences of biological incidents through early detection. OHA uses early detection as a tool to make the Nation more resilient against health events. Prompt identification of a biological event has the potential to improve the delivery of medical countermeasures and save lives.

OHA's BioWatch program is a federally-managed, locally-operated, nationwide bio-surveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of aerosolized biological agents. This program deploys collection devices and analytical capability in more than thirty high-risk metropolitan areas throughout the nation. BioWatch provides public health experts with a warning of the presence of a biological agent before exposed individuals develop symptoms of illness. This "detect-to-treat" approach provides public health officials with an opportunity to respond to the release of a biological agent as quickly as possible in order to mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population. As discussed earlier, BioWatch uses threat information provided by the Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) to inform which agents to detect.

In addition to providing critical early detection capabilities, the BioWatch program has built a collaborative capacity that did not previously exist among the federal government, state and local public health, and emergency management. This partnership provides a model of interaction for future endeavors.

OHA is committed to providing cutting edge, technically robust early detection solutions. The FY 2012 budget request includes $90.16 million to enhance and continue operations for our deployed detection systems in over 30 jurisdictions.

The FY12 budget request also includes an increase of $25 million to fund the start of operational testing and evaluation of the Generation-3 automated detection system. The Gen-3 system will advance current detection technology by providing an automated detection capability that is expected to significantly reduce the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release by BioWatch technology. Current detection capabilities, termed Gen-1/2, consist of outdoor aerosol collectors whose filters are manually retrieved for transport to and subsequent analysis in a Laboratory Response Network (LRN) facility. This system, while extremely beneficial, is labor intensive and the results may not be available until 12-36 hours after the release of a biological agent has occurred. The transition to an automated detection system (Gen-3) is intended to improve the time to detect to 4-6 hours, increase population coverage, and provide greater overall cost effectiveness. Shortening the time to detect is critical in a biological event, allowing responders to more rapidly distribute countermeasures to the affected population. Therefore this investment in Gen-3 will greatly enhance our capability to mitigate the effects of a biological attack.

Biosurveillance

Another key element to our approach to addressing biological threats is biosurveillance. OHA is focused on developing and maintaining an integrated, real-time, multidiscipline surveillance picture.

To that end, OHA manages the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS)—a consortium of federal partners that was established to rapidly identify and monitor biological events of national concern. NBIS collaborates among federal and state partners to collect, analyze, and share human, animal, plant, food, and environmental biosurveillance information. The National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) integrates this information from federal agencies and state, local, private sector, and international sources to provide early warnings of a possible biological attack or pandemic. By identifying those bio-events that have reached reporting thresholds and publishing reports using the Biosurveillance Common Operating Picture (BCOP)—which is currently being piloted in four states—the NBIC and NBIS enhance recognition of biological events of national concern, reduce response time, and promote effective response.

While the NBIC and NBIS have been successful in helping us to achieve our biosurveillance mission, there is still much more work to do in order to achieve a true national capability. OHA is currently working with our partners and stakeholders to continue to enhance and improve the NBIC while successfully meeting the statutory requirements and Congressional intent. We will continue to work with our stakeholders to increase collaboration and data integration, improve analysis, and ensure high-quality and timely reporting. The FY 2012 budget requests $7 million to maintain current efforts, and enhance the system in this manner.

Response and Recovery

OHA works directly with state and local leaders to develop capabilities to respond to health threats, including those posed by WMD. We have done this by expanding local public health participation in, and coordination with, the national network of fusion centers; and by developing guidance for health and medical experts to better access federal grant and training programs to improve public health preparedness capability.

OHA provides health and medical expertise to planning and exercise efforts that advance national preparedness and response capabilities for threats that have potential health consequences. The Anthrax Response Exercise Series (ARES), which we completed in partnership with FEMA last fall, is an example of this work. The workshops included federal, state, regional and local public health and emergency management professionals and were designed to help coordinate roles, responsibilities and critical response actions following a wide-area anthrax attack. This year, as well as in FY 2012, we plan to continue to build on the success of ARES by conducting workshops in additional high-threat cities.

Additionally, OHA works to provide Department leaders with appropriate subject matter expertise both in steady state and during events which encompass public health, medicine, food defense, agricultural security, veterinary defense, pandemic influenza preparedness, and other threats. Our Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense (FAVD) Branch initiative leads the coordination of the Department's programs to ensure the security of our nation's food, agriculture, human and animal health. FAVD experts support the Department's efforts to enhance preparedness through capabilities development and facilitate the integration of the emergency management services community into federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal food and agriculture sector disaster preparedness activities. These resilience activities are funded out of our Planning and Coordination (P&C) PPA. The budget requests $6.16 million for P&C in FY 2012.

Medical Countermeasures

As discussed earlier, our biodefense activities are aimed at mitigating the effects of a biological attack through early detection. Early detection allows communities to provide medical countermeasures (MCM) to affected persons in a timely manner, saving more lives. OHA coordinates routinely with our federal partners, especially the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), on medical countermeasures issues. OHA represents DHS as an ex officio member of the HHS-led Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise (PHEMCE) and in collaboration with a number of federal departments and agencies, OHA has supported the development of the National Postal Model for MCM distribution. In addition, we have provided recommendations to enhance first responder protections, including protective measures.

Along with the HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, we co-chair a working group to protect mission essential employees of executive branch departments and agencies in the event of a wide-area aerosol anthrax attack. OHA also has a lead role in DHS workforce health protection, especially in the event of a biological attack. OHA oversees the purchase and storage of MCM for the DHS mission-essential workforce, and hosts a DHS-wide biweekly medical countermeasure working group. We also provide medical guidance and logistical and operational support to Components as they finalize MCM plans. OHA is now in the process of credentialing DHS personnel who will provide the medical oversight of MCM medical storage and dispensing.

Chemical Defense

OHA leads in coordinating the Department's health preparedness efforts to protect against high-consequence chemical events. High consequence chemical events, whether from terrorist attacks or accidental releases, pose a significant homeland security threat. Chemical agents can potentially cause immediate mass casualties if released in or proximal to a densely populated area. A broad range of chemical agents pose a threat to the homeland including traditional chemical warfare agents as well as the abundant, more easily acquired toxic industrial chemicals (TIC). Chemical incidents are unique events, and may differ in many ways from biological incidents. This is because toxic chemical exposures cause large numbers of victims with sudden onset of violent symptoms (within minutes to hours). Due to the rapid onset of symptoms, federal and state response capabilities have limited impact because resources and reachback support will not be available quickly enough to assist with the initial response. Therefore, major emphasis must be placed on preparing communities to make effective decisions and take appropriate actions in the first minutes and hours of the response using proper technological and decision-support tools.

Therefore we approach preparedness for chemical events in a different manner, focusing on building an overarching chemical defense framework in order to build rapid response capabilities and enhance resilience to high-consequence chemical events. OHA uses the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment in to inform chemical terrorism and scenario risk in prioritizing programs.

OHA's Chemical Defense Program (CDP) provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, response, and resilience—all critical to a comprehensive approach to protect against a chemical attack. Technologies and operations already employed at the federal, state and local level are being leveraged to create a comprehensive chemical defense framework. The chemical defense framework will create synergies and efficiencies among the many ongoing, but currently separate, chemical defense efforts. This framework will integrate DHS's current capabilities as well as strengthen relationships both horizontally and vertically amongst all federal, state, local and tribal chemical defense stakeholders.

The Baltimore Demonstration Project is an example of a current CDP project that is focused on enhancing chemical defense preparedness and response by emphasizing partnerships with federal, state and local stakeholders. The FY 2012 budget request of $2.4 million will allow OHA to continue to provide health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, response, and resilience in support of an integrated chemical defense framework to protect against high-consequence events.

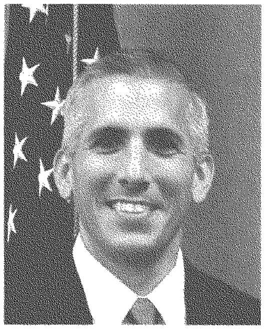
Conclusion

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today. I look forward to your questions.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs

Dr. Alexander G. Garza

Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer



Dr. Alexander Garza is the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer. Appointed by President Obama and confirmed by the Senate in 2009, Dr. Garza is the principal advisor to Secretary Napolitano on all issues involving health and bioterrorism. In this role, he manages DHS' medical and health security matters, oversees the health aspects of contingency planning for all chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards, and leads a coordinated effort to ensure that DHS is prepared to respond to biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction. Dr. Garza additionally leads the oversight of operational medical policy for the Department's EMS assets including over 3,500 Emergency Medical Technicians and paramedics.

In addition, in May 2010, President Obama appointed Dr. Garza to serve as a member of the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues. This Commission advises the President on bioethical issues that may emerge from advances in medicine and related areas of science and technology.

Dr. Garza spent 13 years as a practicing emergency physician, educator, researcher, and EMS administrator. Dr. Garza was a battalion surgeon and public health team chief during Operation Flintlock in Dakar, Senegal, and was deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He been awarded numerous decorations, including the Bronze Star and Combat Action badge and continues to serve in the US Army Reserves.

Dr. Garza holds a medical degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine, a Masters in Public Health from the Saint Louis University School of Public Health and is Board certified in Emergency Medicine. He is the author of numerous articles and has lectured nationally and internationally about emergency medicine, disaster medicine, and bioterrorism.

CURRENT THREATS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you both for your summary of what your job priorities are and what you do to try to make sure that we have a safe Nation.

One thing that I would like to start out is maybe let you refocus just a minute and maybe giving the subcommittee a brief summary of the current threat picture for weapons of mass destruction in this country. I think it would be of interest, I know, to myself and to other members of the subcommittee. So if you could take a few minutes and just talk a little bit about the current threats that are out there as we speak.

Dr. Stern, we will start with you.

Mr. STERN. Thank you. At DNDO we take the information that the Intelligence Community provides us in terms of the risks of various activities, and we try and build our defenses based on the likelihood that an adversary would take a given path; for example, to move nuclear or radioactive material, you know, into the United States. So we don't actually evaluate the actual likelihood that an entity like al Qaeda wants or is able to attack the United States, but rather we take the input from the Intelligence Community and build our models around that to try to identify how it is that we can detect those materials should they come through various pathways.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay, Do you want to add anything?

Dr. GARZA. Sir, yes. I can tell you this, and part of it is in relation to what Director Stern says. We take the threat information and we build it into risk profiles on how we are going to direct our operational programs. So we work very closely with the Science and Technology Directorate who builds the BTRA, the Biological Terrorism Risk Assessment, and CTRA, the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment, as well as an integrated risk that combines both biological, chemical, and nuclear.

Specifically to your question though, I can tell you this: [Redacted] Without getting into a much higher classification scheme [Redacted].

If we look at the biological terrorism risks assessment provided by S&T [Redacted] majority fo the threat. There are other agents on the list that we are concerned about as well. But [Redacted] does occupy the top spot.

If you look at the integrated risk assessments—and I would ask you if you had further questions about that, you should get a brief from S&T. [Redacted] Nuclear material is much easier to control the movement of and the control of, where biological agents are ubiquitous in the environment and they are located in labs around the world. So the control and access to them are much simpler than it is for nuclear material. And using these risk assessments and the different threat information is what drives a lot of what our operational programs are in the BioWatch as well as others.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Director Stern, let me ask you this: What particular scenarios are they putting before you that you have actually planned for?

Mr. STERN. Yeah. This is following on what Dr. Garza said, the nuclear terrorism risk assessment. At DNDO, we do lead the DHS radiological and nuclear——

Mr. ADERHOLT. Is your mic on?

Mr. STERN. Sorry. So at DHS, we do lead the radiological and nuclear risk threat assessment for the Science and Technology Division. But this document and series of analyses look at particular pathways and help us to prioritize pathways, not the overall risk. In the nuclear and radiological world, following on again what Dr. Garza said, there is a hierachy of risks in the sense that radiological materials are of less consequence but are commonly available both in the U.S. and overseas; whereas nuclear materials, nuclear weapon materials, are very carefully controlled. So there are different scenarios we look at.

And as I mentioned in my introductory remarks, one of the things that we are shifting our focus on is to look at an architecture that is a surge architecture that, again, assumes we will have a certain amount of information regarding the attack that would be coming and that will allow us to more rigorously defend and detect—defend the U.S. and detect the nuclear or radioactive material. And that effort very much is linked to this nuclear risk assessment. And in the Intelligence Community we all, again, work together to identify what sort of information might be available in the case of the illicit movement of nuclear material and what wouldn't; that allows us to build our models and develop an adequate architecture.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE: STRUCTURE & PRIORITIES

Mr. ADERHOLT. We may want to follow up with that shortly. But let me go ahead and address this. Of course, this is your first time, Director Stern, to appear before this subcommittee and a chance for us to get a sense of your vision of DNDO. It will come as no surprise to you that some have suggested your agency be folded in other parts of the Department of Homeland Security.

Why does DNDO need to remain a stand-along operation within the Department? And what are your key priorities for the office going forward?

Mr. STERN. I am not sure I fully agree with the premise. I believe that DNDO is a unique organization that is able and is focused on detection, detection systems, detection technologies, detection architecture. And there is no, in my mind, ideal structure for us. We need to be in a place where we have the access to the Secretary, like we do now, and to other agencies to keep this issue of improving U.S. defenses against nuclear terrorism in the forefront. But I don't assume that the only structure that is right is the one we have now.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What is your explanation to other requests to move the transformational research activity to Science and Technology?

Mr. STERN. You know, that decision was made, of course, before I came onboard. And like any such decision, there are pluses and minuses. The plus is, of course, it brings a lot of the long-term research and development across the Department into one place. And one of the negatives is one of the founding principles of DNDO of having an integrated system where we have research and development that leads to testing, that leads to production and acquisition. All together, that gets separated a little bit.

Now I am sure that the Under Secreatary—Dr. O'Toole—of Science and Technology and I will have a very good working relationship. And I am sure no matter what happens we will make it work. But the key to success is to ensure that the mission of DNDO is not affected by this transfer. So there are pluses and minuses. But whatever Congress decides, we will do our best to make sure that it doesn't in any way harm the mission of DNDO.

If I could continue because I—actually in your last question, I didn't finish the second part in terms of the criticisms of DNDO and my vision for the future. There have been, as you suggest, a number of criticisms in the past of DNDO. And this is why, you know, I very strongly believe in bringing to DNDO these three principles I outlined at the outset.

One is discipline, and we need to keep very disciplined on the things we are doing so that we can focus on our legislative mandate. When I came onboard, there were a few things we were doing that sort of were on the edges of this. So I am trying very hard to bring it together so we can focus on this very clear mandate.

In terms of transparency, part of the criticism of DNDO was this lack of cooperation and transparency with Congress. So I am trying very hard to ensure that with all congressional staff and others, you know, we are transparent: that you know what we are doing and understand why we are doing it. We won't always agree, but Congress has a fundamental right to know what we are doing and to effect that through the budget process.

And third, this intellectual rigor. I think some on the outside have not viewed our activities as following a logical and defensible intellectual program. So I am trying very hard to make sure that anything we do, I can defend to you and to others in an intellectually consistent way. And that gets back to transparency. I look very much forward to having some of those on the outside who have criticized us in the past, such as the National Academy, to look again and hear what we have done and see to what extent the same criticisms apply. My vision is simply to focus on our legislative mandate and to do it well.

Mr. ADERHOLT. How will DNDO system development acquisition and program activities be affected by the mover? And will you be a priority customer of S&T?

Mr. STERN. Well, there are still some details we would need to work out. the transitional and applied research feeds into the solutions in development processes. So we are in the process now of trying to negotiate an MOU in terms of how that would work after they depart DNDO, if they depart DNDO. It is again a challenge. It is not insurmountable. The process works best when everything is well integrated, but again it is not the only structure that will work.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Price.

BIOSURVEILLANCE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Garza, let me turn to you and to the subject of biosurveillance. In 2008 this subcommittee directed the National Academy of Science to evaluate the BioWatch program and to compare it to an enhanced public health surveillance system. The National Academy of Science found that a network of sensors in strategic locations offered potential advantages in terms of the early detection of airborne agents. But the BioWatch's current methods of testing and evaluation needed improvement. Moreover, a system of this sort has inherent limitations both in geographical reach and in the range of agents it might be programmed to detect.

Now, I notice you furnished a chart here today which diagrams some of the advantages in terms of early detection, early treatment, and lives saved, the advantages of a BioWatch-type system. But these inherent limitations, of course, still exist and will exist no matter how much we expand this system. And I don't think we have ever had an answer to the question, How much is enough? What are the outer limits, the boundaries that probably will determine the reach of this system?

Since that report was completed, your agency has responded to some of the recommendations of the NIS report as you have been working on the Generation-3 technology. And I want to take up some of that in more detail in the second round of questions.

But at this moment I want to focus on the issue of the inherent limitations in the BioWatch system. The National Academy's report made it quite clear that even if it were widely deployed, BioWatch would need to be complemented by improved intake and analysis of data through the public health system, which is inherently broader and more flexible than BioWatch's system of detection.

So let me ask you three related questions about this. OHA has been working with Federal, State and local partners, including a consortium of government and academic institutions, and in my State of North Carolina to address this public health side of the biological detection equation. And as you know, North Carolina pioneered this years ago. Can you fill us in on the progress that you have made on these efforts?

Secondly, how does OHA intend to engage more State and local partners in these activities? Assuming that this kind of data intake effort, this early detection, early analysis effort, that it is inherently going to be a partnership, it is not going to be simply run by OHA, it is going to require these partnerships at the State and local level, how do you plan to engage these partners?

And then thirdly, to what extent is your work with State and local partners incorporated into the national biosurveillance integration system?

Dr. GARZA. Thank you, Congressman Price. So you are absolutely correct that the BioWatch system does have limitations in what it can perform. It has absolute responsibility for things that it does detect for. But it is part of a system, a larger system, as you appropriately mentioned, and part of a larger biodefense picture which does include biosurveillance.

You also mentioned the program in North Carolina, and our work with the project in North Carolina has been very encouraging. And you know as well as I do that the State of North Carolina has a very good integrated system between public health, emergency departments, law enforcement, and the different communities that it takes to have a very robust surveillance picture. So with OHA working with the State and local and territorial leaders, that is an important mission of the national biosurveillance integration system.

In addition to the work that we have been doing with North Carolina, we have also had outreach to several other States. And we are starting to make some forays into how can we work best with them. Now, part of that involves letting them have awareness or use of our tools within the NBIS system, particularly the biological common operating picture. So the States commonly understand what their own data is, but they frequently do not have the national picture on what data looks like. And as we all know in dealing with pandemics as well as other issues, it is very important for us to have global situational awareness, which is what the biological common operating picture is built to do; so that somebody from the State of North Carolina could see what is going on in the State of North Carolina or the State of Alabama or likewise, because it is only through this common situational awareness that we can best build that biosurveillance picture. So that is one part of engaging our partners.

Other parts are a little bit more security-centric with other parts of our office, even outside of biosurveillance. We are quickly adapting to the notion that health does belong in our national fusion centers. And we have been advocating this across the country and at the national level, that public health does belong as part of a national security picture. So we have been advocating for and assisting with getting health partners into our fusion centers, where they can be sitting next to law enforcement and other disciplines to interpret data as well as reports coming in for the health effects and/or looking for other markers of what could potentially be a health-related event.

So those are a couple of the ways that we are more engaged with the States. We are always looking for ways to further engage with the States and we really—we work very well with the State Public Health officials. I meet with them regularly, probably two or three times a year, to discuss issues like this. And we are very much engaged with them.

Mr. PRICE. The presence of these public health efforts is of course a source of great strength and expanded reach for you. I suppose the downside of it though, the downside of the partnership, a character of this, is that if those partners aren't there, if these capacities aren't developed in a given State, then it is problematic how much you can achieve. Do you have any way of giving us an overview of how far along these capacities are? States, after all, are strapped for funds right now. I mean, there are plenty of competing priorities.

We are confident that what is going on in North Carolina will be something of a model, something of a demonstration for the rest of the country. But do you have any kind of tabulated account of the capabilities that you are looking at in the various States, how far along you are toward having this kind of early detection and analysis capability; also requires, of course, data processing capacity. It requires a lot of things there. So there are some advantages and disadvantages, I would say, that come with the State-centric, State-centered nature of this effort.

Dr. GARZA. Yes, sir. So as far as tabulations go, we are currently exploring, or we are currently in the works of getting this biological common operating picture out to four States. As you know, we have been working a lot with the State of North Carolina to develop their capacity for integrated biosurveillance. You are correct that this does need to be a bidirectional flow between the State and the Federal Government.

Unfortunately, in terms of biosurveillance, that data is very slow in coming because it has to go from local to State, and then usually to CDC, because that is the way the information flows. But I think some of the very best ways, though, that we could go about trying to improve information flow is looking for more novel approaches to gaining situational awareness. Now, Whether that is through different forms of data with poison centers, with emergency medical services data, and issues like that is something that we are exploring.

Mr. PRICE. I understand that that diversity of data in fact is a very important consideration. I am told, for example, that there might be a certain payoff in tracking Pepto-Bismol sales at drugstores. That sort of thing could be indicative of a significant issue.

Dr. GARZA. Yes. You are absolutely right. Part of the strategy will be reaching out to some of our private sector partners as well, to do exactly what you are talking about, which is trying to get data from retail pharmacies on if there has been a run on cold and flu medicine, for example, in a period of time where you would not expect that to happen, such as during the summer months.

So we are exploring those options as well. And I think we have a fairly good lead on getting that sort of private sector data. It is always difficult working with private sector data. It is always difficult working with private sector data just because of the business aspect of it, and people don't want to release their data on sales and things like that. But in working with some middle kind of—wherever the data is aggregated, I think we have a better chance of doing that.

But I do want to get back to your point on funding, though. And that is, the majority of the funding for the public health partners does come through CDC and through HHS–ASPR as well as FEMA. So one of the things that our office does do is advise FEMA—and FEMA grantees typically spend a lot of money on emergency response equipment and, you know, law enforcement-type issues and things like that. So part of our job is trying to convince them that public health is an important part of emergency management and emergency response, and getting those public health partners the ability to apply for those FEMA grant dollars to support those public health initiatives that you and I know are so important.

Mr. PRICE. Finally, just could you fill us in on the extent to which this is integrated into the NBIS?

Dr. GARZA. The integration of the States into the NBIS, sir?

Mr. PRICE. Yes.

Dr. GARZA. As I mentioned, right now as it stands, it is very much a unidirectional flow which is going from the national to the

States. The data that we do receive is a lot of—not what you would think as traditional data, whether it is looking for open-source reporting on disease states as well as getting different information from States from our fusion centers and various customers like that.

But I do want to hit on that we have made tremendous strides I think in reaching out to the States to get that sort of bidirectional flow, as well as other partners.

I recently participated with the DOD in an exercise. I am looking at just this issue. And the director—or I am sorry, he is the Assistant Secretary for Chem-Bio for DOD—is very much interested in partnering with DHS on this biosurveillance picture for a more global picture.

As we know, DOD is deployed worldwide, so they have a particular interest in surveillance. We recognize that things that start overseas are going to be a risk to homeland security. So we do have a vested interest in making sure that we are partnered up. But we are always looking for ways to strengthen that relationship with our States as well. And I think we are headed down a good path. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Carter.

ADVANCED SPECTROSCOPIC PORTAL DEVICES: IMPLEMENTING RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My question is about the advanced spectroscopic quarterly ASP machines. I understand these machines are intended to screen people, cars, trucks, and containers for radioactive material at 600 U.S. ports. I also understand that the fiscal year 2012 budget will fund the procurement of 44 of these systems.

As we talk about how over recent years DNDO has been criticized in its research development testing of the ASP machines. How has the research development testing of the 44 planned additional systems been improved? What procedures have you done to improve them? Do you feel that DNDO—or are you not able to double-check the improvement on these machines? And because you are having developmental testing, can you assure us that the money we are spending at this time is going to be well spent and the equipment procurement will not again be criticized by GAO or the National Academy of Science?

Mr. STERN. Thank you for your question, Congressman. I guess I will answer your last question first which is, no, I cannot assure you that we won't be criticized by GAO or the National Academy. But I can assure you that we will do things in an intellectually rigorous way and in a disciplined way to minimize the likelihood of that.

The request for funding for a number of ASPs in fiscal year 2012 is based on the assumption that the ASP makes it through testing, which is expected to be completed this year. That is not a foregone conclusion. Earlier this year, we began the last phase of field validation. We are at the tail end of that field validation, and we will go back to the Acquisitions Review Board to decide the path forward. And that path may be that, in fact, this device is ready to be fielded, or it may be that it is not, and it may be that it is time to terminate the program. But I am committed to following that process and ensuring that the result that comes out is a defensible result and something I can explain in clear terms to you.

Mr. CARTER. These are pretty expensive products, and some would say they are only marginally better than existing systems. I am wondering if you have looked at, secondly, inspection systems of the type—I don't have the mic turned on, I am sorry. Some say they are not any better than what we have already got.

Mr. STERN. The certain threat materials—and this is a classified room so we can talk a little more broadly about it. [Redacted]

So in answering your question, the ASP—the ASP device in secondary is a much better system than the current system we have in terms of dealing with the threat [Redacted]. But it is not necessarily the only system out there. [Redacted] And while we will be doing better, we won't be solving the problem with the ASP.

Mr. CARTER. And GAO and the National Academy of Sciences make these criticisms. I assume they put them in writing, and the people who are developing this product have looked at them and are trying to figure out how to solve what these folks are seeing as a problem, which may be your research and development might not have seen as a problem; is that correct?

Mr. STERN. That is correct. I personally review all of these reports, and particularly the last National Academy report, very closely; and the test-model-test, or model-test-model approach they recommend is resulting in a fundamental shift in the way we do business at DNDO. Their recommendation for spiral development will be a fundamental part of the ASP program if it goes forward, or any other program. A number of their fundamental recommendations will be part of DNDO. Some of the other recommendations that they have made are good recommendations but are not necessarily practically implementable.

But yes, we do follow the report, the criticisms. Again, this gets back to this intellectual rigor, and we incorporate it in what we do to the extent that we can.

Mr. CARTER. And the reason I ask the question, because the first time you answered the question, it was sort of we are trying to do everything we can that we are able to do. And I was wondering, I want to make sure you were looking at at least addressing the issues. Is it beyond the scope of what you think is capable? Do you reply to them in any form or fashion to say this is really not scientifically capable?

Mr. STERN. Yes, if I could give you an example. The National Academy report which again, I have a fundamental respect for the National Academy and their recommendations. But one of their recommendations was that we consider in our cost/benefit analysis a comparison with a device that doesn't really exist yet. They noted that if you took the data from an existing device and put it into a computer with a more advanced computer code, you would get a better answer. And it is a reasonable point. It is intellectually a reasonable point. But it is not really part of a cost/benefit analysis, because in a cost/benefit analysis, you examine the costs and benefits of devices that actually exist, not that in theory could exist.

So we reply to the National Academy that it is a reasonable point but it is not something we can follow. I have no doubts that DNDO, with its current staff and current budget, can do a better job than probably any other organization in testing, in setting standards for nuclear devices. I am just not sure in the past we have approached it the right way, and I am committed to turning things so that we are approaching it in the right way.

I think we test devices more rigorously, even in the past, than any other entity in the world. And you know in Washington, no good deed goes unpunished. The more we test, the more things we expose. Of course, other devices that are out there that haven't been tested, you know, don't get the same degree of scrutiny.

So just the fundamental answer to your question is, yes, we are capable of implementing any recommendations that the National Academy or the GAO have made. Yes, we take them very seriously. And yes, they will affect what we do in the future in a fundamental way.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

GLOBAL NUCLEAR DETECTION ARCHITECTURE: STRATEGIC PLAN

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Stern, in your opening comments, you mentioned that you have completed the strategic plan. And the lack of a plan was what GAO highlighted as part of the failure with regards to the ASP. They also said that as a result of the lack of a strategic plan that attention was taken away from other aspects that were important [Redacted]. It also mentioned that it delayed the creation of a global nuclear detection architecture, which we were talking about just a little bit earlier.

Can you elaborate a little bit on your strategic plan and how it is put together as a guide for future investments in technology, and also how it is used in a way that focus is not taken away from other aspects or other responsibilities that you have?

Mr. STERN. Sure. Thank you for the question. Yes, one of GAO's fundamental recommendations or criticisms, if you will, was that focus on the ASP detracted from our broader responsibility of looking at the global and the domestic nuclear detection architecture. And I actually agree with that.

In the past, we have spent so much effort on this one device that we haven't spent adequate effort on other areas of the global nuclear detection architecture, on other pathways, as you indicate, Congresswoman. So I fundamentally agree with the criticism, and it is why when I first came on—I think my first 3 or 4 months with the seven other agencies that are responsible to develop the strategic plan, as Congress and GAO had recommended. The strategic plan begins where any strategic plan needs to.

It defines what the global nuclear detection architecture is. Before the strategic plan, there was no interagency or any kind of a definition of where the architecture began and where it ended. So there couldn't be really discussion of the very important element of roles and responsibilities. So the strategic plan begins with the definition, which took quite some time and effort to hammer out. It then moves to fundamental goals of the architecture, and then fundamental objectives of architecture, and then performance goals and then, very importantly, the roles and responsibilities of the many agencies that are involved in this effort.

So the strategic plan to me in any case is a framework for our efforts in the future. And you may have seen our budget briefings, for example; and our budget requests are all now put in the context of the roles and responsibilities and the performance goals that are identified in the strategic plan. And that gives Congress a degree of transparency into what we at DNDO, we at DHS and what, across the government, what we are doing and what we are spending on detection architecture, because you have specific performance goals and the roles that each agency plays within that.

But the other big and more precise thing that came out of the strategic plan that worked for me was this recognition that, given the physical limitations for example, [Redacted], we needed to relook at the concept that we were using to define our efforts. And this is where we have come up with this surge architecture; that is, the ability to respond to certain capability—to certain threats quickly, and adequate resources, and that then leads ultimately to, as I described at the outset, the need for providing substantial assistance to State and local authorities so that the State and local authorities working with the Federal Government can surge assets in order to detect nuclear radioactive material when we are presented with information that will help guide us.

So we begin with the strategic plan. That is the underlying framework for what we do, and that provides some degree of intellectual rigor and a transparency for Congress in terms of what we are doing.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. That is what I wanted to ask you about, because my understanding is as part of what needs to be done is the development of a metrics system so that you can measure the performance of the global nuclear detection architecture. And as I understand it, at least according to CRS, without this metrics, it will be difficult for Congress to assess the effectiveness of new investments in the GNDA and to monitor progress towards the goals.

So my question is then: Can you update us on the development of this metrics system and how soon can we expect it to be implemented so that we as Members of Congress, we can use it.

Mr. STERN. Sure. And I agree completely with CRS, GAO, and you. So the strategic plan is the framework.

The next document that you will receive, which should be—I hesitate to say, because of clearance, but within a month.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Possibly.

Mr. STERN. We are working hard and we have a good first draft, is our annual review. And our annual review, which you have received, I think the last time, 2 years ago, will be very different this time in that it will be much more meaty. It will have the metrics which you indicate and I agree is necessary in order to take the next step in allowing you to evaluate progress on the global and particularly the domestic architecture. And we will have real details on the work that is going on across the government linked to those metrics, linked to the performance goals and the strategic plan and what we are trying to achieve and how we are trying to achieve it. So if that answers——

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. So within about a month or so?

Mr. STERN. Yeah.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Latham.

AGRO-TERRORISM

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, Mr. Garza, you are being ignored there, Dr. Garza. One of the real threats I have always thought was having to do with agri-terrorism, contamination of the food supply and foreign animal disease outbreaks which could be brought into the country on a handkerchief, basically, and rub a few cattle's nose and have hoof-and-mouth disease and things like that.

What are you doing to monitor that or how—talk about the coordination monitor.

Mr. GARZA. Yes, sir. So you bring up a very important point, which is it is not all just human health issues that we need to worry about. The food, agricultural, and veterinarian sector is something that does cause us a lot of concern. We do play a supporting role in that. Of course, USDA as well as the FDA play major roles in that. But we do support efforts from the Homeland Security's perspective with our food, agriculture and veterinarian defense branch. So I employ six veterinarians whose sole job is to work on those efforts.

You rightly mentioned some of the concerns with food chain security and with organic disease such as foot and mouth disease. So as we all know, foot and mouth disease is now somewhat of a problem in the Far East and in Korea, especially in North Korea. And the effects of a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak on the United States would be devastating to the economy, especially to our ranchers. We export a lot of beef. It would absolutely destroy that market.

The examples that we can use for that is simple as our H1N1 pandemic when people continued to call it swine flu, and we saw the pork industry be devastated just from the word "swine" flu.

So our food, ag and vet defense branch is actively engaged with our partners at USDA and FDA. And some of the things that they have been working on are building metrics and tools for the States to use to build their own inherent capabilities, and some of these are on the Internet where the States can go. They answer a series of questions and it builds a risk model for them that says these are the things you need to be concentrating on, and it helps them plot out where they need to focus a lot of their efforts on. And so that is in partnership with the Federal interagency.

In addition, we do monitor the intelligence information from around the world because, as you know, the food security supply chain is a tough, tough issue. We all saw it with the melamine in dog food and milk. Believe it or not—and you should probably get a brief on this as well—a good majority of the food products that the United States consumes are brought in from other countries, as far as the different bits and pieces. And so we are all connected in the food chain, and just one disruption in that with a dangerous chemical could cause a lot of economic as well as social disruption. So we are monitoring those things on intelligence and analysis. We are trying to build up State and local capacity. And we are working with our partners in the Federal interagency.

ANTHRAX VACCINE

Mr. LATHAM. Just one other question. What is the status and the quality and availability for a supply of vaccine for anthrax?

Mr. GARZA. The biggest procurers of vaccine are, of course, the Federal Government for the Strategic National Stockpile.

Mr. LATHAM. Is that modern technology?

Mr. GARZA. Is the vaccine modern technology? It has been around for quite a few years. I can say that there are no harmful effects to most people, because I am a recipient of that through the DOD. You can make your own judgment on that. But it is a federally licensed vaccine. And in order to get licensure from the FDA, it does have to go through safety studies. And so a lot of the inherent biases against the vaccine were really built on cases of individual reactions more so than problems with the general population.

So it is a safe vaccine. It is pretty limited on the people that can receive the vaccine. The problem with the vaccine is that the current dosing for it is very lengthy. And so you have to get at least five does in order to become fully immune.

Now, we are doing—not we, OHA—we, the Federal Government, arer continuing to do studies to see if we can reduce the vaccine load to fewer amounts of inoculations in order to get full protection. But those have not been published yet. But that is really the hurdle that has to be overcome is that you need a vaccine where you don't have to have a large series of shots, because you lose people to follow-up and you are unable to complete the series and things like that.

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Dicks.

ADVANCED SPECTROSCOPIC PORTAL DEVICES: CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Mr. DICKS. Director Stern, what hurdles must be overcome before the Secretary certifies advanced spectroscopic radiation portal monitors?

Mr. STERN. Before the Secretary decides on certification, the process is that it goes through field validation and then operational testing, and then ultimately she will decide whether it is time to certify or not. That presumes again, it makes it through each of these steps. We are at the tail end of field validation. There are some issues and we are trying to determine how to proceed.

Mr. DICKS. It has been 5 years and apparently two of the three original vendors are no longer participating in the acquisition because they had technical difficulties that could not be overcome. Raytheon, the one of many vendors, continues to undergo testing. Is this a problem?

Mr. STERN. Thank you for the the question. No. As you described it, that is the process as envisioned. There were actually a much larger number of companies that tried at the beginning, and as time went on and at various very precisely defined points, those numbers were narrowed. So in the end we get the best device at the best cost/benefit for the U.S.

So the process you have described is accurate, but the fact that there is one vendor now as opposed to three, representing three different devices, the ASP, A, B and C, is not a problem. It is the result of the process.

Mr. DICKS. During this period, it is possible that other radiation detection technologies being developed by the private sector may have advanced far enough along to overcome the need for ASPs in secondary?

Mr. STERN. There has been, I think as I mentioned in my testimony, a lot of progress in the private sector regarding portal monitors and spectroscopic portal monitors. We are in our decision on our path forward doing our best to take into account that information. Again, we have to move through the ASP process before we can move to another process. I want to make sure that the U.S. makes the best decision possible with the limited resources that are available. So, yes, there has been a lot of progress and we are going to try to take that into account.

Mr. DICKS. Would those be primary screening tools, the newer ones that we are talking about, the newer technology?

Mr. STERN. Whether a device is primary or secondary is more an issue of negotiation with the Customs and Border Protection and their concept of operations. They all do in essence the same thing; that is, some of the devices you may be referring to are also advanced spectroscopic portals. So they have different sensitivities and different capabilities, but they would likely perform the same function unless somehow the concept of operations for CBP changes.

Mr. DICKS. I assume these would also be utilized in our major ports; is that correct?

Mr. STERN. I am sorry. Take a step back. There are devices that are made of plastic PVT that are deployed at our ports across the U.S. that don't really have much of a capability to identify isotopes. Then there are more advanced devices such as the ASP that could do a much better job of identifying different isotopes, and there are some in the private sector. In the U.S., I don't believe any of these advanced portals are deployed at our ports. Some of them are deployed in the interior and some are deployed overseas, including the ASP. But at our ports, we use almost exclusively now the plastic, the PBT, portals that do not identify isotopes very well.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN: CONTINGENCY PLAN

Mr. DICKS. Let me ask you this: If there was a government shutdown, what impact would it have on both of your work? And are there urgent problems that would go unaddressed if that should occur?

Mr. STERN. Well, we have a plan, a departmental-level plan in the case of a shutdown. So work definitely would go unaddressed. The urgent work would be addressed.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BIOWATCH GENERATION-3: COMPARISON TO GEN-1 & GEN-2

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. Secretary Garza, the BioWatch Gen-3 is designed to provide greater coverage at a decreased cost. What are the added capabilities of the Gen-3 system as compared to the Gen-1 and -2 systems that are currently deployed?

Mr. GARZA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Gen-3 system is designed—the basic premise of the Gen-3 is to increase the time to detect. The reason why that is such an important aspect is that we have very limited time from the time of exposure to the time of illness where we can deploy medical countermeasures. And you always have to factor in how much time it is going to take to look at the results, to come to a decision process, to deploy the SNS and distribute medical countermeasures. And that is a fairly lengthy process.

So the current Gen-1, -2, is anywhere from 24 to 36 hours from time of exposure to time of detection. The goal of Gen-3 is to decrease that time down to 4 to 6 hours. The other benefit of Generation-3 is that it will be expanding the distribution of the machines. So it will protect more of the population, we will be going from anywhere from 70 percent of the population protected within an urban environment, or, within the community, up to 90 percent. And it will increase the coverage of the United States population in total from 20 percent to 33 percent.

The other added benefit of Generation-3 is that we will now start taking the program indoors where there is also an increasing threat. As everybody I am sure knows, if a terrorist was a thinking terrorist, they would want to go someplace where there was a high concentration of people where they could get the most bang for their buck, and clearly some of that would be indoors. So we are moving some of our machines also indoors from five locations up to 160.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Would you continue to maintain that Gen-1 and -2 units?

Mr. GARZA. It would be a phased deployment of Gen-1, -2, up to Gen-3. So there would be a period of time where we would simultaneously run both systems until Gen-3 came up and running. At that time, we would phase out Gen-1, -2. We would still retain that capability, though, for surge capacity, as well as dealing with some national security events that we do throughout the year and other issues as we would need to use them.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Secretary Garza, this would be—after having planned to have two vendors, last year you down-selected to just one vendor. What drove the down-select to one vendor?

Mr. GARZA. It was not technically a down-select. It was during the first phase of our program, there were troubles with the assays and algorithms of one of the vendors. Essentially what that means is it was giving us positive signals when the bacteria or the virus that we were looking for was not present, and it was giving us negative signals when it was there. And simply that is unacceptable.

And so we worked with the vendor and, believe me, we have very high regard for competitiveness. We absolutely would like for more than one vendor to be involved in the competition. However, the science is going to trump that every day. So we gave the vendor some opportunity to correct some of the things that we were seeing, and they are completely able to come back into the process in a second RFP phase, granted they will have done certain things in order to be successful in that. But at the end of the day, we just couldn't go along with them continuing in Phase 1.

BIOWATCH GENERATION-3: TESTING & EVALUATION

Mr. ADERHOLT. You have initiated a field test of Gen-3 at the end of February that is still ongoing. What is the status of the field test?

Mr. GARZA. Yes, sir. The field test is ongoing right now in the [Redacted]. I am happy to report the machines survived the [Redacted] that they had [Redacted] and came through with flying colors. It is ongoing right now. From all the reports that I have received, it has been going very well.

And I will just put this plug out for you. We are having a VIP day [Redacted] that all of your staff, I believe, have received or will receive invitations to go up and have a look at the machines, ask questions, and get more information on the field test. I believe the field test is going to run until the middle of June or July, and at that time we can take a look at the date and see how they performed.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So you are safe to say those are operating up to your expectations at this point?

Mr. GARZA. At this point, I haven't seen anything that discourages me, no.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am going to follow up on this line of questioning and I want to clarify a couple of things you just said and then ask you for some further elaboration.

You did terminate the contract with one of the two vendors, both false positive and false negative ratings unacceptably high. So you are saying that this second vendor could get back in the game only if these problems are overcome to your satisfaction?

Mr. GARZA. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Are you making an estimation of how likely that is? Or are we going to in all likelihood be working here with one vendor?

Mr. GARZA. From my experience in looking at the testing procedures, it would be a steep climb to get back into. It is not impossible, though. But you have to—the testing and evaluation process that we have laid out, it was built to be rigorous because we understand the consequences that would follow given a positive test from these machines. And so we have to stick with what the science is telling us, that either these things will work the way they are expected to work and deliver us the information that we need.

I did want to clarify one thing, though. We didn't terminate a contract. That has certain legalistic implications to it. So they are unable to proceed with the original Phase 1 of the contract. But we certainly have left it open for them if they can correct the issues that were involved and can give us reasonable assurance that they have been corrected. We are committed to a clear, transparent, and open competition.

BIOWATCH GENERATION-3: PATHOGEN DETECTION

Mr. PRICE. Well, I certainly agree with your assessment of how important it is to get this right. After all, we are talking about very important capabilities here, more rapid detection, detection done without an attendant, removing a filter and analyzing it and so forth. These are advances that we know we have to achieve if this system is to live up to its promise.

In this classified setting, could you discuss what specific biological pathogens the Gen-3 system will test for and how that compares to what is currently in place? I understand that testing for more pathogens is one of the advantages.

Mr. GARZA. Yes, sir. Currently we test for [Redacted] agents. [Redacted] And that is all controlled information.

So we picked those organisms based off of the Science and Technology bioterrorism risk assessment as the top [Redacted] organisms that are at the highest risk for the United States. Of those [Redacted] that territory. So they make up the bulwark of what we look for.

Generation-3, though, has the capacity to test up to 20 agents. So we don't have to limit it [Redacted]. And if we receive intelligence or if we receive an updated risk information that these bacterial agents have changed, then we can certainly develop—we won't develop the assay, we will test the assay to make sure it works. But we can certainly employ that into the machines. We deliberately made the machines when we put out the request for information to make sure that they were expandable and compatible to do things like that.

Mr. PRICE. Well, the feature of quicker turnaround and an automated turnaround has been much more thoroughly discussed, at least in this committee, than has this feature of more flexibility in terms of the ability to test for more agents, is that—in layman's terms, can you just briefly account for that expanded new capacity? Is it a matter of the way the machines operate, the machines are equipped, the way the machines are read? What are we talking about here?

Mr. GARZA. So the big difference between Gen -1/2 and Gen-3 is, of course, as you mentioned. We are basically taking all of the functions that are inherent to Gen-1 and Gen-2 and compressing them into a single unit. We have affectionately called it a "lab in a box." The laboratory workers get really mad at us when we say that, so we don't mention it very much. But that is affectionately what it does.

It doesn't mean that Gen-1, -2 could not expand to agents more than [Redacted]. Because what happens is the vacuum or the air collector collects air in the environment through a filter paper. You are correct; somebody has to go pick up that filter, take it back to the lab where the analysis is run. We only run it on [Redacted] agents right now. Clearly if we needed to run on more agents, we could do that. We could incorporate that into our laboratory capacity. It would take more work, more money, things like that. But the beauty of the Gen-3 is we could incorporate it all into the machine at once, or we can either up-select or down-select the number of agents that we could use, provided that we had an adequate assay. And the assay is the chemicals that are used to test for the DNA of the bacteria, and that is something that is very technically difficult to make sure that you get right, because you want to make sure you are hitting the right bug; you want to make sure you are not missing the right bug as well.

BIOWATCH GENERATION-3: NATURALLY OCCURRING VS. INTENTIONAL PATHOGENS

Mr. PRICE. Now, there are some consequences for some of these false readings that we have seen with the earlier versions of this equipment. There are dozens of instances, as I understand it, where the BioWatch filters have captured dangerous germs, although none of them have been the result of a biological attack. In some of these instances, it has taken weeks to determine that this is a naturally occurring pathogen. That is well beyond the time it would take public health professionals to see the results of a biological attack. Speaking of the supposed time advantage, in this instance it has been reversed.

Is this kind of disconcerting pattern of false readings continuing? What cities have been affected by this? How long has it taken DHS and the local community to determine that it was not a biological attack going on?

Mr. GARZA. Yes, sir. So allow me to explain what occurs with that. So they are not false readings per se, because they detect absolutely what they are built to detect, which is bacteria, DNA of bacteria. This bacteria, as I mentioned during the briefings, is ubiquitous in the environment. [Redacted] But these are not false positives. They are true positives in the sense that we found DNA. They are not true positives in the sense—and I think what you were describing in that, they were intentionally released.

Mr. PRICE. Yes. I understand.

Mr. GARZA. So we have through our experience in working with that, we have come up with different ways of identifying whether we believe that this is an intentional release or a naturally occurring event. And some of those are technical things such as looking at cycle times. We know that if we bake the DNA enough or multiply the DNA enough, that we are going to find something. And, frankly, all of those have been where we have very much expanded the DNA through multiple cycles.

So looking at that, we discussed—of course we take this very seriously, though. So we don't just write it off as it is environmental and they are ready to go about doing their business. We always talk with our FBI partners, with our emergency providers; has anybody noticed an increase in cases in hospitals? And then the public health providers usually do a prolonged surveillance period to make sure we are not missing anything.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I know my time has expired. I will have some additional questions for the record. If I could, just one question for clarification here, and then I will be done. You talk about this process that you go through and, of course, it needs to be a very careful process that leaves nothing to chance. How much of the experimentation and demonstration and work that is underway on Gen-3 is going to directly address this problem?

Mr. GARZA. There is quite a bit, frankly. So part of that is selecting for the bacteria that we know is going to be the most likely causative agent for an intentional attack, because there is a lot of "near neighbors" is what we call them, in bacteria. A lot of bacteria that are in the same family but some of them are disease-causing and some of them are not.

And so developing better assays so that we can target more specifically the organisms that we know would be of a terrorist origin is part of the process that went into developing Gen-3.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Dicks.

Mr. DICKS. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

GLOBAL NUCLEAR DETECTION ARCHITECTURE: GAPS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Director Stern, it is not feasible, either financially or practically for DNDO to close every gap that could be used to smuggle nuclear material into the United States, but it is your job to determine what the highest risk vulnerabilities are and to put a priority on which ones must be mitigated.

At the same time, we understand that your efforts to build a more comprehensive, inclusive global nuclear detective architecture across the government is still at its beginning stages with most shown by DNDO as being at stage zero gap identification in the DNDO solution development process. What are the biggest holes in the GNDA and how are you working to rapidly close them?

Mr. STERN. Thank you for the question, Congressman. There are lots of holes, frankly, in the global nuclear detection architecture. But the biggest reason is because of simple physics and the way we lead our lives. And I don't think that that is, frankly, going to change in any time in the foreseeable future without a fundamental change in detection technology, which will take a great deal of time. And this is why I am changing the approach that the DNDO takes towards architecture to look at this surge architecture.

I had one of my guys do just an off-the-cuff estimate of what it would cost to actually close the gaps in a non-rigorous way. [Redacted] I mean, physics is very much working against us here. And so what we are doing is saying, look, in the case of an attack, it wouldn't just come out of the blue, there will be some intelligence. We spend $60 to $80 billion a year on the Intelligence Community for a reason: because there will be some information.

So let us develop an architecture that assumes some level of information before we act, as opposed to just having static detectors waiting to see what might pass by it. So we have begun that process, working very closely with the Intelligence Community, and the National Counterterrorism Center in particular, to help define what information would likely be available. For example, would the pathway be available, would we know whether it is in a city or a region? And from that, we are going to develop our architecture that allows us to actually define and create clear metrics, define what is necessary to meet that threat. [Redacted]

So we are changing the way we look at it. We hope to have our first model out later this year. I think you will get a lot more detailed information on the approach, and on the gaps, even in the current approach in the annual review which you will have again shortly. So I hope that answers your question.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What progress can you report to in the past year and what do you anticipate achieving in the coming year?

Mr. STERN. I am trying very hard, as I mentioned, to refocus DNDO in a number of ways. The first product will be this new surge architecture that will allow us to create clear and definable metrics, numbers of detectors, how quickly people need to get together in order to respond to attacks or attempted attacks.

The other progress in the technical area that I am very focused on is shifting to this model test, model approach that the National Academy of Science has recommended. In terms of devices, we will have this year two new devices, the handheld human portable radiation detection device—which is a very precise device that CBP, the Customs and Border Protection, will deploy across the country—and also a much more advanced version of this handheld device that uses a Germanium detector, which is really the best around, but it is also human portable.

So those are the primary accomplishments that I hope to look back upon at the end of this year. The biggest one, again, being changing the way that the DNDO operates and the way that we focus on the architecture and our device development.

NUCLEAR FORENSICS

Mr. ADERHOLT. DNDO's nuclear forensic programs represent a key mission for DNDO, establishing capability needed for government-wide forensic expertise. However, last year, the National Academy of Sciences in a classified report raised concerns about the adequacy of the Nation's nuclear forensic capability. And in your own justification for a $7 million increase, [Redacted].

What is your assessment of U.S. forensic capability? And do you agree with the concerns raised by the national academics?

Mr. STERN. Yes. I mean, nuclear forensics is a very important part of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and a big focus of mine. There is much room for improvement in our—our, being the U.S. Federal Government's forensics capability; in fact, global forensics capability, which is why we are seeking a significant budget increase for forensics.

Now, it is important also to understand that while the Nuclear Technical Forensic Center is part of DNDO, most of the forensics money is spent at other agencies. We are a coordinator and a facilitator and we do a limited amount of research and development. But it is important that the other agencies that do the workhorse of the analysis also see improvements in accordance with the National Academy's recommendations.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What specific improvements in forensic capacity will be made by additional funding you have requested?

Mr. STERN. Well, the additional funding that we have requested, I really break down into two areas. One is to do some sort of fuel cycle modeling. As you may know, when we are doing forensics, we can analyze the particles; but if we don't have anything to compare it to—that is, a particle from where it came from—it doesn't tell us much. So we are working on a program, one, to help model fuel cycles that will provide some insight into the second part of the analysis; that is, where might this have come from?

And the second big part is, I think you described earlier, is working very closely with the FBI to help establish a mechanism to ensure that there is a reliable system for doing forensics analysis that would actually hold up in a court of law.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. No further questions, Mr. Chairman. Thank you. I do want to thank our witnesses for wide-ranging and quite helpful testimony.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Yes. Thank you both for your testimony here today. And there may be some additional questions that we will submit to you for questions, and some of the members who were not able to be present today.

So again we appreciate your testimony before the subcommittee. So the subcommittee is adjourned.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

Mr. Warren Stern, Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – DNDO and OHA
April 5, 2011

QFRs submitted by THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

DNDO Surge Capabilities

DNDO Question:
Director Stern testified to a new approach to activating a global nuclear detection architecture, using so-called "surge capabilities", as opposed to a "static" approach to deploy nuclear detection assets and other tools to high-risk pathways during periods of heightened alert. What exactly constitutes "surge capability"? What kind of DNDO organization, resources, and funding is needed to reach the GNDA posture that is being proposed?

ANSWER:
The architectural strategy going forward is to align our architectural emphasis with what we are already doing in the field – searching with some presumed level of intelligence or information. What is needed to make this effective is to define an architecture that includes surge capabilities to respond effectively to an identified threat. Defining the architecture in this way will enable us to make quick recommendations as to the specific types assets, numbers of assets, and capabilities that are necessary in order to have a higher probability of detecting a nuclear threat, given realistic assumptions. We will look for ways to use existing resources more efficiently and effectively, and coordinate capabilities and information sharing to better respond to threats. DNDO believes that State and local responders will be an important part of an integrated surge capability. DNDO will focus on integrating Federal, State, and local rad/nuc capabilities to achieve self-sustaining capabilities with real-time sharing of data from fixed, mobile, maritime, and human portable radiation detection systems. The FY 2012 budget request reflects some modest shifts to accommodate building and analyzing surge-related capabilities. The Mobile Detection Deployment Program has demonstrated the value of an event driven, location transportable rad/nuc detection capability. The Securing the Cities Program will be an important element of the State and local surge capability through training and equipping a cadre of law enforcement and first responders that understand the mission and can respond appropriately to threats.

DNDO Question:
What is the concept of operations for "surge capability", and what would be DNDO's role within the interagency process in event of a "surge" situation?

ANSWER:
In order to develop a surge architecture, Director Stern has requested the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) to develop a number of baseline scenarios to reflect a reasonable assumption regarding the level of information that might be available in the case of terrorist acquisition of rad/nuc material. From this, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office will develop a specific description of the assets, equipment, and CONOPS that would be necessary to detect the threat. This is what we refer to as the surge architecture, though it could also be called an intelligence-informed architecture or a threat-response architecture. During day-to-day activities, such as port inspections, some detection assets in the field would be operated on a continuous basis,

while others would be frequently exercised and available for surge. During a surge, choke points are particularly important and ports will remain an obvious area of emphasis, though not as dominant as in the past. Obviously, Federal, State, local, and tribal entities will need to be trained and equipped to support surge forces. Working together under standardized protocols, policies and procedures will be vital to successfully interdicting the adversary.

Rad/Nuc Challenge

DNDO Question:
Please describe the "Rad/Nuc Challenge" that is proposed in the DNDO request; what activities it would entail, and how much DNDO proposes to spend on the effort, and whether this is proposed as a continuing DNDO program, as opposed to a one-time initiative. How will this enhance nuclear detection capability?

ANSWER:
DNDO plans to host the first Rad/Nuc Challenge in FY 2012 in an effort to:

- Expose industry and academia to the Government's requirements, helping to shape independent research and development programs and alert attendees to upcoming opportunities.
- Foster more effective community-wide competition and advancement by establishing a greater awareness of the current state-of-the-art of technology and CONOPS throughout the field.
- Provide an environment for an open dialog within the rad/nuc detection community.
- Share successes and lessons learned.

The Rad/Nuc Challenge is envisioned as an integrated three-part activity, with participants from Government, industry, and academia:

- Information Exchange Forum – Is comprised of scheduled activities, including workshops, briefings, panel meetings, and the presentation of papers sponsored by members of the rad/nuc detection community who wish to share their ideas and insights.
- System/Capability Exposition – Includes exhibits, system and CONOPS demonstrations, hands-on experiences, and showcases. This part of the event is open to all attendees as an ongoing feature available to be visited both during and between scheduled activities.
- Competition Rodeo – Creates productive, spirited competition among individuals and teams at all levels of the rad/nuc detection defense and response community. It focuses on stimulating the development of enhanced skills and awareness at the Federal, State and local level.

Expos, trade shows, and competition rodeos (as in this context) offer a great way to foster and sustain communication with many members of a community in a relatively short amount of time. Sponsorship of the Rad/Nuc Challenge gives DNDO an opportunity to showcase its mission to its stakeholders and others with common missions and requirements. The Rad/Nuc Challenge is planned as an annual event and is currently budgeted at $2.625M in FY 2012.

According to a Simmons Market Research Bureau Study, trade shows rank higher than any other source for sharing information about products available in the market, including direct visits from representatives. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will exploit the power of trade shows to advance competition and collaboration among vendors, academia, and Federal, State and local stakeholders in the rad/nuc community. DNDO views this as an extremely cost effective means for advancing the state of the art in a very technical field. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will bring together users and developers in an annual forum that will ensure the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, while stimulating operational and technical advancements through enhanced competition and collaboration. This practice is commonly used and is accepted as effective in almost all industry segments. Each Branch of the Department of Defense leverages its respective industry via annual expos and conferences. The automobile industry also follows this model, hosting numerous regional auto shows, culminating annually with the Detroit Auto Show. There are countless other examples of groups using this approach to shape and advance their industries and ensure their success. DNDO is convinced that by this leveraging approach it can, for a small investment each year, usher into existence new and improved capabilities and foster collaboration and cooperation among users and developers that would otherwise be unaffordable using more conventional development methods.

GNDA

DNDO Question:
While DNDO has been working to identify the pathways and vulnerabilities that the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture must address, what is DNDO's role in ensuring that critical Federal partners, who actually have the resources and mission to close or address those gaps, are cooperating?

ANSWER:
Within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO has the lead for the mission of countering nuclear terrorism. DHS leadership is extremely engaged in strategic, policy, and operational issues, involving rad/nuc detection. DNDO has spearheaded three major interagency coordination activities with respect to the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). First, in December 2010, DNDO led an interagency and intra-agency group to produce the first ever GNDA Strategic Plan. The plan established 10 objectives and 30 performance goals for the USG's efforts in support of the GNDA, with specific agencies matched to particular performance goals for the first time. Second, in 2011, DNDO has been shepherding the development of the report on the Joint Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA, working with the same partners. The report, which is undergoing final clearance, represents a major expansion from previous reports, with a more-complete view of the different portions of the implemented GNDA and an initial analysis on the trends in the GNDA expansion. Third, DNDO has created an interagency steering group to oversee the design, development, and results of terrorism risk analysis related to the GNDA. The group includes representation from eight Federal agencies, the Intelligence Community, and 10 DHS components and has met regularly for eighteen months to assist with the design of the latest Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Risk Assessment (RNTRA). The improved coordination among agencies in the risk analysis of radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) terrorism has resulted in this risk product that more effectively captures risks, consequences, vulnerabilities, and adversary behavior and has become sufficiently mature to guide sensor deployments and assess the effectiveness of alternative CONOPS. The ultimate result is better coordination among the USG and an integrated method for understanding strategy effectiveness and how it reduces the risk from rad/nuc terrorism.

While DNDO cannot make resource allocation decisions for other agencies or departments, DNDO works closely on joint projects and is required to report on GNDA activities annually.

DNDO Question:
How close is DNDO to achieving real-time situational awareness of the full nuclear detection architecture? How would the request help achieve this goal?

ANSWER:
DNDO's budget request includes three programs to achieve real-time situational awareness of the GNDA: First, the DNDO Information Sharing Program will develop and enhance the data architecture, enterprise architecture, governance, and processes needed to effectively share information; Second, DNDO Mission Critical Messaging (MCM) will allow systems (such as Port Radiation, Inspection, Detection, and Evaluation [PRIDE] and Lower Manhattan Security Initiative [LMSI]) to broadly share situational awareness in real-time; Third, the Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System (JACCIS) will allow the DHS DNDO Joint Analysis Center

(JAC) as well as State and Local (S&L) partners to share situational awareness, as appropriate. DNDO, working in close coordination with DHS Components and other agencies has defined the necessary technical capabilities to achieve the goal of real-time situational awareness. Working within the security requirements of other agencies, DNDO has defined relevant interoperability policies and technical specifications, such as the radiological/nuclear (Rad/Nuc) domain of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). As the steward of this domain, DNDO also spearheaded the establishment of the NIEM Chemical, Biological, Rad/Nuc (community of interest). Working with other industry partners through the Emergency Interoperability Consortium, DNDO leverages existing systems and capabilities to the extent possible to ensure the broadest possible participation to achieve real-time situational awareness. DNDO has also been working with rad/nuc equipment providers to integrate these interoperability standards in future versions of equipment. While DNDO cannot compel a vendor to participate, DNDO's acquisition strategy is to incorporate compliance with the applicable standards into equipment acquisition requirements.

DNDO is actively engaged with our Federal, and several State, and local partners to establish the agreements necessary for real-time situational awareness; but this remains a challenge. In agreeing to the standards, each partner must also define the security controls over this information. Examples of partners and systems DNDO is working with include:

- Customs and Border Protection Port Radiation Inspection Detection and Evaluation (PRIDE) system;
- Securing the Cities, New York Police Departments Lower Manhattan Security Initiative (LMSI);
- The DHS Science and Technology Directorate, Los Angeles Integrated Chemical, Biological, Radiation, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosive pilot system.

Much of the deployed Preventive Rad/Nuc Detection equipment is not currently interconnected to provide this situational awareness. While DNDO is addressing the integration of the technical specifications into the equipment, the supporting agreements with the partners will ultimately pace the progress of achieving the goals of situational awareness.

DNDO Question:
As new elements are added to the GNDA, how will they be connected to the Joint Analysis Center? Will this affect the future workload and budget requirements for the JAC and DNDO?

ANSWER:
Continued coordination with CBP's PRIDE System, as well as engagements with State and Local partners through STC, MCM and other programs is expected to improve the information flow and situational awareness in the JAC. The capabilities developed through the Information Sharing Program will be incorporated as a fundamental requirement into DNDO programs to exploit opportunities for expansion of automated real-time detection and analysis information into the JAC.

DNDO has assessed the level of funding for the JAC against the current activity. It is anticipated that the efforts to develop real-time situational awareness will result in an increase of activity in the JAC. The support needed for the efficient operation of the JAC will continue to be analyzed as part of the annual budget reviews that are an integral part of DNDO's resource planning process.

Metropolitan Medical Response System Grants

OHA Question:
Metropolitan Medical Response System Grants (MMRS) are funded under FEMA, but Congress has directed FEMA and OHA to work together to develop guidelines for the MMRS grant program. How is OHA working with FEMA to implement new guidelines for the MMRS grant program? And what changes have you recommended to the MMRS grant program?

ANSWER:
For each grant cycle, the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) provides subject matter expertise across the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) including the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) program, to ensure health and medical requirements are built into yearly grant guidance documentation. In addition, OHA provided a Supplemental Resource for inclusion in the 2011 Homeland Security Grant Program application package. In this resource, OHA recommended that planners fully engage their local MMRS jurisdiction in planning for medical surge and mass prophylaxis if one exists. Funding efforts for medical and health target capabilities under the HSGP should be coordinated with the MMRS jurisdiction to eliminate duplicity of plans and purchases.

OHA has discussed a number of changes to the MMRS program with FEMA, including:

2) Requiring that MMRS working groups include local public health and medical community representation;
3) A focus on regionalization, especially for those MMRS jurisdictions that are adjacent to different states, or have multiple MMRS jurisdictions close by;
4) Developing consistent benchmarking measures that are accountable and integrated in support of catastrophic health events already established within the NRF;
5) The possible utilization of a risk-based approach funding allocation;
6) Developing a five year plan for enhancement of the MMRS program;
7) Developing baseline metrics and reporting requirements to capture present capabilities and capacities and how these resources integrate into other existing response activities or programs; and
10) Exploring how the MMRS jurisdictions integrate and coordinate with other federal medical response assets during the initial stages of an event.

Question:
It is my understanding that MMRS grants are not allocated based on risk. Instead, the program provides funding to the same 124 jurisdictions with each sharing an equal sum, despite difference in risk, impact, or vulnerability. In addition, there has been a lack of metrics to measure if we are more prepared based on investments in such grant programs. Why doesn't the MMRS program allocate funding based on risk, impact, or potential vulnerability?

FEMA GPD ANSWER:
Historically, MMRS funds have been designated to assist highly populated jurisdictions to respond to an all-hazards mass casualty incident by enhancing the jurisdictional capacity to sustain a regionally integrated program that is critical during the first few hours of an incident. Currently, there are 124 MMRS jurisdiction representing 41 States.

Those entities who are recipients of MMRS funding have recognized their enhanced abilities to meet basic tenets of medical response in the event of a mass-casualty incident. The MMRS jurisdiction listing has not been expanded since 2003. Population is the baseline factor in determining those cities who receive MMRS funding. There is a definitive need to ensure all major metropolitan areas have access to critical funding that addresses mass casualty response and mitigation. This represents a limited geographic scope of capability.

Current allocations are based mostly on census data from the 1990's, and have resulted in the same 124 jurisdictions being funded for over 10 years and each jurisdiction receiving the same amount of funding despite differences in population served, risk, impact and vulnerability. Through a national survey of MMRS grant recipient jurisdictions FEMA and OHA were able to ascertain the impact that MMRS grant funds have had over the years, which was affirmed during the H1N1 epidemic of 2009 when more than 50% of MMRS grant recipient jurisdictions played active roles in preparing their communities for an effective response and were able to use the expertise they developed using MMRS grant funds for an effective response.

OHA Question:
Is OHA working on metrics that can determine the program's impact on the various jurisdictions?

ANSWER:
At this time, the Target Capabilities List (TCL) identifies and defines 37 specific capabilities that the Nation may need to achieve and sustain, depending on relevant risks and threats, in order to be prepared. Twenty-four of these capabilities are specific to the MMRS program. Jurisdictions are assessed in achieving preparedness to MMRS-related Target Capabilities/Capability Focus Areas, in accordance with the National Preparedness Guidelines. Grantees must demonstrate how their projects will enhance their capabilities, using the DHS Target Capability List (TCL) as a reference. FEMA leads the effort to measure program impact and OHA provides health and medical subject matter expertise as necessary.

BioWatch

OHA Question:
Dr. Garza, in your testimony, you state, "the BioWatch program has built a collaborative capacity that did not previously exist among the federal government, state and local public health, and emergency management." Describe the nature of this collaborative capacity, and please give us an example of how this capacity will impact detection, identification, and response in an actual biological event.

ANSWER:
The BioWatch program is more than a detection tool: BioWatch jurisdictions form committees called BioWatch Advisory Committees with members from multiple emergency management and public health agencies and routinely include over 30 local officials responsible for biodefense preparedness and response. Many of these committees now meet face-to-face on a regular basis which has allowed local and state jurisdictions to develop closer collaborative relationships. These committees have supported responses beyond BioWatch.

Every year we bring members of these teams together during our annual National BioWatch Workshop. Numerous presentations from our local and state partners demonstrate situations and events where this collaborative effort has improved the capacity to respond to other public health events and emergencies as well. Whether it is utilizing emergency management personnel to support H1N1 vaccine clinics, integrating surveillance resources during public health emergencies, leveraging relationships during joint law enforcement and epidemiological investigations, or responding to suspicious letters and packages, the collaborative relationships fostered by the development of local and state BioWatch programs have improved the capacity to respond to potential public health emergencies.

BioWatch also assists local and state jurisdiction collaboration by developing guidance documents, training materials, and background information on biological agents so that the technology can be used effectively. BioWatch positive results require a level of public health preparedness which prior to the initiation of the program did not exist everywhere across federal, state, and local public health and emergency management partners. To this end, reference materials are provided to the jurisdictions through a secure, web-based portal that also supports information sharing between federal, state, and local agencies during a response. Recognizing the need to provide resources and support for local and state jurisdictions, the BioWatch program has continued to provide updated program guidance which can serve as a framework for updating local and state response plans and concept of operations documents.

Most BioWatch jurisdictions also have tested and exercised their BioWatch response plans. These exercises have enhanced collaborative relationships and developed opportunities to improve the ability to respond to a biological event. BioWatch-supported exercises have focused on the first critical hours following a BioWatch detection, and serve to ensure efficient communication processes are in place across local, state, and federal partners. Additionally, risk communication strategies have been tested and improved through exercises and evaluations, which is another element critical in the first few hours following a biological event.

In summary, the BioWatch program supports more than just the technology to detect pathogens as the development of response plans, fostering local, state, and federal collaborative partnerships, and exercises all have served to increase the capacity to respond to a potential biological event.

OHA Question:
The BioWatch program is requesting $25 million in 2012 to procure the first 30 units of a 90-unit Low Rate Initial Production buy required to support Gen-3 testing. This testing is necessary to demonstrate the performance of the Gen-3 production units prior to deploying autonomous detection in the current BioWatch jurisdictions. The first phase of testing--Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E)—will begin in Chicago in late 2012 and expand to three other cities (Phoenix, Houston and New York) in 2013. Based on the outcome of the overall OT&E program, DHS will make a decision to deploy or not deploy Gen-3 in all BioWatch jurisdictions in FY 2014. Based on your current schedule, it appears that real time reporting of a biological attack in a BioWatch city is years away. What can be done in the near term to bolster our detection and response activities?

ANSWER:
First, it is important to state that BioWatch will continue its current biodetection mission throughout the Gen-3 testing and deployment activities with the current Gen-1/2 system. BioWatch has worked diligently to make operational enhancements to maximize the effectiveness of the current system. The Gen-3 technology is state-of-the-art for biological detection and, accordingly, must be thoroughly tested, properly fielded, and vetted before it will be accepted by the public health community who will be responsible for responding to the signal it will produce. Local officials are charged with making very high-regret decisions (e.g. closing an airport, prophylaxis of a city's population, etc.) on the basis of the signal they will receive from this technology.

Throughout the transition to the Gen-3 system, Gen-1/2 can (and under certain threat conditions does) reduce detection times by increasing collection frequency. The "routine" 24-hour collection cycle is a balance of threat risk and cost to operate the system. BioWatch has the ability to reduce the current 12-36 hour detection timeline to about 8 hours under a maximum effort, short duration (approximately two week) surge capability. To achieve this reduction in detection times system-wide for long periods (i.e. throughout Gen-3 the testing and deployment) would be prohibitively expensive and personnel resource intensive. This is a key reason why Gen-3 requires a material/technological solution and cannot be solved long-term through an operational change.

As to response, local public health officials within the BioWatch jurisdictions are responsible for the response to a BioWatch signal whether it is detected by a Gen-1/2 or Gen-3 system. The BioWatch program has worked with these state and local officials to develop a relationship that recognizes their extremely important and difficult roles and responsibilities, and unforgiving timelines of responding to a biological attack. Documents and tools have been created that assist them in both their preparedness and response activities. BioWatch continues to assist in improving their local situational awareness which will better inform their decisions throughout the response through reach-back capabilities from the BioWatch Systems Program Office (SPO) and the National Laboratories. These efforts will continue through the transition to Gen-3 and be extended to encompass the differences required by the Gen-3 system. It is critical that the local partners trust and feel comfortable with the new system and support capabilities before they are asked to accept and use it.

The key to a successful medical response to a biological attack by an adversary is to distribute and dispense life-saving medical countermeasures (MCM), including appropriate antibiotics and vaccine (if available), to those who may have been exposed. With current detection technologies, either environmental detection systems or clinical diagnosis, the window to make MCM available is short in all cases. As such, DHS is pursuing with HHS and other federal partners the potential of forward caching MCM more proximal to population centers of most concern. By making MCM more immediately available, we can maximize the short time available to dispense MCM and provide critical guidance to those affected.

Technology Innovation

DNDO Question:
DNDO has a responsibility to establish performance criteria used to test and evaluate rad/nuc detection systems. Some of this is for relatively small-scale systems that may be acquired off-the-shelf, and could be assessed by the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER^{SM}) program. On the other hand, major systems have been developed for use in large-scale operations – such as crane-mounted configurations for seaports, vs. straddle or fixed portal monitors; or alternatives to Sodium Iodide for detection systems. What is and should be DNDO's role in assessing and certifying such technologies, and how does its role mesh with that of customer agencies – such as CBP or the DOE?

ANSWER:
Performance criteria used by the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) to test and evaluate radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection systems come from a variety of sources and the test methods utilized by DNDO vary commensurate with the type of requirements.

1) DNDO's Role:
    a) DNDO facilitates the inter-component working groups that develop and document the operational requirements of rad/nuc detection systems. These working groups have active membership and participation from the end-users and the major collaborative products from these teams (such as the Mission Needs Statement, Operational Requirements Document (ORD), and Test and Evaluation Master Plan) all require signature approval from the end-user.
    b) DNDO is the lead agency within the Department for testing and evaluating rad/nuc detection systems. In support of Federal end-users, DNDO leads multi-component Test Planning Working Groups (TPWG) that plan and execute test campaigns involving potential commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS), government-off-the-shelf, or developmental solutions to the end-users needs. The TPWGs follow a transparent and disciplined planning process documented in DNDO's Operating Instruction -1, that include formal test readiness milestone review meetings. The end-users have active participation in the test planning process and are invited to participate in the test execution to add operational realism to the testing scenarios and also to provide the end-users with hands on experience using rad/nuc detection systems against real special nuclear materials.
2) Requirements for assessing and certifying technologies:
    a) The first set of performance requirements comes from a series of industry consensus standards published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI N.42 series of standards). These ANSI standards establish a set of detection/identification and mechanical/environmental requirements for various types of rad/nuc detection systems such as pagers, handhelds, mobiles, and portals. The ANSI standards are considered the minimum requirements for systems purchased and deployed for the PRND mission. It should be noted that achieving the minimum requirements found in the ANSI standards does not

necessarily mean that a particular system meets all the mission critical operational performance requirements of our end-users, such as Customs and Border Protection and the U.S. Coast Guard.

b) Public Law 109 – 347, Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 requires that "*The Secretary, acting through the Director for Domestic Nuclear Detection and in collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), shall publish technical capability standards and recommended standard operating procedures for the use of nonintrusive imaging and radiation detection equipment in the United States. Such standards and procedures.*" DNDO, in partnership with NIST, has established an interagency working group, with membership from end-user components in DHS, Department of Defense (DoD), and the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop a common set of threat-informed performance standards for rad/nuc detection systems. The first Technical Capability Standard (TCS) for handheld systems will be ready for interagency review and approval later this year. This interagency working group will then begin development of additional TCS for other classes of equipment such as pagers, portals, aerial mounted and mobile systems.

c) Operational and performance requirements are specified by the end-users (such as a DHS Component, DOE, or DoD) of the systems and validated through structured systems engineering processes required by the Department's Acquisition Directive 102-1 and further delineated in DNDO's Solution Development Process. Validated end-user operational requirements are captured in an ORD and the test criteria used to evaluate systems against the ORD are captured in a programmatic TEMP.

d) To evaluate COTS systems against ANSI standards, the DNDO has instituted the GRaDER program. GRaDER has established a series of laboratories accredited by the NIST National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program whereby rad/nuc detection manufacturers can have their systems tested against the ANSI standards. In the future, the Federal Emergency Management Agency will require state and local law enforcement agencies that utilize DHS grant program dollars to only purchase equipment that has passed the critical portions of the ANSI standards, which is GRaDER Level-1 (passing all portions of ANSI standard is GRaDER Level-2). Once interagency Technology Capability Standards have been approved, these will be incorporated into the GRaDER program as Level-3.

DNDO Question:
How does DNDO, in its "solution development process", ensure it is open to all new and developing technologies, and not restrict the range or options available to meet identified detection gaps?

ANSWER:
DNDO has implemented its Solution Development Process (SDP) to manage its acquisition programs throughout their entire acquisition lifecycle. The SDP was the result of combining the following acquisition frameworks required by DHS: Acquisition Lifecycle Framework (ALF), Enterprise Architecture Decision System (EADS) and System Engineering Life Cycle (SELC).

DNDO's SDP was established to ensure that all new and developing technologies are responsive to identified gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). The GNDA is reviewed on an annual basis in Stage 0 to identify new and existing gaps in the architecture. In Stage 2a, Cross-Directorate Teams work through a disciplined process to complete an Analysis of Alternatives or Alternatives Analysis (AoA/AA) in order to select the best approach to filling the need. Potential solutions could range from a commercially-available application, to a training module, to an intensive government development program. The AoA/AA may also reveal a lack of good, affordable solution options, resulting in a request for consideration in future research initiatives. Additionally, in Stage 2a a solution developed via a DNDO-led Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD) becomes one of the options that are considered in the AoA/AA. If a pilot or other test is necessary to evaluate solution options, it may be performed in this stage. At the completion of each stage, a Stage Gate Review is held to review the results from that stage. The stage gate reviews are presented by the

Program Manager to the Governance Review Board (GRB) which is made up of the DNDO Assistant Directors and Chaired by the Deputy Director/Component Acquisition Executive. During the Stage 2a Stage Gate Review, the results of the AoA/AA are presented and the GRB ensures that all new and developing technologies have been considered to meet the identified detection gaps. Stakeholders may attend the Stage 2a Gate review to ensure that they concur with the gaps identified and the proposed solutions.

Securing the Cities Program

DNDO Question:
The request calls for $27 million to expand the Securing the Cities program beyond the current New York City pilot. Why would you expand the program before you have certified the pilot's effectiveness? What feedback from the New York effort has relevance to an assessment of the program's viability for other areas?

ANSWER:
The Securing the Cities (STC) mission is to design and implement a structure for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of radiological materials in the highest threat metropolitan areas. As stated in the FY 2012 President's Budget Request, $7M of the $27M requested is planned for allocation to one additional Urban Areas Security Initiative Tier I region. The expansion of the STC Program was informed by the preliminary results from the DNDO Net Assessment Report and the STC External Program Assessment (ORNL/TM-2011/38). Both reports extensively examined the New York City & Jersey City/Newark program to draw their conclusions and similarly concluded the program has resulted in a substantial increase in rad/nuc detection capability. The reports indicated that the STC pilot in New York could be used as a template for extension of the program to other cities. Further, the reports pointed out the lack of established measures of effectiveness. To this end, DNDO is implementing a new phased approach which will enable DNDO to define the measures the effectiveness of resource investments for future UASI Tier 1 areas.

DNDO Question:
What criteria will DNDO use to select the next city, and how much of the cost-burden will the host city share? When do you expect selection to be made?

ANSWER:
DHS will issue a competitive funding opportunity announcement detailing eligible applicants (Tier I UASI regions) and the evaluation criteria for selection. A number of factors will be considered in the competition including vulnerabilities, consequences to the Nation in the event of a successful attack, and the region's existing preventive radiological/nuclear detection (PRND) capabilities. The cost burden for the region participating in the STC Program will be in the form of additional operational expenses to expand the PRND mission within the UASI Region. DHS expects an STC award to occur approximately six to nine months after funds are available. This period includes a three month application window and an additional three to six month evaluation, selection, and negotiation period.

DNDO Question:
How many Securing the Cities locations would be optimal, and how many will DNDO propose? Will the model for Securing the Cities require participating assume primary funding responsibilities from DNDO?

ANSWER:
The Securing the Cities (STC) program will be open for competitive award to Tier I UASI regions. Current DHS UASI definition includes ten total eligible regions including the two regions currently being supported by the STC Program (New York City and the Jersey City/Newark regions). DHS intends to continue the current funding model where DNDO issues the cooperative agreements for this program for up to five years. After the five year agreement periods the regions will be responsible to sustain capabilities with all funding options available to them.

DNDO Question:
How many cities could DNDO add to the program in a year at current headquarters staffing levels?

ANSWER:
The current staffing level will enable the program to continue Phase II activities in the New York City & Jersey City/Newark areas and begin Phase I activities in one additional Tier I UASI region.

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems

DNDO Question:
The budget request calls for an additional $20 million to acquire human portable radiation detection systems, or HPRDS, for use by the Coast Guard, CBP, and in the interior. Yet despite these systems having passed performance testing, and funding being available, no full-rate production has begun. This is one technology that seems to be sufficiently mature to field – having reached a "4" on the scale of maturity you use in your "solution development process." What is the status of this program, and how much funding remains for it?

ANSWER:
DNDO Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) research and development (R&D) programs seek to develop human-portable radiation detection devices based on user requirements and an analysis of the gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). The only HPRDS R&D program executed to date is the Handheld Program. This program includes: (1) the Advanced Operations Handheld Project, a High Purity Germanium device, for specialized users in the Offices of the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG); and (2) the Small Area Search and Secondary Screening Handheld Project, a Lanthanum Bromide based detector, for users in the CBP, USCG, and Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Visual Intermodal Prevention and Response teams. Operational test results recommended minor modifications to the latter device before full-scale procurement. Final product testing will be conducted this summer to inform a production decision.

The current FY 2012 HPRDS procurement and funding profile is below. HPRDS FY 2012 procurements include handheld devices as well as Personal Radiation Devices, Backpack Detectors, Mobile Detection Deployment Program, and Helium 3.

FY 2012 HPRDS Procurements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Number of units	Total Cost
Maritime (USCG JAS)		**$4,940**
Next Generation Handhelds	86	$2,600
PRDs	700	$1,940
Next Generation Advanced Handheld	4	$400
Land Border (CBP JAS)		**$10,200**
Next Generation Handhelds	340	$10,000
Next Generation Advanced Handheld	2	$200
Interior		**$4,860**
*MDDP Procurement	Upgrade 3 MDDP	$2,860
Helium-3 Procurement	N/A	$1,000
*TSA VIPR JAS	Recapitalization	$1,000
TOTAL:		**$20,000**

(*TSA VIPR Joint Acquisition Strategy (JAS) and the MDDP include a mix of HPRDS devices)

DNDO Question:
Please describe the availability and desirability of acquiring either current technology or so-called "next generation" models, which you proposed to acquire in FY 2012.

ANSWER:
The Advanced Operations Handheld device is available now and is currently being procured. The users have indicated the device is functioning as intended and is a significant improvement over the previous version of this device. As discussed above, the production decision for the Small Area Search and Secondary Screening Handheld device will be made this summer. If a favorable decision is reached, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) will begin ordering the devices. CBP, USCG, and TSA provided operational requirements for the next-generation systems and have been actively involved throughout development effort. Recent testing shows that this device significantly outperforms the presently-deployed devices in identifying and localizing radionuclides that are relevant to national security. CBP, USCG, and TSA have submitted requirements for the next-generation units to DNDO which will be procured as funding is available.

DNDO Question:
When will DNDO begin production? How many and what kinds of units will you provide to DHS agencies and other users? Are you waiting for "next generation" systems, or will you acquire current models?

ANSWER:
Please see the response to Questions for the Record #13 and #14. Additionally, if the next-generation system does not receive a production decision to allow for procurement, DNDO will continue to purchase currently fielded commercial systems to meet operational requirements and to mitigate gaps in the deployed capabilities.

Management and Administration

DNDO Question:
How many detailees are currently employed by DNDO? What is planned for 2012?

ANSWER:

DETAILEE POSITIONS		
Year	Detailees	Vacancies
FY 2011	13	2
FY 2012	15	0

DNDO Question:
Please detail how DNDO plans to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2012, how much was spent in 2010 and planned for fiscal year 2011?

ANSWER:
Reception and Representation (R&R) funds will be used to extend official courtesies to guests of the United States and DHS for the purpose of maintaining the standing and prestige of the United States and DHS. R&R funds may also be used to fund official activities that further the interest of DHS or to extend official courtesies for other distinguished and prominent citizens who have made a substantial contribution to the United States and DHS. The amount spent in FY 2010 was $2,400.57.

RECEPTION & REPRESENTATION
FY 2010

Date	Description of Expense	DNDO Directorate	Individual	Amount
1/25/2010	Official Reception & Working Meeting 1/27/2010 / coffee and bagels	AD	Mark Whittrock	$53.82
1/25/2010	Foreign Delegation Visit / gift	AD	Mark Whittrock	$63.60
3/18/2010	International Collaboration for Joint Research Center / dinner	SEED	Julian Hill	$457.45
5/3/2010	Bi-lateral Agreement w/Israelis gift (picture books)	ARCH	Ryan Connelly	$24.95
5/20/2010	Meeting with Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs / gift picture book	ARCH	Zachary Palmer	$42.35
6/29/2010	Observe West Coast Maritime Pilot - Canadians / Dinner	SEED	Julian Hill	$620.35
6/29/2010	Meeting with Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs	AD	Mark Whittrock	$48.19
7/8/2010	International Bilateral Meeting with Canada on 7/15/2010	AD	Mark Whittrock	$95.24
9/20/2010	Israel Atomic Energy Commission; California Emergency Management Agency; City of San Diego Office of Homeland Security	SEED	Julian Hill	$501.92
9/22/2010	Purchase gifts for distinguished foreign guests.	AD	Zachary Palmer	$492.70
			Subtotal	**$2,400.57**

The planned amount for FY 2011 is $3,000, and the planned amount for FY 2012 is $3,000. These amounts will provide funding for the same type of activities as FY 2010. FY 2011 expenses to date include:

RECEPTION & REPRESENTATION
FY 2011

Date	Description of Expense	DNDO Directorate	Individual	Amount
11/10/2010	Lunch with delegation from Singapore 11/3/10	AD	Zachary Palmer	$113.10
1/6/2011	Brief Congressional Staff - Coffee, water and pastries	CoS	Kimberly Koeppel	$111.26
2/7/2011	UK Delegation Meeting - Lunch	TAR	Anu Bownan	$112.16
2/9/2011	Hosting Congressional Staff - lunch	CoS	Kimberly Koeppel	$87.55
			Subtotal	**$424.07**

DNDO Question:
Please provide for the record a list of sole source contracts executed by DNDO in 2010. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER:

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End date	Reason for Sole Source
1125 15TH STREET, LLC	Building Services for 1125 15th Street, Energy Services And Preventative Maintenance Services	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	9/18/2010	9/17/2011	Only One Source
1125 15TH STREET, LLC	Preventative Maintenance and Service of AC Units	$62,006.16	$62,006.16	7/13/2010	6/30/2011	Only One Source
1125 15TH STREET, LLC	Utilities Service for 1125 15th Street	$107,712.00	$107,712.00	9/19/2010	9/17/2011	Only One Source
ASPEN INSTITUTE, INC., THE	Training - Aspen Seminar – September 19-25, 2010	$9,450.00	$9,450.00	8/19/2010	9/25/2010	Only One Source
HARVARD COLLEGE, PRESIDENT & FELLOWS OF	Training JFK School of Govt	$6,450.00	$6,450.00	10/17/2010	10/22/2010	Only One Source
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	Space for Meeting That Was Held at the University of Michigan the Week Of May 24-28, 2010.	$35,123.00	$35,123.00	3/23/2010	5/28/2010	Only One Source
SENSOR TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING, INC	Purchase of "Radiation Pagers"	$0.00	$0.00	7/28/2010	7/28/2015	Only One Source
SENSOR TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING, INC	Purchase of Radiation Pager Personal Radiation Detectors for use by CBP Agents	$2,399,250.00	$2,399,250.00	8/6/2010	7/28/2012	Only One Source
THE KANE COMPANY	Moving Services and Furniture Storage	$19,387.00	$19,387.00	9/14/2010	9/13/2011	Only One Source

DNDO Question:
Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by DNDO in 2010. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

Answer:

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
ACCURAY INCORPORATED	9.1 Phase II Tar/SBIR Spend Plan FY 2010	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00	8/27/2010	8/26/2012	Firm fixed price
AERIENT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	JACCIS software maintenance DHS Eagle Contract	$1,578,640.00	$6,653,860.00	9/17/2010	9/19/2014	Time and materials
CRISIS SIMULATIONS INTERNATIONAL, LLC	Web-based computer simulation of radiological/nuclear detection scenario training	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00	7/19/2010	7/18/2011	Firm fixed price
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	SETA services to support DNDO mission.	$1,097,496.20	$1,097,496.20	12/17/2009	8/15/2010	Firm fixed price
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	SETA services to support DNDO mission.	$3,254,299.00	$3,254,299.00	12/17/2009	8/15/2010	Firm fixed price
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	SETA services to support DNDO mission.	$6,090,465.00	$6,090,465.00	12/17/2009	8/15/2010	Time and materials
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	SETA services to support DNDO mission.	$2,359,103.00	$2,359,103.00	12/17/2009	8/15/2010	Time and materials
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	SETA services to support DNDO mission.	$1,275,239.00	$1,275,239.00	12/17/2009	8/15/2010	Time and materials
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	SETA services to support DNDO mission.	$2,745,739.00	$2,745,739.00	12/17/2009	8/15/2010	Time and materials
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	SETA services to support DNDO mission.	$4,346,149.00	$4,346,149.00	12/22/2009	8/15/2010	Time and materials
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	Administrative support FY 2010 SETA spend plan and FY 2009 SETA spend plan	$1,582,287.12	$1,729,450.00	8/13/2010	2/15/2011	Time and materials
DEFENSE GROUP INCORPORATED	Technical/engineering SETA support	$21,940,533.94	$21,940,533.94	8/13/2010	2/15/2011	Time and materials

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
EG&G TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	Studies and examinations of concepts for Megaports for the air program and to examine current capabilities within the North American aviation architecture.	$1,254,214.00	$1,254,214.00	6/242010	3/14/2013	Time and materials
SCI TECHNOLOGY, INC.	R&D design and demonstration of an Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device (ARMD)	$1,735,623.28	$5,327,368.31	9/20/2010	3/12/2013	Cost plus fixed fee
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	DNDO CIO messaging Programming Management Office (PMO)	$1,671,160.00	$2,472,600.00	9/21/2010	9/19/2012	Time and materials
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	R&D validate core detection module (CDM) and performance test unit (PTU) as related to Advanced Radiation Monitoring Devices (ARMD)	$2,114,509.00	$6,597,105.00	9/17/2010	7/26/2011	Cost plus fixed fee
SENSOR TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING, INC	Purchase thirty three (33) Radpacks for the FY 2010 USCG JAS	$1,164,669.00	$1,164,669.00	4/14/2010	3/31/2012	Fixed price with economic price adjustment
SENSOR TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING, INC	Purchase of radiation pager personal radiation detectors for use by CBP agents	$2,399,250.00	$2,399,250.00	8/5/2010	7/28/2012	Firm fixed price
SRS TECHNOLOGIES	Professional engineering services in support of the system engineering support services program (SESP)	$13,453,021.54	$19,686,041.18	4/23/2010	8/8/2010	Firm fixed price
SRS TECHNOLOGIES	Professional engineering services in support of the system engineering support services program (SESP)	$25,847,720.87	$25,847,720.87	7/15/2010	3/11/2011	Time and materials

DNDO Question:
How much funding was awarded by using the GSA schedule in 2010? What do you anticipate in 2012?

ANSWER:

AWARDS USING GSA SCHEDULE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Description	FY 2010	FY 2011C.R.	FY 2012	Total
Funding awarded using GSA schedule	$45,733	$38,900	$38,900*	**$123,533**

(*FY 2012 Estimate)

In FY 2012, DNDO anticipates a similar level of effort using the General Services Administration (GSA) schedule based upon FY 2010 and FY 2011 GSA award history.

DNDO Question:
Please list for the record all career positions at DNDO that received a bonus or quality step increase in 2010. Include the position, the office, and the amount of the bonus/step increase.

ANSWER:
For performance awards issued in CY 2011 for work completed during FY 2010, there were eight Quality Step Increases (QSIs), 63 Performance cash awards, and two time-off awards. The following report summarizes the number of awards issued and the associated position title within DNDO.

2010 GS PERFORMANCE AWARDS

DIR	Position Title	Award Type	QSI or TOA?	Award Dollar Amount
MMD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,500
PAD	General Engineer	Cash		$1,000
B&F	Financial Mgmt Specialist	Cash		$3,300
MMD	Physical Scientist	QSI	QSI	
NTNFC	Program Analyst	TOA + Cash	24 hrs	$2,000
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$1,052
SEE	Physical Scientist	Cash		$3,500
OSD	Senior NRC Liaison (Detailee)	Cash		$2,000
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$4,084
TAR	Physical Scientist	TOA + Cash	24 hrs	$3,000
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,300
PAD	Budget Analyst	Cash		$3,000
COS	Program Analyst	QSI	QSI	
ARD	Physical Scientist	Cash		$3,000
PAD	Program Manager	Cash		$2,000
NTNFC	Physical Scientist	Cash		$1,200
SEE	General Engineer	Cash		$2,900
RTNA	Physical Scientist	Cash		$1,500
ARD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,500
OSD	Supervisory Program Analyst	Cash		$3,110
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,104

DIR	Position Title	Award Type	QSI or TOA?	Award Dollar Amount
COS	Information Systems Technician	Cash		$6,000
OSD	Nuclear Assessment Specialist	Cash		$2,374
COS	Administrative Officer	Cash		$6,000
OSD	Detailee	Cash		$2,000
B&F	Budget Analyst	Cash		$4,250
SEE	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,900
PAD	Engineer	Cash		$5,000
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,981
COS	Information Systems Technician	Cash		$4,000
SEE	Program Analyst	QSI	QSI	
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$1,052
OSD	Principal Deputy Asst. Director	Cash		$4,909
SEE	General Engineer	Cash		$5,198
B&F	Budget Analyst	QSI		
OSD	Nuclear Assessment Specialist	Cash		$2,196
RTNA	Program Analyst	Cash		$3,000
TAR	Physical Scientist	Cash		$5,940
PAD	Financial Mgmt Specialist	QSI	QSI	
MMD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,500
B&F	Budget Analyst	Cash		$3,300
NTNFC	Program Analyst	TOA + Cash	27 hrs	$3,200
DIR	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,670
SEE	Physical Scientist	Cash		$2,300
TAR	General Engineer	Cash		$4,950
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$4,579
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,640
OSD	Program Analyst	Cash		$763
OSD	Physical Scientist	Cash		$1,403
TAR	Nuclear Engineering Specialist	Cash +TOA	24 hrs	$3,000
B&F	Budget Analyst	Cash		$5,610
SEE	Physical Scientist	Cash		$2,900
OSD	Supervisory Program Analyst	Cash		$3,472
RTNA	Program Analyst	Cash		$3,000
MMD	Program Analyst	QSI	QSI	
PAD	General Engineer	Cash		$4,000
ARD	General Engineer	Cash + TOA	20 hrs	$3,500
ARD	General Engineer	Cash		$3,000
ARD	General Engineer	Cash		$3,750
SEE	Program Manager (Detailee)	Cash		$2,900
B&F	Budget Analyst	Cash		$3,300
SEE	Physical Scientist	Cash		$3,500

DIR	Position Title	Award Type	QSI or TOA?	Award Dollar Amount
TAR	Physical Scientist	Cash +TOA	24 hrs	$3,000
OSD	Nuclear Assessment Specialist	Cash		$2,104
PAD	General Engineer	Cash		$6,000
SEE	General Engineer	Cash		$5,400
PAD	General Engineer	Cash		$6,000
OSD	Nuclear Assessment Specialist	TOA + Cash	40 hrs	$2,000
PAD	Program Analyst	TOA	40 hrs	$0
SEE	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,900
COS	Program Analyst	TOA	16 hrs	
SEE	General Engineer	Cash		$2,900
COS	Information Systems Technician	Cash		$4,500
SEE	General Engineer	Cash		$2,300
NTNFC	Physical Scientist	TOA + Cash	27 hrs	$3,600
TAR	Physical Scientist	Cash +TOA	40 HRS	$3,110
MMD	Program Analyst	Cash		$2,500
ARD	General Engineer	QSI	QSI	
SEE	General Engineer	Cash		$4,600
TAR	General Engineer	QSI	QSI	
SEE	General Engineer	Cash		$1,000
ARD	General Engineer	Cash		$5,250

DNDO Question:
How much is assumed in the 2012 budget for bonuses for DNDO employees?

ANSWER:
A total of $437,402 is assumed in the FY 2012 budget for annual performance and spot awards for DNDO employees.

DNDO Question:
Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by DNDO political employees for travel in 2010. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER:
Travel expenses for DNDO Political Employees in FY 2010 totaled $2,040.32.

FY 2010 TRAVEL					
Traveler Name	**Purpose of Travel**	**Location of Travel**	**Beg. Date**	**End Date**	**Total Cost**
WARREN STERN	NEVADA TEST SITE RE-DEDICATION EVENT	LAS VEGAS, NV	8/22/2010	8/23/2010	$1,221.36
WARREN STERN	NYPD DEMO, SITE VISIT	NEW YORK, NY	9/26/2010	9/27/2010	$818.96
				Total Cost	**$2,040.32**

DNDO Question:
Please provide unobligated balances within DNDO, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER:
As of April 30, 2011, the unobligated balances for all of DNDO are delineated in the table below. The balance of the Management and Administration Appropriation will be obligated by the end of FY 2011. Delay in the passage of the final CR cast uncertainty over the DNDO's planning and award processes, thus inhibiting the budget execution of DNDO's RD&O and Systems Acquisition funding.

DNDO does not anticipate that the Systems Acquisition Appropriation will be able to obligate the full appropriation before the end of the Fiscal Year. Securing the Cities (STC) funding will require an award of a cooperative agreement (grant). The time to process a grant is a 7 to 9 months to compile, review, meet and gather the data to write the funding opportunity announcement, get approval by DHS Headquarters, OMB and the National Security Staff prior to begin procurement action, and then award the cooperative agreement (grant) and negotiate prior to award. The STC funds obligation is scheduled for 1st or 2nd quarter FY 2012.

DNDO OBLIGATION PLAN						
Appropriation	Unobligated	May	June	July	August	September
Management and Administration	**$18,975,618**	$4,775,420	$3,586,225	$3,625,296	$3,599,637	$3,389,040
Research, Development, and Operations	**$190,867,091**	$90,419,329	$83,384,962	$10,326,151	$236,674	$6,499,976
Systems Acquisition	**$ 29,940,000**				10,000,000	2,940,000
Total	**$239,782,709**	**$95,194,749**	**$86,971,187**	**$13,951,447**	**$13,836,311**	**$12,829,016**

Research, Development and Operations

DNDO Question:
For research, development, and operations, please provide a table showing how much funding you are spending on systems engineering and architecture in fiscal year 2011 and requested in fiscal year 2012 for cross-mission capability, infrastructure and support, land borders, aviation, maritime, and interior missions. Within this, please indicate what is spent and requested for systems engineering, standards, information sharing, and mission critical messaging (CIO). As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2011 and 2012.

ANSWER:

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS (Dollars in Thousands)		
Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Systems Architecture		
International Layer	6,155	3,525
Border Layer	1,760	3,331
Interior Layer	2,900	1,684
Cross-cutting Layer	7,183	5,098
Maritime Domain	1,097	3,351
Aviation Domain	1,475	2,470

Subtotal Systems Architecture	**$20,570**	**$19,460**
Systems Engineering		
Systems Engineering Program	10,440	5,405
Standards	2,186	1,837
Subtotal Systems Engineering	**$12,625**	**$7,243**
Information Sharing	$0[1]	4,142
Mission Critical Messaging (MCM)	$0[2]	1,013
Subtotal Info Sharing, MCM	**$0**	**$5,155**
Total Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA	**$33,195**	**$31,858**

([1]Information Sharing funded in Systems Development in FY 2011, [2]MCM planned as a new program in FY 2012)

During FY 2011, activities to support the Mission Critical Messaging (MCM) program will develop the Mission Needs Statement, Capability Development Plan, and a Preliminary CONOPS. In FY 2012, DNDO will complete the MCM Analysis of Alternatives, Operational Requirements Document, Test and Evaluation Master Plan, and Logical Design Document. MCM will continue working to establish connectivity solutions with the New York Police Departments Lower Manhattan Security Initiative and other partners in the New York City Region.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

Systems Engineering

- Complete an Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) for the Human Portable Tripwire radiation detection mission.
- Complete an AoA for the Small Vessel Stand-Off Detection System.
- Complete an Operational Assessment of Radiation Detection Straddle Carrier at the Port of Tacoma, Washington.
- Complete a comprehensive report describing the methodology of the development and validation of injection study tools.

Standards

- Achieve interagency concurrence and finalize a Technical Capability Standard (TCS) for hand-held radio isotope identifiers.
- Develop a draft, threat-based TCS for transportable and mobile radiation detection systems.
- Develop a draft, threat-based TCS for backpack mounted radiation detection systems.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

Systems Engineering

- Complete an AoA for the On-Dock Rail Program.
- Complete an AoA for the International Rail radiation detection mission.
- Complete an AoA for the Long Range Radiation Detection Program.

Standards

- Publish an interagency approved TCS for hand-held radio isotope identifiers.
- Achieve interagency concurrence on a TCS for transportable and mobile radiation detection systems.
- Achieve interagency concurrence on a TCS for backpack mounted radiation detection systems.
- Develop a draft, threat-based TCS for rad/nuc detection by portal monitor systems.

DNDO Question:
For research, development, and operations, please provide a similar table showing how much funding you are spending on systems development in fiscal year 2011 and requested in fiscal year 2012 for State and Local Initiatives, the Human Tripwire Program, the Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats, Long Range Radiation Detection, International Rail Program, On Dock Rail, Small Vessel Standoff Detection, Helium 3 Shortage Mitigation, Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration, and Algorithm Improvement. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2011 and 2012.

ANSWER:
The table below describes DNDO's plans for the Systems Development PPA for FY 2011 and the amount requested for FY 2012.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS (Dollars in Thousands)		
Systems Development PPA	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
State & Local Initiatives – Rad/Nuc Challenge		2,625
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPT)	60	9,061
Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats (CISNT)		13,474
Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD)	6,995	5,481
International Rail Program	4,506	3,119
On-Dock Rail Program	20,647	10,280
Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD)	6,544	6,606
Helium 3 (^{3}He) Shortage Mitigation	10,061	5,181
Aviation Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration		9,660
Algorithm Improvement Program		4,202
PVT Improvement	490	
Model Test Model	3,548	
Total Systems Development PPA	**$52,851**	**$69,689**

(Note: Information Sharing in FY 2011 distributed proportionately to programs)

State and Local Initiatives

DNDO plans to initiate an annual Radiation/Nuclear Detection (Rad/Nuc) Challenge to facilitate the exchange of information between industry and our Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Partners in the PRDN Community. The objective of the challenge is to:

- Expose industry and academia to the Government's requirements, helping to shape independent research and development (R&D) programs and alert attendees to upcoming opportunities.
- Foster more effective community-wide competition and advancement by establishing a greater awareness of the current state-of-the-art of technology and CONOPS throughout the field.
- Share successes and lessons learned.
- Provide an environment for networking within the Rad/Nuc Detection community.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Select a primary integrator to facilitate the Rad/Nuc Challenge.
- Conduct the Rad/Nuc Challenge activities.
- Produce the after action report to inform follow-on event planning.

Human Portable Tripwire (HPT)

Recent HPT AoA studies determined that implementing a HPT device with advanced state-of-the-art technology could have performance improvements over current systems, although these improvements more than doubled the cost compared to fielded systems. The study further indicated that future (near term) improvements in technology could make HPT devices even more effective providing a tripwire-type of PRND capability than the current systems at a reduced cost. The Advanced Radiation Monitoring Devices (ARMD) and the Intelligent Radiation Sensing System programs under development in the Transformational and Applied Research Directorate of DNDO are intended to mature this technology to a point where the cost benefit profile becomes more viable.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete development of operational requirements for a HPT system through user engagement and operational analysis.
- Complete AoA for HPT.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Based upon the results of the AoA and anticipated availability of new technology via the ARMD program, the future path of HPT is currently being re-evaluated.

Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats

The Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats (CISNT) program will evaluate and, develop as appropriate, Non-Intrusive Inspection radiography capability that can identify and discriminate special nuclear material and shielded material contained in full-size trucks, cargo containers, and rail cars. In doing so, CISNT will leverage the findings from past and current Transformational and Applied Research programs.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- No planned accomplishments in FY 2011 due to no funding planned under the Continuing Resolution (CR).

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete a preliminary Mission Needs Statement and Capability Development Plan.
- Complete market research into existing commercial capability.
- Conduct test program of commercially available equipment.

Long Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) Program

LRRD builds upon the capabilities demonstrated by the TAR Stand-off Radiation Detection Systems (SORDS) Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD) and the Roadside Tracker project. To transition the technology to a systems development phase it will be necessary to collect and validate user needs to address two of the most problematic constraints for passive detection and classification of radioactive materials: the need to detect rad/nuc materials at a large distance from the source and to quickly localize the source of the radiation.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete Mission Need Statement.
- Complete Capability Development Plan.
- Complete Preliminary CONOPS.
- Develop Acquisition Plan.
- Complete LRRD Limited Use Experiment (LUE) characterizing the performance of the SORDS and Roadside Tracker prototypes in simulated and actual operational environments and operated by stakeholders (law enforcement, DOE, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and National Guard).
- Complete Acquisition Decision Event 1 review.
- Start AoA, incorporating operational modeling into the evaluation.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete LRRD LUE final report.
- Complete AoA, if any solutions meet the needs of the program then ORD will be developed, along with Life Cycle Cost Estimates and Integrated Logistics Support Plans.
- Complete Acquisition Decision Event 2A/B reviews to evaluate whether any of the proposed systems, as documented by the Operational Requirements Document, ORD, should proceed on to system development.

International Rail

The International Rail (IRAIL) Program is targeted at preventing illicit rad/nuc material from entering into the U.S. via freight rail cargo across the Canadian and Mexican borders. There are technical and operational challenges that exist in this environment, such as the distance required to stop moving trains, the lack of uniformity at crossings along the U.S. Northern and Southern borders, and the difficulties in separating alarming rail cars for further examination. These challenges are being considered as part of the solutions development process.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete a Mission Needs Statement.
- Complete an Initial Acquisition Plan.
- Identify concepts generated from reviewing the FY 2010 International Rail Request for Information) that may warrant transformational research efforts.
- Evaluate capabilities at test bed sites in the U.S. that can support data collection efforts to identify the technical and operational issues associated with scanning rail cargo for rad/nuc materials.
- Develop preliminary requirements for technology performance and operational impact modeling and simulation efforts that can support IRAIL AoA.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete an AoA for the Rail Cargo Scanning project for IRAIL.
- Continue implementation of any cooperative project(s) identified working in concert with the Second Line of Defense.
- Document, in concert with CBP, lessons learned from operational experiences with rad/nuc detection system(s) using passive and active detection at rail crossings.

- Document the performance of candidate international rail systems.

On-Dock Rail

The On-Dock Rail Program is analyzing alternatives solutions for scanning intermodal cargo containers (IMCC) arriving in the U.S. via ship and being directly transferred to rail cars at the ports. Presently, 98% of ship cargo is transferred to trucks at the Port of Entry (POE), which are subsequently screened via radiation portal monitors (RPMs) at the exit gates. The remaining 2% of cargo is transferred directly from ship to rail and currently is being scanned by mobile Radiation Portal Monitors (mRPM). The IMCCs must be dropped in a holding area before the mRPM scanning can occur. If the IMCC causes the mRPM to alarm, a handheld device is used to scan the IMCC. After this operation is completed, the IMCCs are returned to a holding yard.

Because of the lengthy scan time required by the mRPM and handheld device along with the additional IMCC moves required, there is a negative impact to the stream of commerce with the current system. DNDO and CBP are seeking a solution that will improve the stream of commerce flow as well as improve the rad/nuc detection capability.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Data collection will be performed on the Straddle Portal Prototype at Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) to support the Analysis of Alternatives for this technology.
- Data will be collected with the Mobile Nuclear Radiation Detection System (MNRDS) at SRNL for analysis of using this technology in secondary scanning.
- Evaluate DOE Second Line of Defense straddle-mounted detectors during an Operational Assessment at the Rail Test Center (RTC). Select a seaport and start preparations for the stream of commerce data collection for the SPP.
- Begin Analysis of Alternatives.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Perform the stream of commerce data collection for the SPP at selected sea port.
- Complete Analysis of Alternatives.
- Perform the System Engineering Review for the On-Dock Rail Program.
- Complete the Analysis and Select phase for the On-Dock Rail Program. This will end with the completion of Acquisition Decision Event 2A.
- If approved, begin the Develop Programmatic Approach phase (Stage 2b) for the On-Dock Rail Program.

Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD) Program

This program will develop and field a capability to provide standoff rad/nuc detection systems for scanning small vessels (less than 300 gross-tons). Currently, rad/nuc scanning of small vessels is accomplished by boarding the vessel and conducting an inspection with human-portable systems. However, current and future force levels for USCG, CBP, and other Federal, State, and local partners are only capable of boarding a small fraction of the daily small vessel traffic in U.S. waters. This program will allow maritime law enforcement officers to increase rad/nuc scanning of small vessels by reducing the need to board each encountered vessel.

The program will initially develop a capability for scanning small vessels from maritime law enforcement vessels on the water ("boat-to-boat" scanning). Using information from previous operational testing of current standoff detection equipment in a maritime environment, the SVSD Program will inform the future development of CONOPS, tactics, techniques, and procedures as well as the development of a materiel capability to reduce the risk of a rad/nuc threat being transported or deployed by a small maritime vessel. An AoA in FY 2013 will examine additional modes of encountering rad/nuc threats aboard small maritime vessels as identified in the Mission Needs Statement, including aircraft-to-boat ("aerial") as well as maritime geographic chokepoints and maritime/port infrastructure (collectively referred to as "fixed").

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Initiate an Alternatives Analysis.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Completed Acquisition Management Directive 102-01 activities to receive Acquisition Decision Event 2A approval for boat-to-boat systems.
- Complete AMD 102-01 activities to receive ADE 2B approval for boat-to-boat systems.
- Complete requirements development study for Analysis of Alternatives.

Non-^{3}He Neutron Detection Alternatives

The initial priority was to find an alternative technology for portal monitors since these detectors use the largest quantity of Helium-3 (^{3}He). Now that an alternative technology for ^{3}He-based neutron detectors for portal monitors is in testing, attention is needed to address the other rad/nuc equipment, such as backpacks which is the next largest user of ^{3}He within DHS.

The backpack systems deployed by DHS and other Federal agencies currently use ^{3}He-based neutron detectors. DNDO has been obtaining a few hundred liters per year of ^{3}He to complete the mission as related to backpack systems, but the future availability of ^{3}He gas is uncertain. New neutron detection technologies have been developed that may replace the need for ^{3}He in backpack systems that address the low bulk and light weight requirements. This project's purpose is to accelerate the commercial development of a near term replacement for neutron detection and to satisfy requirements for equipment needed for the rad/nuc mission.

For this effort, DNDO is not planning for government-led development of a backpack system. DNDO will release a Request for Information (RFI) for vendors to submit backpack systems for testing. The intent is to obtain and test commercial products to validate solutions to the ^{3}He shortage. The strategy is to encourage development of a commercial solution through publication of DNDO's acquisition plans.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete the test campaign for the Neutron Detector Replacement Program to identify alternatives to ^{3}He technologies for portal monitors with potential application for backpacks and handhelds.
- Provide technical data to vendors participating in the test campaign to accelerate the development of a commercial solution.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Develop and release a RFI to test backpacks in commercial development that provide alternatives to ^{3}He-based neutron detectors.

Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration

This program consists of two key projects: Holistic Airport Deployments and Multi-Pathway Systems Evaluation.

Holistic Airport Deployments

This project focuses on analysis of operational needs and selection of potential solution options to enhance rad/nuc detection at domestic airport of entry (APOE) locations servicing international air cargo and general aviation.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete site surveys for domestic APOEs with CBP and other relevant stakeholders.
- Develop Mission Needs Statement, Capability Development Plan, and Preliminary CONOPS, consistent with Acquisition Management Directive 102-01 to document capability gaps and needs in domestic APOE operational environments.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete analysis for deployment of Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) for a limited number of APOEs with high volumes of inbound air cargo. Deployment of RPMs in subsequent FYs are dependent upon availability of funding and other factors.
- Initiate AoA process for APOEs, addressing the full scope of APOE operations.
- Initiate modeling/simulation activities to support AoA process.
- Initiate characterization testing of detection systems to support AoA process and modeling/simulation activities.

Multi-Pathway Systems Evaluation

This project focuses on evaluating the feasibility of using Computed Tomography (CT) and Advanced Technology (AT) X-ray systems, currently deployed at airports to detect explosives, to detect rad/nuc materials.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete baseline CT/AT testing with DHS, S&T and complete feasibility assessment.
- Based on feasibility assessment, jointly develop Mission Needs Statement, Capability Development Plan, and Preliminary CONOPS with Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and other relevant partners.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue partnering with S&T and TSA on path forward pending feasibility results of baseline CT/AT tests. (If a reasonable portion of the rad/nuc threat space can be detected by CT/AT systems, rad/nuc scanning of commercial passenger baggage could be greatly increased by leveraging existing CT/AT infrastructure with a relatively small investment in hand-held rad/nuc detection equipment and associated operational support for Federal law enforcement and security personnel.)

Algorithm Improvement

The Algorithm Improvement Program's (AIP) mission is to improve radioisotope detection and identification algorithm performance. The AIP will define the specifications for the algorithm replay tool to interface with an algorithm test bed, scoring criteria to gauge performance.

The performance of the currently deployed gamma detection and identification algorithms affects every government program that procures radiation detection equipment to detect, identify, and intercept illicit rad/nuc material. More-accurate radioisotope detection and identification algorithm performance in the field will improve the ability of deployed assets (i.e., handheld, backpack, and radiation portal monitor detection systems).

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Determine if improvements to Energy Windowing algorithms are deployable.
- Validate DHSIsotopeID* against a standard set of spectra files.

**DHSIsoptopeID is a high performance algorithm that provides analysts with the tools of fast and accurate evaluation that can accept data files from rad/nuc detection systems.*

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Define benchmarks that will be used to measure algorithm performance.
- Collect, with high-purity germanium and Sodium Iodide detectors, the source spectra for open and closed data sets for use with new algorithms and benchmarks, and validate.
- Coordinate, across the government, the proposed benchmarks and existing data sets, review scored algorithms, and discuss techniques to improve performance.
- Define algorithm replay tool interface requirements, reference electronic package, isotopes of interest, and algorithm scoring criteria.

Model Test Model

The FY 2011 spend plan identified funding to conduct the necessary efforts to establish the process for developmental programs to incorporate the Model-Test-Model (MTM) approach as recommended by the National Academy of Science. The future costs for the MTM approach are incorporated as part of the program management plan.

Joint Integrated Non Intrusive Inspection Program

DNDO Question:
For systems development, please provide tables showing how much funding you are spending on the Joint Integrated Non Intrusive Inspection program in fiscal year 2011 and proposed in fiscal year 2012. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2011 and 2012.

ANSWER:
The Joint Integrated Non-Intrusive Inspection (JINII) Program was replaced with the Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography System (CAARS) Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD). No FY 2011 or FY 2012 funds were spent/are proposed to be spent on JINNI or the CAARS ATD. Neither JINNI nor the CAARS ATD requires funding in FY 2011 or FY 2012.

Forensic Research Development

DNDO Question:
How many fellowships were awarded in 2009-10, and are planned for fiscal years 2011-12? In 2009 DNDO was planning to sponsor at least five graduate student fellows per year, partnering with a two different research laboratories, a number it proposed to increase to 15 annually. Please describe the status of the summer internship and research fellow programs in developing nuclear forensic capacity, and your plans going forward.

ANSWER:

NNFEDP Actual and Planned Expansion* (FY 2009- FY 2012)

Element	Goal/Description	Actual		Planned	
		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Undergraduate Summer Internships	Goal: Reach out to academic community and feed students into Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program. Description: DNDO-sponsored initiative to place undergraduate summer interns in national labs working on relevant NF-related R&D projects. FY 2010 with DOE Office of Science Summer Undergraduate Laboratory Internship (SULI) program. Beginning in FY 2011, internships will be incorporated into the new Nuclear Forensics Undergraduate Scholarship Program (NFUSP).	4	5	Rolled into NFUSP starting FY11	N/A
Nuclear Forensics Undergraduate Scholarship Program (NFUSP)	Goal: Introduce undergraduate physics, chemistry, and nuclear engineering students to NF-related research sponsored by the USG at the national labs. Designed to encourage science and engineering students to become interested in NF as a career option and feed students into Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program. Description: DNDO is supporting the inaugural NFUSP cohort in FY 2011. Steady-state goal: support 5 students per year by FY 2012.	0	0	3	5
Regional Undergraduate Nuclear Forensics Summer School	Goal: Develop, initiate, and implement a comprehensive, experimental, hands-on training curriculum in topics essential to NF as a means of attracting students to pursue graduate studies in technical fields related to NF (and specifically, to feed students into the Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program). Description: DNDO-sponsored regional national lab-university partnership; 6-week program comprising a series of topical lectures, laboratory experiments, and field trips. FY 2010 hosted by UNLV; FY 2011 to be hosted by WSU. Led by LANL, in cooperation with LLNL, PNNL, SRNL, and other national labs. Steady-state goal: support 10 students per summer cohort.	0	10	10	10
Glen T. Seaborg Institute Nuclear Science Summer Internship Program	Goal: Reach out to academic community and feed students into Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program. Description: DNDO supports graduate and undergraduate interns at LLNL and LANL each summer. Steady state goal: support 10-15 interns each year.	15	14	10-15	10-15

Element	Goal/Description	Actual		Planned	
		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship (NFGF) Program	Goal: Encourage students to pursue doctorate degrees in radiochemistry and other NF-related disciplines and encourage universities to invest in these types of programs. Description: DNDO / DoD (DTRA) partnership to fund Ph.D. students at approved universities, including tuition and stipend for 12 months and 2 summer practicums at a national lab. Renewable for up to a total of 5 years. Two-year service payback requirement (at a national lab or Federal agency). Steady state goal: support 18 fellows per year by FY 2012.	10	16	18	18
Post-Doctorate Fellowships**	Goal: Encourage Ph.D. grads with relevant technical expertise to enter NF workforce. Description: DNDO-sponsored post-doc fellows working on relevant NF-related R&D projects at national labs; renewable for 3 consecutive years. Steady state goal: 12 fellows per year by FY 2012.	3	7	10	12
Nuclear Forensics Junior Faculty Award Program (NFJFAP)**	Goal: Provide universities with an incentive to recruit, promote, and retain qualified personnel to teach within NF-related degree programs and contribute to associated R&D projects at universities. Description: DNDO-sponsored junior faculty awards at universities. Awards encourage school matching funds and are renewable for 3 consecutive years. Steady state goal: 6 awards per year by FY 2012.	0	4	5	6
Nuclear Forensics University Education Award Program (NFEAP)**	Goal: Encourage universities to develop interdisciplinary programs in NF-related disciplines in partnership with national labs. Description: DNDO / DOE (NNSA) partnership to fund NFEAP, which was designed to replace DOE's Radiochemistry Education Award Program (REAP) after FY 2010. Awards require school matching funds and are renewable for 3 consecutive years. Steady state goal: 5 awards per year by FY 2012.	3	5	5	5

*Numbers listed include only DNDO-funded students and awards.

**Post-doc, NFJFAP, and NFEAP awards are geared toward meeting nuclear forensics mission needs, i.e., with a focus on priority USG R&D areas.

DNDO will continue to assess the state of human capital within the national laboratory system relative to USG National Technical Nuclear Forensics mission requirements. DNDO recognizes that the community must address this problem holistically, from restoring near-extinct academic programs to retaining current mid-to-senior-level experts to capturing and transferring the knowledge of retiring experts (and partnering them with the next generation). Increased attention and support from Congress, the Administration, and the academic and scientific communities is enabling DNDO to maintain ongoing efforts and consider additional ways to advance this critically important program.

Transformational Research and Development

DNDO Question:
For transformational research and development, currently a DNDO program but proposed for transfer to S&T, please provide a table showing how much DNDO spent in fiscal year 2010 and plans to spend in fiscal year 2011 for detection materials, passive detection, active detection, systems integration, new starts, and continuation of projects. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones in 2010 and 2011.

ANSWER:
The table below shows the requested information for FY 2010 and FY 2011. The FY 2010 data represents the actual and the FY 2011 data represents the spend plan under the Continuing Resolution. Although systems integration is an important component of any project, DNDO's Directorate for Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) does not keep track of funds spent directly on systems integration. Systems integration is not a category of research.

Transformational Research and Development (Dollars in Thousands)		
Category	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.
Materials	$ 11,900	$ 11,900
Passive Detection	$ 31,000	$ 26,200
Active Detection	$ 28,600	$ 27,900
Systems Integration	N/A	N/A
New Starts	$ 15,600	$ 16,800
Continuation of Projects	$ 92,900	$ 79,500

The key FY 2010 accomplishments and the key FY 2011 milestones are shown below.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

Near Term Research Program / Advance Technology Demonstration

- Transitioned one Near Term Research technology to a formal pilot study, extended user evaluation, and/or an engineering development program.
- Conducted Performance Test Unit evaluations of three (3) technologies participating in the Stand-Off Radiation Detection System project.
- Conducted Critical Design Reviews of three (3) technologies participating in the Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution project.
- Conducted Preliminary Design Reviews of three (3) technologies participating in the Intelligent Radiation Sensor System (IRSS) project.
- Initiated a new Near Term Research project for an Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device that leverages breakthroughs in new scintillating material and processing electronics.

Exploratory Research Program

- Initiated eight (8) new activities in the materials, passive detectors, neutron detectors, active interrogation, algorithms, or forensics project areas.
- Conducted ten (10) feasibility evaluations of new radiological and nuclear detection technology.

- Conducted four (4) proof of concept evaluations of emerging radiological and nuclear detection technology.
- Transitioned one (1) exploratory research technology to a Near Term Research project.
- Completed development of several low-rate production efforts for new scintillator detector material.

Basic Research Program / Academic Research Initiative
- Awarded seven (7) new basic research grants to Universities.
- Provided support to eighty (80) students.
- Conducted an annual grantees conference.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

Near Term Research Program / Advanced Technology Demonstration
- Transition one (1) Near Term Research technology to a formal pilot study, extended user evaluation, and/or an engineering development program.
- Conduct Performance Test Unit evaluations of two (2) technologies participating in the Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution project.
- Conduct Critical Design Reviews of three (3) technologies participating in the Intelligent Radiation Sensor System project.
- Conduct Preliminary Design Reviews of three (3) technologies participating in the Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device project.
- Initiate a new Near Term Research project for standoff radiological and nuclear detection in the aerial and maritime domains.

Exploratory Research Program

- Initiate eight (8) new activities in the materials, passive detectors, neutron detectors, active interrogation, algorithms, or forensics project areas.
- Conduct twelve (12) feasibility evaluations of new radiological and nuclear detection technology.
- Conduct four (4) proof of concept evaluations of emerging radiological and nuclear detection technology.
- Transition one (1) exploratory research technology to a Near Term Research project.
- Provide neutron detectors for four (4) different detection technologies to the Helium-3 detector replacement evaluation test program.

Basic Research Program / Academic Research Initiative

- Award seven (7) new basic research grants to Universities.
- Provide support to eighty (80) students.
- Publish ten (10) peer-reviewed papers based on supported basic research.
- Conduct an annual radiological and nuclear basic research conference.

DNDO Question:
For transformational research and development, please provide a table showing how much DNDO spent on academic research initiatives in fiscal year 2010 and plans to spend in fiscal year 2011 for materials, detectors, forensics, systems integration, policy studies, new starts, and continuation of projects. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2010 and 2011.

ANSWER:
The table below shows the requested information for FY 2010 and FY 2011. The FY 2010 data represents the actual and the FY 2011 data represents the spend plan under the C.R. The Academic Research Initiative program does not have any projects categorized as "System Integration" or "Policy Studies." The milestones are provided in Question for the Record #29.

Transformational Research and Development (Dollars in Thousands)		
Category	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.
Materials	$ 4,100	$ 4,200
Detectors	$ 13,700	$ 13,600
Forensics	$ 1,000	$ 1,100
Systems Integration	N/A	N/A
Policy Studies	N/A	N/A
New Starts	$ 3,500	$ 3,500
Continuation of Projects	$ 15,300	$ 15,400

DNDO Question:
For transformational research and development, please provide tables showing how DNDO spent on the intelligent personal radiation locator program in fiscal year 2010 and expects to spend in fiscal year 2011 for development and testing. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2010 and 2011.

ANSWER:
The Intelligent Personal Radiation Locator Advanced Technology Demonstration final report was released in the first quarter of 2010, thus no FY 2010 or FY 2011 funds were spent.

DNDO Question:
For transformational research and development, please provide a table showing how much DNDO spent on stand-off detection ATDs in fiscal year 2010 and expects to spend in fiscal year 2011 for development and testing. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2010 and 2011.

ANSWER:
The Stand-off Radiation Detection System Advanced Technology Demonstration completed device characterization in FY 2010. The SORDS final report is to be completed in FY 2011. This effort spent $2.4M in FY 2010 and expects to spend $180K in FY 2011.

Transformational Research and Development (Dollars in Thousands)		
Category	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.
Stand-off Radiation Detection System	$ 2,400	$ 180

Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)		

Test and Evaluation Infrastructure

DNDO Question:

For test and evaluation infrastructure, please provide a table showing how much DNDO spent in fiscal year 2010, expects to spend in fiscal year 2011 and proposes for 2012 for assessments to include operations, infrastructure, data management, and testing to support components, State, and local partners. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2010 and 2011. Please include an update of status and operations at the Nevada Test Site (the Radiological/Nuclear Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Center) and sites outside NTS (such as the Rail Test Center), and the status of the Data Collection System used to support these operations.

ANSWER:

TEST AND EVALUATION (Dollars in Thousands)			
Budget	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Operations[1]	5,616	5,240	8,392
Facility Infrastructure[2]	5,500	7,498	9,499
Test Data Management[3]	2,000	5,100	4,204
Directed Testing	4,000	4,200	4,808
GRaDER	–	2,991	816
Total	**17,116**	**25,029**	**27,717**

[1] Includes Systems Engineering support for Test Planning and Data Collection System formerly found in the Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA

[2] Includes Special Nuclear Material (SNM) Sources Program

[3] Includes Algorithm Test Bed

Operations:

The Test and Evaluation (T&E) Operations program continues to provide core T&E operational capabilities to provide critical data to support design and development decisions. To meet this requirement, a cadre of experienced and trained nuclear experts design, plan, execute, analyze, and report test results which are paramount to advance key program decision points.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Conducted individual test campaigns.
    - Human Portable Radiation Detection System (HPRDS).
    - Helium-3 (He-3) COTS (Commercial-off-the-Shelf) test.
    - Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography System (CAARS) - Science Applications International Corporation system test.
    - CAARS - L3 Communications system test.
    - DOLPHIN – Maritime detection system test.
    - Advanced Spectroscopic Portal – Mobile/SUV test.
    - HANDHELD test for GR-135+ detectors.

  - ADVANCED HANDHELD developmental test.
  - BASIC HANDHELD development test.
  - BASIC HANDHELD operational assessment.
  - JACCIS (Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System) developmental test.
  - ADVANCED HANDHELD independent operational assessment.
  - PAXBAG (Passenger and Baggage) operational assessment.
- Based on Ports of Entry operational alarm reporting on monocalcium phosphate (agricultural fertilizer), a Rapid Response Test was conducted to assess the detection sensitivity of portals for both Advanced Spectroscopic Portals, polyvinyl toluene detectors, and handheld units against this material to distinguish between this common commodity vs. threat alarms.
- Continued to use experts from DOE national labs for test planning and execution.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct 15 planned individual test campaigns.
  - Basic Handheld Operational Assessment.
  - He-3 Alternative Government Developed Neutron Detector.
  - Basic Handheld Initial operational test.
  - Rapid Response Test for Backpack Radiation Detection Systems.
  - Illicit Trafficking Radiation Detection Assessment Program test.
  - Alternative Neutron Detection Module Functional Acceptance test.
  - Alternative Neutron Detection Module Environment test.
  - Alternative Neutron Detection Module Integration test.
  - Alternative Neutron Detection Module Field Validation test.
  - He-3 alternative Neutron Detector Replacement Program characterization test.
  - On-Dock Rail Radiation Detection Straddle Carrier Operational Assessment.
  - On-Dock Rail Straddle Portal Prototype and Mobile Nuclear Radiation Detection System test.
  - Gryphon Airborne System Data Collection test.
  - Fixed Site Detection System developmental test.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct up to 15 individual test campaigns.
- Conduct a rapid response test to resolve alarm issues that occur during operations, including POE radiation scanning.

Facility Infrastructure:

Conducting rad/nuc detections systems testing can be accomplished at several locations: the main DNDO test center Radiological/Nuclear Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex (RNCTEC) at the Nevada National Security Site (N2S2), formerly NTS, as well as Rail Test Center in Tacoma, WA, and various national laboratory facilities, including Pacific Northwest, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Savannah River National Laboratories (all locations that have hosted DNDO testing in past years).

Radiological/Nuclear Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex (RNCTEC)

DNDO has invested substantial resources in establishing RNCTEC with upgrades over the past several years including:

- Expanded Test Support Communications Capability
  - Installed computer network and the data collection system.
  - Limited Access Area upgraded in preparation for video teleconferencing.
  - Upgraded the solar powered wireless system from a single system to three independent systems.
  - Installed solar powered cameras and video monitors (data display and test monitoring) that run on an independent fourth wireless system.
  - Installed an intercom system within and between the buildings.
  - Additional phone and conference phones established.
- Graveled portions of the facility to assist with dust control.
- Installed a Command Console in the Test Support building.
- Upgraded the water system to correct a code violation and established two potential test areas in the process.

The physical security upgrades have been delayed due to budget cuts and an impending vulnerability analysis that is expected to be completed in FY 2011.

Rail Test Center

The Rail Test Center (RTC) is currently conducting the Operational Assessment of the Department of Energy Radiation Detecting Straddle Carrier (RDSC) as part of the On-Dock Rail Program. The RTC Mobile Command Center (is positioned at the Pierce County Terminal next to the new CBP booth and is used to collect data for the assessment. DNDO installed infrastructure at the terminal to conduct this assessment including a CBP booth, a secure wireless data network, and remotely operated cameras. DNDO also modified the RDSC and its software to operate at the terminal.

FY 2010 Rail Test Center accomplishments include:

- Conducted a data collection at Port of Tacoma and Port of Seattle for Human Portable Radiation Detection System Program.

FY 2011 Rail Test Center planned accomplishments include:

- Complete the Operational Assessment of the RDSC, scanning approximately 1,500 containers and documenting the results in a final report.

Special Nuclear Material (SNM) sources

Testing rad/nuc systems requires specific and specialized equipment or testing including test objects that simulate realistic threat material or devices and use special nuclear material (SNM) sources. The SNM test sources available through DOE are limited and require substantial protective measures due to the quantities of SNM involved. Therefore, DNDO has a source program which designs, fabricates, and registers various sizes of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) and Weapons Grade (WG) and Reactor Grade (RG) Plutonium (Pu) sources that have appropriate signatures but do not pose a safeguards concern. These test sources can be used in operational environments.

FY 2010 SNM Sources accomplishments include:

- Fabricated and delivered four copies for Category 4 HEU Sources of size #1.

- Completed characterization of Category 4 HEU sources of size #1, and Department of Transportation certification for these sources.
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission compiled a sealed source safety evaluation review or compliance on the WGPu source that DNDO created and uses today.

FY 2011 SNM Sources planned accomplishments include:

- Fabricate and deliver four additional Category 4 HEU spheres of size #2. Two different core designs will be used to represent different characteristics.
- Complete design of Category 4 HEU sphere of size #4.
- Initiate fabrication of two Category 4 WGPu sealed sources in the largest size.

FY 2012 SNM Sources planned accomplishments include:

- Initiate fabrication of Category 4 HEU Spheres. Assemble HEU spheres into two sets.
- Complete fabrication of two Category WGPu sealed sources in the largest size.

Test Data Management:

This project focuses on the collection, analysis, reporting and archiving of test data collected during DNDO test campaigns as well as the collection of similar test reports by other agencies. Two data management systems are developed under the Test Data Management program: the Archive and Retrieval Management System (ARMS), and the Report Analysis and Archive System (RAAS).

ARMS is a repository that will store and retrieve all T&E data for every DNDO system under test. The fundamental need for this system is based upon the requirement for a centrally controlled repository of verified data sets, traceable distribution of DNDO data as requests are made to perform additional analysis with the test results, documented ground truth-based detector response characteristics for all systems under every test to allow for data mining and fusion analyses, and retrievable test data for independent audit report recommendations.

RAAS has evolved into an information management system for the retention and dissemination of test reports and evaluations of several classes of radiation detection equipment from various agencies such as DHS, DOD (Defense Threat Reduction Agency), DOE, national laboratories, and others. These agencies have sponsored and/or conducted studies, evaluations and tests on equipment currently in their inventories and deployed for the detection, localization and identification of special nuclear material and other radioactive materials. This repository of test reports is made available to all appropriate organizations with an interest in rad/nuc detection equipment performance.

FY 2010 Test Data Management accomplishments include:

- Completed storage of 240 radiation and radiography reports with metadata into the RAAS available to all Federal agencies.
- Launched ARMS 2.0 (Web-based archival retrieval data management system) containing data from 22 test events and with request tracking capability for the 54 current ARMS users registered.
- Began work on ARMS 3.0 which extends 2.0 to include enhanced data search capability.
- Managed data that will be collected in DNDO test campaigns, and enhanced the integration of the data into ARMS.

FY 2011 Test Data Management planned accomplishments include:

- Archive 690 reports.
- Review, evaluate and add 182 radiation and radiograph reports to expand the content of RAAS. The current system includes reports for the following classes of equipment:
    - Active Interrogation Systems.
    - Advanced Spectroscopic Portal Monitors.
    - Directional Detector/Imaging System.
    - Health Physics Instruments.
    - Human Portable Instruments (non-spectroscopic & spectroscopic).
    - Mobile Instruments (non-spectroscopic & spectroscopic).
    - Personal Radiation Detector (non-spectroscopic & spectroscopic).
    - Radiography Systems.
    - Hand-held Radioisotope Identifiers; Radiation Portal Monitors.
    - Spectrometers.
- Improve import, export, and search capabilities of ARMS 3.0 with request tracking capability for 74 current ARMS registered users.
- Define and simplify the interface between the data collection system (DCS) used at the test site and ARMS.

FY 2012 Test Data Management planned accomplishments include:

- Review, evaluate and add 150 radiation and radiograph reports to expand the content of RAAS.
- Continue information sharing of analysis, studies, and tools to expand the content and the capabilities of the ARMS across DNDO user community and with peer organizations.
- Develop data visualization tools to graphically represent all test event data and content stored within ARMS.

Algorithm Test Bed

Most radiation detectors utilize algorithms of various complexities to notify users of the presence of radiological material. The "intelligence" of algorithms varies between radiation detectors; therefore, it is important to understand the capabilities and limitations of algorithms utilized in a variety of different radiation detectors. To this end, DNDO needs the capability to evaluate the baseline performance of detector algorithms; and compare new and existing detector algorithms against standardized sets of both modeled and measured threats in a virtual environment. These modeled results can be used to significantly augment the physical tests performed by DNDO to help improve current algorithms and map out the limits of performance for existing algorithms. DNDO's primary resource for performing these types of computational studies is the Algorithm Test bed (ATB) at John Hopkins University Applied Research Laboratory (JHU/APL). Additionally, this program is designed to integrate with the parallel Algorithm Improvement Program (AIP); ATB will provide an evaluation capability for the algorithms developed under AIP.

FY 2010 Algorithm Test Bed accomplishments include:

- Completed modeling tools (such as tools to inject a threat spectrum into a spectrum of actual screened cargo) to perform simulations of a wide scope of SNM threat objects in lieu of field testing with these sources.
- Developed and validated injection study tools for one Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) system and one polyvinyl toluene (PVT) system since the current test source profiles and a comprehensive report describing the methodology has been completed.
- Performed regression testing of software updates to ensure that enhancements to the software did not unintentionally create deficiencies elsewhere in the code.
- Support DHSIsotopeID (rad/nuc ID software) development and continued testing.

- Completed fifteen analytical studies such as: 1) ASP regression study performed with modified threshold settings which led to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) approval to proceed to Field Validation testing, and 2) DHSIsotopeID regression studies provided an independent assessment of strengths and weaknesses of the algorithms used in ASP, Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) and Radioactive Isotope (GR-135) technologies.

FY 2011 Algorithm Test Bed planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to support algorithm development and optimization techniques and injection studies for a wider range of detection systems adding HPRDS and mobile systems.
- Continue to perform regression testing of software updates of DNDO-developed systems as needed, including DHSIsotopeID testing and assessment of development.
- Stand-up the Generic Algorithm Test Bed which allows for spectroscopic algorithm assessment against a set of standardized metrics developed by a peer group. This allows distribution of standardized, diverse data sets to a large field of algorithm developers.

FY 2012 Algorithm Test Bed planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to perform studies that allow programs to make informed program-wide decisions for increased performance and deployment of detection systems.
- Accept spectroscopic algorithms from developers and assess using the Generic Algorithm Test Bed to increase and diversify data sets for development and assessments.

Directed Testing:

DNDO routinely conducts test campaigns to characterize currently available equipment in operationally relevant environments and CONOPS. Such tests provide for the assessment of equipment in addition to the developmental and operational tests. State and local entities have repeatedly stated their need for these test results to inform them in the development of effective preventive rad/nuc detection (PRND) programs at the State, local, and Tribal level.

DNDO has evaluated PRND equipment in order to provide performance evaluation information on specific models and their potential operational utility. The following classes of detectors have been evaluated in the past under the Directed Test funding: personal radiation detectors, handheld, backpack and mobile detection systems, and radiation detection systems suitable for maritime environments and aerial platforms (initiated and planned in FY 2010). The class of detection system for evaluation with the highest priority in FY 2012 will be selected in FY 2011.

While the Directed Testing program has similar goals and users of the test data as the GRaDER program, Directed Testing is conducted by DNDO and is based on threat informed and mission related DHS performance requirements. The test objectives therefore go beyond consensus standards and change for specific scenarios and over time.

FY 2010 Directed Testing accomplishments include:

- Completed the Dolphin test campaign to evaluate the performance of commercial and government off the shelf rad/nuc detection systems mounted on small vessels and tested in San Diego harbor under operational conditions with United States Coast Guard.
- Initiated collaboration with Defense Threat reduction Agency and DOE to complete test planning for joint test campaign of detection systems that could be used on airborne platforms (Gryphon test).

- Established and planned an international collaboration program with European Union (EU) for conducting Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program (ITRAP+10) tests, leveraging ITRAP tests, performed in 1997.
- In collaboration with EU, established testing protocols for ITRAP+10 for nine rad/nuc categories of equipment.

FY 2011 Directed Testing planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct laboratory and crane testing of the Gryphon test of airborne detection systems in collaboration with DOE and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Conduct cooperative testing of ITRAP+10 technologies at European and US testing facilities in collaboration with the EU and DOE.

FY 2012 Test Directed Planned Accomplishments:

- Complete Gryphon test campaign at Nevada National Security Site to inform Federal, State and local operational entities of the performance of aerial detection systems.
- Complete testing and produce EU/US ITRAP+10 reports.
- Initiate the next Directed Test dependent on highest priority determined in FY 2011.

Data Collections Systems (DCS):

The Data Collection System (DCS) is used to support the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) test events. DCS supports the collection of data for cutting-edge rad/nuc detection and interdiction technology used in a variety of environments by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), law enforcement, state and local and public safety operational agencies, and foreign countries. The DCS provides the following capabilities for rad/nuc detection testing and evaluation: data capture, collection, analysis, display, calculations, comparison, verification, format, parsing, reporting, and export. The DCS supports complex test configurations involving all combinations of stationery and moving technologies and sources for passive and active detection systems. Please note that in FY 2011 funding for DCS is included under Systems Engineering Program. Starting in FY 2012 the DCS funding will be included in T&E Operations.

FY 2010 DCS accomplishments include:

- Tests Supported by DCS
    - DOLPHIN –Maritime Detection Systems test.
    - Standoff Radiation Detection Systems test.
    - Handheld Portable Radiation Detection Systems test.
    - L-3, SAIC and RAPISCAN Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography System (CAARS) Technology Demonstration and Characterization.

FY 2011 DCS planned accomplishments include:

- Tests Supported by DCS for FY 2011
    - On Dock Rail (SPP) - Straddle Portal Prototype at Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL).
    - On Dock Rail (MNRDS) - Mobile Nuclear Radiation Detection System at SRNL.
    - GRYPHON laboratory and crane mounted testing – Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
    - ITRAP (testing in Italy as well as US) - Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program.

FY 2012 DCS planned accomplishments include:

- The Data Collection System will be used for all testing events.

Red Team and Net Assessments

DNDO Question:
For red teaming and assessments, please provide a table showing how much DNDO spent in fiscal year 2010, plans for FY 2011 and requests in fiscal year 2012 for covert projects, modeling project, and overt projects. As part of this response, provide a brief description of the development efforts and key milestones anticipated in 2010 and 2011.

ANSWER:

RED TEAM AND NET ASSESSMENTS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Covert Projects	$ 4,180	$ 4,280	$ 5,480
Modeling Projects	$ 2,200	$ 2,250	$ 2,000
Overt Projects	$ 3,624	$ 3,720	$ 3,748
TOTAL	**$ 10,004**	**$ 10,250**	**$ 11,228**

Each project is part of an integrated Red Team and Net Assessments (RTNA) program. Some efforts may have both covert and overt components but for simplicity were placed in only the category representing the majority of the effort. The Net Assessments Team accomplished 39 activities from Fiscal Year 2010 to the present including:

- PaxBag Assessment.
- Vehicle-based Detection Capabilities Assessment.
- VIPR Assessments-3 exercises and 8 classes.
- 1801 L Street Assessment.
- COOP Assessment.
- NCE-21 engagements.
- San Diego Maritime Assessment.
- Puget Sound Maritime Assessment.
- Comprehensive Maritime Assessment.
- Three (3) presentations to FEMA
- Two (2) NCE Annual Reports and presentations.
- Two (2) presentations to SLSWG meetings.
- STC Assessment.
- Program Assistance – NCR.
- Program Assistance – North Texas.
- Capabilities Development Initiative – New Mexico.
- 9 SETCP Follow-on Engagements.

The Red Team accomplished 45 activities in Fiscal Years 2010-2011 including:

In FY 2010:

- 13 Overt Tests.
- 3 Covert Tests.
- 11 Exercise & training events.
- 3 Adversary studies.
- 2 Academic studies.

In FY 2011:

- 3 Overt Tests.
- 3 Covert Tests.
- 5 Exercise & training events.
- 2 Adversary studies.

From FY 2010 to present date, efforts in support of modeling under the Probabilistic Effectiveness Methodology (PEM) have accomplished two (2) ATEs.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

Covert Projects

- Conducted covert testing and adversarial red team activities, including use of threat objects and scenarios.
- Continued assessments of Federal detection capabilities to include seaports and aviation.
- Continued to assess domestic State and local capabilities.

Overt Projects

- Continued assessing the effectiveness of international, Federal, State, territorial, tribal, local agency, and first responder PRND training.
- Conducted assessments of the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed PRND capabilities.
    - Continued assessment of the Securing The Cities (STC) program, its capabilities and viability for possible expansion to other UASI regions
- Continued the PRND National Capabilities Effort (NCE) to base-line State and local detection capabilities.

Modeling Projects

- Conducted workshops on nuclear terrorism to enhance adversary portrayal in the probabilistic model under development.
- Completed the first phase of development of a probabilistic model that incorporates an adversary's aspirations coupled with a comprehensive transportation network.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

Covert Projects

- Conduct covert testing and adversarial red team activities, including use of threat objects and scenarios. Continue assessments of Federal detection capabilities to include seaports and aviation.

Continue to assess domestic State and local capabilities and align with DNDO outreach programs. Integrate assessment activity to assess at a system level vice individual segments.

Overt Projects

- Assess the effectiveness of international, Federal, State, territorial, tribal, local agency, and first responder PRND training.
- Conduct assessments of the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed PRND capabilities.
    - Continue the assessment of STC program in the NYC region.
    - Complete the assessment of the West Coast Maritime Pilot.
- Continue the PRND NCE.
- Initiate planning for assessment of the GNDA in FY 2013-2014, including a detailed assessment of the domestic portion of the GNDA.

Modeling Projects

- Refine the probabilistic model by fully incorporating red team and net assessment findings and recommendations and conducting analysis that enhances the nation's PRND defenses, and conduct model verification, validation, and accreditation.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

Covert Projects

- Conduct covert testing and adversarial red team activities, including use of threat objects and scenarios. Continue assessments of Federal detection capabilities to include seaports and aviation. Continue to assess domestic State and local capabilities and align with DNDO outreach programs. Expand integrated assessment activity to assess at a system level vice individual segments.

Overt Projects

- Conduct assessments of the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed PRND capabilities.
    - Continue the assessment of STC program in the NYC region and begin assessment of STC in next region selected.
- Continue the PRND NCE.
- Continue planning for assessment of the GNDA, including a detailed assessment of the domestic portion of the GNDA.

Modeling Projects

- Review the requirements in order to ensure that the probabilistic model meets newly identified customer needs and develop a plan to implement these improvements.

Joint Analysis Center

DNDO Question:
For the joint analysis center, please provide a table and narrative detailing how much DNDO spent in 2010, is planned in 2011 and requested for 2012 for collaborative information systems and operations.

ANSWER:

JOINT ANALYSIS CENTER
(Dollars in Thousands)

Description	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Joint Analysis Center (JAC)			
JAC Operations	4,000	1,870	1,853
Technical Reachback Program	12,600	10,936	
Secondary Reachback Program			7,165
Nuclear Assessment Program	11,100	7,500	6,827
Subtotal	**27,700**	**20,306**	**15,845**
JAC Collaborative Information System (JACCIS)	5,100	3,216	5,025
Total	**32,800**	**23,522**	**20,870**

The Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System (JACCIS) is the information technology system developed to receive, manage, analyze, and report on all data from the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. The system provides a needed enterprise infrastructure to support JAC operations; facilitates the sharing of radiation detection data and information across Federal, regional and municipal users; and supports the movement of technical data to support alarm evaluation and adjudication. The JACCIS will support rad/nuc information exchange, collaboration, and situational awareness, addressing all parts of the GNDA.

During FY 2010, JACCIS completed Critical Design Review, Test Readiness Review, the JACCIS systems in DHS Data Center 2 were fully operational, the development of JACCIS version 1.0 was completed and installed in Data Center 2, JACCIS 1.0 completed Developmental Testing, and JACCIS 1.0 completed security certification.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2011 include completion of JACCIS developmental testing; initiation of agile development efforts to support evolutionary development; JACCIS production system in place at DHS Data Center 2; completion of JACCIS certification and accreditation at DHS Data Center 2; receipt of authority to operate (ATO) letter; and readiness of DHS Data Center 1 to receive JACCIS production unit.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete all requirements for Full Operating Capability.
- Continue refinements of the data model within JACCIS to ensure compatibility with NIEM N42.42 and N.25 standards.
- Expand current level of connectivity to existing networked detection systems communications systems and situational awareness links to Federal operations and intelligence centers.
- Establish connectivity with the Mission Critical Messaging (MCM) system once MCM begins operation.

Training and Exercises

DNDO Question:
For training and exercises, please provide a table and narrative detailing how much DNDO spent in 2010, plans to spend in 2011 and is requesting for 2012 for training development and exercises.

ANSWER:

TRAINING AND EXERCISES (Dollars in Thousands)			
	FY 2010 (Obligated)	FY 2011 C.R. (Plans to spend)	FY 2012 (Request)
Training and Exercises	$5,636	$7,533	$8,098

These costs include the program management, contract management, and technical oversight of training and exercise development and implementation. Management costs include contracts with training and exercise partners who are doing the design, development, and implementation of training and exercises. Feedback and analysis are incorporated into the processes for both training and exercises. The low costs reflect economies achieved through leveraged capabilities for training and exercise development and implementation with Federal partners.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Exercises provided support to State and local agencies in developing and implementing exercises designed to evaluate the PRND capability. The training program developed training through supported DNDO Pilot programs such as the STC program, and the Maritime pilot projects in Puget Sound, WA and San Diego, CA.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Build templates for use by State and local PRND involved agencies to facilitate the development and implementation of training at the local level. State and local agencies received exercise support in evaluating their PRND capability. Training engaged in a large scale task analysis to further define the training needs and requirements. Existing training courses were provided to state and local agencies with additional courses beginning their development cycles.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Exercises continues to serve the needs of state and local agencies in designing, developing, and delivering PRND exercises to test the existing capability leading to improvements. State and local agencies are expected to receive support in FY 2012. Training plans to ramp up the course development process given the completion of the task analysis. Additional courses for instruments, operations and planning will be available to serve the needs of existing PRND stakeholders and to meet the needs of agencies beginning the PRND mission.

Systems Acquisition

DNDO Question:
For systems acquisition funding, please provide a table and narrative showing how you are allocating the fiscal year 2011 appropriation and how you plan to allocate the $36.4 million requested in the fiscal year 2012 budget request for radiation portal monitors. Please include specific figures on how many and what types of portal monitors you plan to acquire, the cost to deploy each type, and how much you will spend on functionality improvements and retrofits.

ANSWER:

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION (Dollars in Thousands)	
PPA	FY 2011 C.R. Funding Allocation
STC	$ 19,940
HPRDS	$ 10,000

Consistent with its FY2011 Budget request, DNDO will not allocate any of the funding provided under the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution for the Radiation Portal Monitor Program PPA.

The FY 2012 President's Budget allocated the full $37.4M requested for the radiation portal monitor program. CBP and DNDO have presented a joint strategy for a path forward for secondary screening for containerized cargo to the DHS Acquisition Review Board (ARB). Once the Department has made a final decision on ASP-certification, Congress will be briefed on the exact obligation of these funds.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Mr. Warren Stern, Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – DNDO and OHA
April 5, 2011

QFRs submitted by THE HONORABLE David Price

Chemical Detection

OHA Question:
OHA's Chemical Defense Program has been working to establish a concept of operations (CONOPS) for state and local first responders to use to prepare for and respond to a chemical event. This CONOPS will provide first responders and state and local officials with guidance and technical information in order to employ an effective chemical defense posture within their cities, should they determine the risk warrants that. OHA conducted a pilot at a Baltimore transit facility beginning in September 2010 that involved multiple Federal agencies, the state of Maryland and city of Baltimore. They would like to conduct additional pilots in indoor venues, at stadiums and perhaps with other cities. These pilots will culminate in the deployment of chemical detectors with approved local CONOPS in January 2013. For 2012, OHA is requesting $2.4 million for this effort. State and locals will need to use grant dollars to procure chemical detectors; OHA has no plans to do so.

While chemical weapons have a more limited destructive potential compared to nuclear and biological weapons, the threat is real. Dr. Garza, how do you see your small program fitting into this detection picture? What have you learned from the pilots to date that could be a breakthrough in early detection of a chemical attack?

ANSWER:
The OHA Chemical Defense Program is focused beyond chemical detection. The intent of the Baltimore Demonstration Pilot Project, which began in September 2010, is to build a proof-of-concept of a national chemical defense framework that includes using and evaluating chemical detection technology. This larger chemical defense framework encompasses risk assessment, developing and implementing technical specifications based on that risk assessment, detector placement, CONOPS development, training and exercises at the community-level.

Most toxic chemicals have a rapid onset of effects (minutes to hours) necessitating immediate actions and rapid multiagency coordination. This abrupt onset is too rapid for an effective federal response that would influence the decisions and actions during this early (first hours) period when lives are most likely to be saved or lost. State and federal support will still be needed in a timely manner but will take time to mobilize and the greatest opportunity for lives saved will be immediately following the release. Therefore, federal support for a chemical attack must emphasize community preparedness during this early phase of the response rather than just promoting chemical detection. OHA's efforts in the demonstration project to date show that linking detection technology to specific actions through an end-to-end strategy is a breakthrough in early detection of chemical attacks. Detection technology must be aligned with the specific risks for the community's vulnerable venues and once the detector alarms, the focus must be on "what then?" Detection technology is not the sole solution to chemical defense. It is a tool to provide an early signal that should lead to decisive actions that save lives.

So far, from the Baltimore project local Maryland stakeholders as well as the other participating transit agencies who received Transit Security Grant funding for chemical detectors for a subway transit environment have provided positive feedback regarding OHA's facilitation in MTA's efforts to procure and select chemical detectors as well as to build the subway and community CONOPS for a chemical event. Further, this pilot project has demonstrated to date the importance of developing a test and evaluation process for chemical detectors. In a recent Vendor Workshop (March 2011), which OHA hosted and organized, the Transit Security grantees from five cities listened to thirteen commercial chemical detector vendors responding to a Request for Information that OHA issued in December 2010. Currently, communities rely on vendors' claims regarding the efficacy of these detectors to perform in a subway transit environment. OHA intends, through this project, to develop a detailed test plan to test selected commercial chemical detectors to determine their efficacy to meet the technical specifications developed by our office for chemical detection systems for use in a subway transit environment.

Efforts to Reduce the Likelihood of a Nuclear or Biological Attack

Question:
As I said in my opening statement, in 2008, the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism concluded that *"unless the world community acts decisively, it is more likely than not that a weapon of mass destruction will be used in a terrorist attack somewhere in the world by the end of 2013".* The Commission believed that terrorists were more likely to obtain and use a biological weapon than a nuclear weapon. Dr. Garza and Director Stern, other than the BioWatch and ASP programs we have already discussed, what efforts do you have underway to reduce the likelihood of a nuclear or biological attack? What is the most promising?

OHA ANSWER:
The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) draws upon an array of programs and expertise to support and implement its mission to prevent terrorist attacks; reduce vulnerability to terrorism; and minimize damage and assist in recovery from a terrorist attack. Countering biological threats is part and parcel of DHS' all-hazards approach to securing the Homeland. This effort is articulated in Mission 1 of *The Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report (QHSR)*: preventing terrorism and enhancing security by preventing the unauthorized acquisition or use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and capabilities. DHS is also actively engaged with interagency partners in implementing Presidential Policy Directive 2 (PPD-2) in support of the *National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats.* This *Strategy* emphasizes initiatives that are directly relevant to reducing the likelihood of attack by a variety of adversaries.

DHS pre-event preparation activities include: risk assessments; material threat assessments in support of material threat determinations; systems analyses, research and development (R&D); threat awareness training programs; intelligence analyses; and outreach to the private sector, state, local, and tribal officials and international partners. These activities are supported by several components, including: the Office of Health Affairs (OHA), Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS), and Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

However, with little to no visible footprint in advance of an attack, preventing a biological attack from taking place may be difficult. This underscores the need to also pursue preparedness and response strategies that focus on addressing vulnerabilities and reducing consequences after an attack has occurred. Detection is the key for advanced warning for initiating response actions to a biological attack. OHA's BioWatch Program provides an early detection capability and thereby an opportunity to respond to the release of a biological agent before exposed individuals develop symptoms of illness in order to mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population. The current mitigation strategy emphasizes a quick, coordinated response through early detection and characterization followed by rapid distribution and dispensing of medical countermeasures to the exposed population, making an effective detection and surveillance program of critical importance to the success of the Nation's bioterrorism preparedness and response efforts.

OHA works closely with our state, local, and tribal partners to advance preparedness and response capabilities and helps to prepare local areas to the demands inherent to a biological attack. OHA works with the authorities in each of the BioWatch jurisdictions to develop and execute exercises of the BioWatch protocols and subsequent response activities. In addition, OHA and FEMA led the DHS Anthrax Response Exercise Series (ARES), intended to evaluate common target capabilities associated with response to biological threats and to improve incident management and public health responses to an anthrax incident across all levels of government. ARES conducted one tabletop exercise in each of the 10 FEMA Regions as well as a Federal interagency exercise. These programs are establishing trusted partnerships among national security efforts, and the public health and emergency management communities and will be valuable in boosting national preparedness for catastrophic biological events.

DNDO ANSWER:
Our research, development, testing, and evaluation for radiological and nuclear detection systems are focused on providing improved capabilities for the operators.

DNDO's work on systems development has been focused on advancing technical performance of detection systems for a variety of applications. The approach to systems development relies on commercial development of systems paired with modeling and testing to standards. Six years ago, there were fewer industry players making this type of equipment. The private sector has become more involved with research and development for these types of technologies and we encourage the use of new commercial-off-the-shelf devices. Our approach is to be more flexible and adaptable in our requirements that will allow us to take advantage of the private sector enhancing existing products and develop new devices.

As for specific technologies, we have recently reached an important milestone for the development of advanced handheld systems, which were developed through DNDO and approved for production and deployment in September 2010. This system is the first of DNDO's next generation human-portable systems and will be acquired for U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other users in support of their operations. Following the success of our advanced handheld, the small area search handheld system, RadSeeker, will be ready for a production and deployment system this year.

Additionally, our longer term research and development efforts are really beginning to come to fruition with advancements in a variety of detection-related fields. Technological advancements examined within DNDO's transformational and applied research program include new detector materials and alternatives for neutron detection. One promising material is CLYC (cesium-lithium-yttrium-chloride), which has better capabilities and even can do gamma and neutron discrimination. The FY 2011 and FY 2012 President's Budget Requests requests transfer the transformational and applied research program for radiological and nuclear detection to S&T from DNDO. The current appropriation for FY 2011 has TAR remaining in DNDO. If the TAR program is transferred to S&T in FY 2012, DNDO will continue to be closely engaged with TAR projects to ensure integration of research, development, test and evaluation efforts and address needs identified in the global nuclear detection architecture.

Our new technologies will help us explore different ways to do radiological and nuclear detection operations. One example of DNDO's R&D work that is transitioning through technology push efforts is our Long Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) program. This program features technology prototypes developed by our transformational and applied research directorate. The overarching goal of the LRRD program is to determine if a passive, long-range, radiological/nuclear detection system with localization capability should be developed and fielded. DNDO is actively engaging Federal, State, and local partners to assess the technology. This program allows us to introduce new technologies to operators with technical capabilities that they may not be aware are available. We can assess the potential for further development based upon their feedback and evaluations.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Tom Latham

Mr. Warren Stern, Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – DNDO and OHA
April 5, 2011

QFRs submitted by THE HONORABLE Tom Latham

DNDO Question:
As you know, we have some concerns about the relationships between Iran and some of the nations to our south. Has the increased Iranian interaction with these countries heightened the alert status of your Office, and if so, in what ways?

ANSWER:
While the close relationship Iran has cultivated with Venezuela and its expanding interests with both Bolivia and Nicaragua seem largely based on shared economic and political interests, the potential nexus with nuclear terrorism and/or illicit trafficking of nuclear or radioactive material, particularly in light of Iran's expanding nuclear interests, will remain a concern for the continued development and enhancement of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). The GNDA will continue to focus on building detection architecture capacity at both the national and regional levels through bilateral USG and international assistance programs as well as through multilateral efforts such as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

DNDO Question:
For some time, after the nuclear smuggling detection mission was expanded in the wake of 9/11, the GAO and others had concerns about the planning and coordination of efforts, amongst the responsible agencies, to combat nuclear smuggling. Are you confident, today, that the planning and coordination functions of your anti-smuggling mission, among the responsible agencies, is now on sound footing in the combating of nuclear smuggling?

ANSWER:
Defining the global nuclear detection architecture is DNDO's primary mission and also its biggest challenge. We are moving towards redefining this architecture through coordination with partners and we are using a disciplined approach to determine priorities.

Working with our interagency and intra-agency partners to develop the GNDA Strategic Plan, last fall, was a big step forward in developing and coordinating an enhanced architecture. Building upon the important work that went into the interagency GNDA Strategic Plan will be essential in shaping and enhancing the architecture. Releasing our domestic implementation plan for the GNDA and moving forward with its objectives is a paramount goal in 2011.

The new GNDA Strategic Plan and the latest GNDA Annual Report and Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Risk Assessment, which are under development, will serve as an excellent foundation for further development of the GNDA. But these are just the first steps in this phase of increased coordination, and additional work is necessary, on such areas as refining metrics, coordinating implementation, and establishing priorities. The coordination of the GNDA has reached a level of maturity not seen previously, but there remains a need for further advances in coordination.

Examples of interagency planning and coordination in support of the GNDA:

Within DHS, DNDO has spearheaded three major interagency coordination activities with respect to the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). First, in December 2010, DNDO led an interagency and intra-agency group to produce the first ever GNDA Strategic Plan. The plan established 10 objectives and 30 performance goals for the USG's efforts in support of the GNDA, with specific agencies matched to particular performance goals for the first time. Second, in 2011, DNDO has been shepherding the development of the report on the Joint Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA, working with the same partners. The report, which is undergoing final clearance, represents a major expansion from previous reports, with a more-complete view of the different portions of the implemented GNDA and an initial analysis on the trends in the GNDA expansion. Third, DNDO has created an interagency steering group to oversee the design, development, and results of terrorism risk analysis related to the GNDA. The group includes representation from eight Federal agencies, the Intelligence Community, and 10 DHS components and has met regularly for eighteen months to assist with the design of the latest Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Risk Assessment (RNTRA). The improved coordination among agencies in the risk analysis of radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) terrorism has resulted in this risk product that more effectively captures risks, consequences, vulnerabilities, and adversary behavior and has become sufficiently mature to guide sensor deployments and assess the effectiveness of alternative CONOPS. The ultimate result is better coordination among the USG and an integrated method for understanding strategy effectiveness and how it reduces the risk from rad/nuc terrorism. While DNDO cannot make resource allocation decisions for other agencies or departments, we work closely on joint projects and are required to report on GNDA activities annually.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 2011.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

WITNESS

CRAIG FUGATE, ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPENING STATEMENT: CHAIRMAN ADERHOLT

Mr. ADERHOLT. The hearing is called to order. Good morning.

Today we welcome the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, better known as FEMA, Craig Fugate, to discuss his Agency's $8.2 billion request for fiscal year 2012.

As we know, FEMA has continued to evolve in the years following Hurricane Katrina and has been required to make changes under the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006. This law expanded FEMA's responsibilities and authorities for disaster response and recovery in integrated preparedness functions. Today we want to hear from Administrator Fugate on how the transformation is proceeding and the challenges he faces in the coming year. We will also want to hear from him on some concerns we have of FEMA's budgeting.

Over the last year FEMA has worked to help devastated communities rebuild itself. As a Member of Congress from a State that is very familiar with severe damage from catastrophic events, I know firsthand FEMA's successes and, regrettably, FEMA's struggles.

Administrator Fugate, this Committee has a strong history of responding to your Agency's needs, providing funding that was so desperately needed to rebuild and reorganize FEMA in the post-Katrina era, and we will continue to do so, but that funding cannot be a blank check. Today our country faces disaster of a different kind, a fiscal disaster that will require change that some may find hard to accept. This means that today, more so than ever, we must budget responsibly for known requirements, and we must also ensure that funding is in line with measurable goals on the Federal, State and local levels.

Administrator, I want to touch on two of the issues of greatest concern facing us this year in reviewing your budget request; first, your Disaster Relief Fund, or DRF, as it is sometimes referred to. As we sit here today, the DRF inches closer and closer to insolvency. Last year when faced with this exact situation, Congress bailed out the DRF with a $5.1 billion supplemental. Now, just a few months later, your Agency has informed us that the $5.1 billion was not enough, and you need an additional appropriations to complete this year. Today we believe you need almost $1.5 billion for this year, but, frankly, I am not sure how confident I am with that figure since it seems to change rather frequently. But whatever the number is, we know that it is significantly more than what is available, even when including the $5.1 billion extra Congress provided just a few months ago. How will you complete this year when we all know that the DRF is almost broke?

We have asked repeatedly what FEMA will do, and thus far no one can answer, even as the balance in DRF continues to diminish. You are forcing Congress to address a situation, since, once again, the administration has failed to do so. In the current fiscal environment this means cuts throughout the entire Department of Homeland Security, cuts that may be unappealing to many, but cuts that are necessary in order to bail out FEMA. In other words, we are forced to take money from other Department of Homeland Security components to fill FEMA's shortfalls.

While the shortfall in fiscal year 2011 is of great concern, the situation in fiscal year 2012 is alarming. The Department continually states that it funds to a rolling 5-year average, but the math does not work. By our math, based on your 5-year average, you need $4.6 billion just for the average cost of noncatastrophic events. Added to that we understand you need $3 billion for the costs associated with prior-year catastrophic events, costs you knew about before you submitted a budget to Congress, but failed to fund. This brings it to a total of $7.6 billion. However, your fiscal year 2012 budget only requests $1.8 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund. This puts individuals and communities at great risk.

What we would like to hear from you today is your reasoning behind this. When I asked Secretary Napolitano this exact question just 4 weeks ago, she said you would recover more money from prior-year unobligated balances, and that you would seek a supplemental to cover the full cost. First, the President's budget assumes $900 million from prior-year recoveries. Thus far you have not adjusted that number, and we have seen no plan to show how this will be achieved.

Second, what is more astonishing is that we sit here 6 months from the beginning of the next fiscal year, and your end game for fiscal year 2012 is to ask for an emergency supplemental even though this unfunded amount is not an emergency, and it was known prior to the submission of the fiscal year 2012 budget. This has to be one of the most startling examples of irresponsible budgeting shenanigans that this subcommittee has seen. I trust that during our discussion today you can add some insight as to this rationale for this request.

The second issue in front of us today is the continuing lack of metrics for the billions of dollars we have invested in the first responder grants. Since 9/11, the U.S. taxpayers have invested over $33 billion in first responder grants. The question we ask year after year is how much safer are we, how better prepared are we, what are the gaps, how much more needs to be done; however, year after year we don't get answers, yet the Department asks for more money even though we have no quantifiable justification to support these requests.

According to staff reports, you are working on metrics, but the Departments have told Congress the same thing many times in the past. FEMA has tried multiple times to create metrics, but all efforts have resulted in failure. Now we hear that a new revised Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 will address the national preparedness, and thus FEMA is waiting on it before developing metrics.

While we need to support our local fire responders, we must seek a method to determine what we are getting for the billions in grant funding we appropriate from this subcommittee each year. After almost a decade of investment, it is time to stop making excuses and address the situation with the seriousness that is needed so that our taxpayers have confidence that hard-earned money is being used as effectively as possible. In short, these grant programs were never meant to permanently subsidize local responsibility, but help bolster capability by buying down risk and addressing gaps so States and local governments could respond. However, to do this, we need to measure the capabilities and gaps so that taxpayer funds are invested in a wise manner.

Administrator, these are not new concerns, and issues of which you are very familiar. I look forward to your thoughts and your insights as we have our discussions today on these problems and what progress you have made in the last year, as well as the challenges that remain. I would be remiss if I didn't, however, thank you for taking on such a challenging job that you have taken on at such an important time in our Nation's history, and this subcommittee understands the challenges that you have.

As your written testimony will be placed in the record, I would ask that you take about 5 minutes to summarize it for the committee. But before you begin, I would like to recognize the ranking member Mr. Price for his opening remarks.

[The information follows:]

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Fiscal Year 2012 Budget

Witness:
Administrator Craig Fugate

10:00 AM | Wednesday | April 6, 2011 | 2362-A RHOB

Hearing is called to order [*gentle strike of gavel*] –

Good morning. Today we welcome the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Craig Fugate, to discuss his agency's $8.2 billion request for fiscal year 2012.

As we all know, FEMA has continued to evolve in the years following Hurricane Katrina, and has been required to make changes under the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006. This law expanded FEMA's responsibilities and authorities for disaster response and recovery and integrated preparedness functions. Today, we want to hear from Administrator Fugate on how the transformation is proceeding and the challenges he faces in the coming year. We will also want to hear from him on some concerns we have with FEMA's budgeting.

Over the last few years, FEMA has worked to rebuild devastated communities and to rebuild itself. As a member of Congress from a State that is very familiar with severe damage from catastrophic events, I know firsthand of FEMA's successes – and, regrettably, of FEMA's struggles. Administrator Fugate, this Committee has a strong history of responding to your agency's needs by providing the funding that was so desperately needed to rebuild and reorganize FEMA in the post-Katrina era – and we will continue to do so BUT that funding will not be a blank check.

Today our country faces a disaster of a different kind – a fiscal disaster that will require changes that some may find hard to accept. This means that today – more so than ever – we must budget responsibly for known requirements, and we must also ensure that funding is aligned with measurable goals on the Federal, State and local levels.

Administrator Fugate, I want to touch on two of the issues of greatest concern facing us this year when reviewing your budget request.

First, your Disaster Relief Fund or DRF. As we sit here today, the DRF inches closer and closer to insolvency. Last year, when faced with this **exact** situation Congress bailed out the DRF with a $5.1 billion supplemental. NOW, just a few months later, you agency has informed us that the $5.1 billion was not enough and that you need additional appropriations to complete this year. Today, we believe you need almost $1.5 billion for this year but FRANKLY I am not sure how confident I am with that figure, since it seems to change rather frequently. But whatever the number is, we know it is significantly more than you have available – even when including the $5.1 billion extra Congress provided just a few months ago.

Administrator Fugate, how will you complete this year when we all know that DRF is almost broke? We have asked repeatedly what FEMA will do and thus far, no one can answer …even as the balance in DRF continues to diminish. You are forcing Congress to address the situation since; ONCE AGAIN, the Administration has failed to do so.

In the current fiscal environment, this means cuts throughout the entire Department of Homeland Security – cuts that may be unappealing to many, but cuts that are necessary in order to bail out your agency. In other words, we are forced to take money from other DHS Components to fill FEMA's shortfalls.

While the shortfall in FY11 is of great concern, the situation in FY12 is alarming. The Department continually states that it funds to a rolling five-year average but the math does not work.

⇒By my math...***based on your five-year average...*** you need $4.6 billion just for the average cost of non-catastrophic events.

⇒Added to that, we understand you need $3 billion for the costs associated with prior year catastrophic events...costs you knew about before you submitted a budget to Congress but failed to fund.

⇒This brings us to a total of $7.6 billion.

⇒However, your FY12 budget only requests $1.8 billion for DRF. This puts individuals and communities at great risk. Why would the Department do this?

When I asked Secretary Napolitano this exact question just four weeks ago, she said that you would recover more money from prior year unobligated balances AND that you would seek a supplemental to cover the full cost.

- ⇒FIRST – the President's budget assumes $900 million from prior year recoveries; thus far you have not adjusted that number, and we have seen no plan to show how this will be achieved.
- ⇒***SECOND*** – what is more astonishing to me is that as we sit here—six months from the beginning of the next fiscal year—your endgame for FY12 is to ask for an emergency supplemental even though this unfunded amount is not an emergency, and it was known prior to the submission of your FY12 budget.

This is one of the most startling examples of irresponsible budgeting shenanigans I have ever seen.

Administrator Fugate, I trust that during our discussion today, you can add some insight as to the rationale for this request.

The second issue in front of us today is the continuing lack of metrics for the billions of dollars we have invested in First Responder Grants. Since 9/11, the U.S. taxpayers have invested over $33 billion in First Responder Grants.

Year after year, we ask you, "How much safer are we?" How better prepared are we? What are our gaps? How much more needs to be done? However, year after year, we don't get answers – yet the

Department asks for more money – even though you have no quantifiable justification to support the request.

Your staff says you are working on metrics but the Department has told Congress the same thing many times in the past. FEMA has tried multiple times to create metrics but all efforts have resulted in failure. Now we hear from the Administration that last week the President signed a revised Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 that addresses national preparedness and focuses on outcomes and assessment to measure and track progress – maybe this will enable you to move forward on this task.

While we need to support our local first responders, we must seek a method to determine what we are getting for the billions in grant funding we appropriate each year. After almost a decade of investment, it is time to stop making excuses and address this situation with the seriousness that is needed so that our taxpayers have confidence that their hard-earned money is being used as effectively as possible. In short these grant programs were never meant to permanently subsidize local responsibilities but to help bolster capability by buying down risk and addressing gaps so States and local government could respond; however, to do this we need to measure the capabilities and gaps so taxpayer funds are invested wisely.

Administrator Fugate, these are not new concerns and are issues with which you very familiar. I look forward to your thoughts on these problems and what progress you have made in the last year, as well as the challenges that remain. I thank you for taking on such a challenging job at such an important time.

As your written testimony will be placed in the record, I ask that you take no more than five minutes to summarize it for the Committee. But before you begin, I would first like to recognize Mr. Price, our distinguished Ranking Member, for his opening remarks.

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OPENING STATEMENT: RANKING MEMBER PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, Mr. Fugate. We are glad to welcome you back to the Subcommittee to testify once again on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's work to prepare our country for disasters and to mitigate and minimize any losses. I want to thank you for your leadership of this critical government function. You have brought to the job the expertise and experience of a seasoned emergency manager, and you have left your distinctive mark on the Agency, building a more decentralized FEMA that is designed to be closer to the States and to respond to their needs more effectively. I am interested to hear how your work is progressing, including any measures of the success of your reforms.

Our main purpose here today is to discuss your 2012 budget, and I want to flag some concerns as we get this hearing under way. The request for FEMA is $6.8 billion. That is 5 percent, or $339 million, below the 2010 enacted level. It appears that your Agency has been asked to do the most with the least amount of resources compared to other DHS components.

In the current rush to cut government services, we need to be particularly careful that we do not sacrifice our Nation's preparedness for disasters. Disasters, after all, are going to happen. They are unavoidable, but many of their consequences can be avoided with the right preparation. I have already expressed concern to the Secretary about your 2012 request for disaster relief, which appears to provide only enough resources to last about halfway through the fiscal year. And the request does not recognize an additional $6 billion in catastrophic costs that are coming due. If we know the costs for ongoing recovery activities associated with large disasters, then it makes sense to provide Congress with a budget request that will meet those disaster relief obligations. Emergency supplementals should be used for unanticipated emergencies, not to meet half of the annual funding needs that we, in fact, can anticipate.

It also worries me that your request substantially reduces funding in staffing levels within the management of the administration account. After I became Chairman of this Subcommittee, we spent 4 years making sure FEMA had sufficient staffing and resources to support States and localities in times of emergency, to provide efficient oversight over the billions of State and local first responder grants it is responsible for each year, and to soundly manage your Agency's finances, logistics, human capital and contracting efforts. We need to understand these reductions better to make sure that they in no way impede your missions. So you are going to need to let the Subcommittee know if that is not the case; otherwise we are going to want to scrutinize those reductions very skeptically.

The budget request also substantially reduces funding for a variety of grant programs, including cutting assistance to firefighters by $140 million, and cutting in half funding for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program at a time when States and localities are still on shaky economic footing. We want to know if and how we can justify such reductions.

On the other hand, I am pleased to note the modest increases you have proposed for Emergency Management Performance grants and Urban Area Security grants. And I am glad you are seeking to maintain funding for port and transit grants at the 2010 level. Especially as States and localities are cutting funding to emergency and public safety, these grants are a critical bulwark against the erosion of preparedness at the local level.

Finally, your request more than halves funding for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program. We know that flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States. In fact, much of the northern half of U.S., from Montana to New York, faces an above-average risk of flooding in the next few weeks, according to the National Weather Service. FEMA is required by law to update flood maps and the risks associated with flooding every 5 years, so we need to know how you plan to continue meeting your statutory requirements with the significantly reduced resources. The alternative, of course, is an acceptance of greater risk and potentially greater cost to local communities and the Federal Government.

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope that we can work together to address these problems as we develop our 2012 funding recommendations. And, Administrator Fugate, we look forward to working with you in this endeavor. I want to thank you for your service to the country. We look forward to a productive discussion today and continuing to work together for our resilient Nation.

Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Price.

[The information follows:]

Opening Statement of Ranking Member Price
FY 2012 Budget Hearing with the Federal Emergency Management Agency
April 6, 2011

Administrator Fugate, I'm glad to welcome you back to this Subcommittee, testifying once again on Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) work to prepare our country for disasters and to mitigate and minimize any losses. I want to thank you for your leadership of this critical government function. You have brought to the job the expertise and experience of a seasoned emergency manager, and you've left your distinctive mark on the agency: building a more decentralized FEMA that is designed to be closer to the states and to respond to their needs more effectively. I'm interested to hear how that work is progressing, including any measures of the success of your reforms.

Principally, however, we are here to discuss your 2012 budget, which raises some concerns. The request for FEMA is $6.8 billion, 5 percent or $339 million below the 2010 enacted level. It appears that your agency has been asked to do the most with the least amount of resources compared, to other DHS components. In the current rush to cut government services, we need to be particularly careful that we do not sacrifice our nation's preparedness for disasters. Disasters, after all, are unavoidable; but many of their consequences can be avoided with the right preparation.

I have already expressed concerns to the Secretary about your 2012 request for Disaster Relief, which appears to provide only enough resources to last about halfway through the fiscal year. And the request does not recognize an additional $6 billion in catastrophic costs that are coming due. Administrator, if we know the costs for ongoing recovery activities associated with large disasters, then it makes sense to provide Congress with a budget request to meet these Disaster Relief obligations. Emergency supplementals should only be used for unanticipated emergencies, not to meet half of your annual funding needs.

It also worries me that your request substantially reduces funding and staffing levels within the Management and Administration account. After I became Chairman of this Subcommittee, we spent four years making sure FEMA had sufficient staffing and resources to support states and localities in times of emergency; to provide efficient oversight over the billions of state and local first responder grants it is responsible for each year; and to soundly manage the agency's finances, logistics, human capital and contracting efforts. We need to understand these reductions better to make sure that they, in no way, impede your missions. Please let this Subcommittee know if this is not the case.

The budget request also substantially reduces funding for a variety of grant programs, including cutting assistance to Firefighters by $140 million and cutting in half funding for the Emergency Food and Shelter program, at a time when states and localities still are on shaky economic footing. Tell me how we can justify such reductions. On the other hand, I'm pleased to note the modest increase you've proposed for Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) and Urban Area Security (UASI) grants. And I'm glad you're seeking to maintain funding for port and transit grants at the 2010 level. Especially as states and localities are cutting funding to emergency management and public safety, these grants are a critical bulwark against the erosion of preparedness at the local level.

And finally, your request more than halves funding for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis program. We know that flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States. In fact, much of the northern half of the U.S.—from Montana to New York—faces an above-average risk of flooding in the next few weeks according to the National Weather Service. FEMA is required by law to update flood maps and the risks associated with flooding every five years. So we need to know how you plan to continue meeting your statutory requirements with these significantly reduced resources. The alternative, of course, is an acceptance of greater risk and potentially greater costs to local communities and the federal government.

Mr. Chairman, I really hope that we can work together to address these problems as we develop our 2012 funding recommendations.

Administrator Fugate, I want to thank you for your service to our country. I look forward to a productive discussion today and to continuing to work together for a resilient nation.

OPENING STATEMENT: ADMINISTRATOR FUGATE

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Fugate, we look forward to your testimony.

Mr. FUGATE. Good morning, Chairman Aderholt and Ranking Member Price, and members of the committee. I am here today to present the FEMA fiscal year 2012 fiscal budget. And given that you have already taken my written testimony, I just want to hit a couple key points, because I think you really would like to get into the Q&A piece of this and actually discuss some of the issues you have raised.

Our mission is to support State and local first responders. There is this tendency that people think of FEMA as a response organization. What we do is coordinate and facilitate on behalf of the present homeland security Federal resources when disaster strikes and Governors request assistance under the Stafford Act. But alternatively, we also provide support to other Federal agencies when they need coordination on behalf of those authorities that you have given us.

I have been doing this for a while in budget discussions. I have never been told to go do what you need to do, and it is a blank check. We have always had to work within the constraints of the budget. We have always had to prioritize. In many cases we have to make hard decisions that are not always easy, and that is the reality of coming from local and State government and dealing in constrained budget environments where the disasters do not stop and having to prioritize those issues and funds that are available to continue to ensure that we are ready to respond and support our citizens in their time of need.

Because of the significant investment that was alluded to with the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act and the investments that have been made in the Agency, we have been working to take steps not only to implement the improvements required in the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, but also to look at how we do business and further reduce that cost in the overhead of administering disasters. We are trying to do what we feel are the things that increase that efficiency, focusing continuously on the mission and the outcomes and taking a hard look at the business processes and asking questions: Why are we doing it this way? Is there a better way to do it? Can we reduce the overall cost without affecting our ability to deliver services?

Some of this is the straightforward approach of why are we having to do all the traveling when we can use conferences and videoconferencing tools to meet that need, shutting off and turning off excessive equipment that isn't needed that was turned on during past disasters, looking at how we can leverage our resources and personnel to do a better job by reorganizing our team to reflect what we do, and looking at an outcome-based strategic plan.

I will just close with this, Mr. Chairman, and prepare to take questions. When you read most strategic plans, they talk in various terms about what you want to do, but they very rarely put a number about what you are going to measure it against. And so in doing this, our strategic plan is based upon what are the types of events and outcomes we need to achieve in large-scale catastrophic disaster response. And we are looking at basing that outcome on the needs of the immediate response issues, the intermediate phases, into the long-term recovery aspects.

Again, our mission statement as issued by Congress is to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. But we also know that FEMA is not the team, we are part of the team. And we have to be able to make sure that our working relationship with our State and local partners, the private sector, and most importantly the public, is the foundation of how we address this country's risk from disaster.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Administrator. And we appreciate your testimony.

[The information follows:]

Written Statement of

Craig Fugate

Administrator

Federal Emergency Management Agency

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FEMA

"FEMA FY 2012 Budget Hearing"

Before the

House Appropriations Committee

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

April 6, 2011

I. Introduction

Good morning Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee. My name is Craig Fugate, and I am the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It is an honor to appear before you today on behalf of FEMA to discuss our Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 budget request.

As you know, FEMA has changed the way we do business over the past several years. FEMA was included in the organizational realignment that led to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks. FEMA also underwent major organizational changes after Hurricane Katrina, when Congress passed the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) and increased funding for building emergency management capabilities. In short, FEMA is a much more effective Agency today than we were just a few years ago. Our ability to meet our mission this past fiscal year was a direct result of the tools that we have been able to put in place with your help and support.

However, we also know these are difficult economic times that call on us to make difficult budgetary choices. We all bear the responsibility for internalizing the challenges presented by an austere budget environment, while ensuring we fulfill our responsibilities to the nation. In FY 2012, we will fulfill our mission by increasing our efficiency and focusing on our core mission of ensuring resilience to disasters. While this economic climate requires us to fulfill our mission at the same time as we reduce our spending, the Administration's proposed FEMA budget is reflective of both imperatives.

II. Overview of FEMA Progress

FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

In addition to our Washington, D.C. headquarters, FEMA has ten permanent regional offices, three permanent area offices, and various temporary disaster-related sites that carry out the Agency's operations throughout the United States and its territories. I would like to begin my testimony by presenting a brief overview of the major programs administered by FEMA, and providing a sense of what we have done with the resources we have been allocated.

Response

FEMA's Response Directorate, a part of the Office of Response and Recovery, assists states by providing and coordinating the core federal response capabilities needed to save and sustain lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities overwhelmed by the impact of an incident. More specifically, the Response Directorate coordinates and integrates federal interagency all-hazards disaster planning and response operations; manages emergency response teams; and oversees disaster emergency communications programs.

FEMA's response capability has come a long way over the past several years. In 2005, federal incident response duties were shared by two groups of teams: the Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and the Federal Incident Response Support Teams (FIRST). Due to cost constraints, ERTs were established using staff members who had other primary day-to-day responsibilities in FEMA's headquarters and the regions; and the FIRSTs were comprised of teams located in two regions with a small dedicated staff. Moreover, catastrophic planning was conducted primarily at FEMA headquarters, since the regions were not adequately staffed with dedicated planners to fully perform this function.

In order to address these inadequacies, FEMA consolidated the responsibilities of the ERT and FIRST teams into 13 regional and three national Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), rapid response teams staffed with full-time personnel. FEMA has also used funds provided by Congress to upgrade technology and develop an all-hazards 24/7 situational awareness capability at the National Watch Center in FEMA Headquarters and in all of the Regional Watch Centers. The FEMA Operations Center (FOC) has upgraded its alert, warning, and notification technology capabilities and tripled the Emergency Notification System (ENS) capability. With increased staffing levels, FEMA has integrated the planning efforts conducted at the regional and local levels. Finally, FEMA's IMATs, Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) teams are capable of deploying and arriving on scene to provide incident management support and disaster response assistance within 12 hours of notification.

In 2010, FEMA responded to 81 new presidential major disaster declarations and nine new presidential emergency declarations, and issued 18 fire management assistance declarations. In all, the Agency's efforts provided critical assistance to 41 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories, in response to a variety of major disasters, including back-to-back severe winter storms and record snowfall, Hurricanes Alex and Earl, Tropical Storms Otto and Tomas, several fires in California, an earthquake in Imperial County, California, severe storms and flooding in Illinois, and record floods in Tennessee.

We have also increased our coordination with the private sector on a range of issues that will benefit our response effort. We have corporate candidates, nominated by the Retail Industry Leaders Association, serving three-month rotations within our National Response Coordination Center (NRCC). We have included private sector representatives in our no-notice "thunderbolt" response and recovery exercises, and we have shared ideas and lessons learned on a wide array of technology initiatives, including mobile applications, shared data feeds, and alert warnings through smart phones and other devices. Finally, we have dedicated one of our primary working groups – chaired by a member of the private sector – in support of National Level Exercise 2001 (NLE 11) to engaging the private sector.

Recovery

FEMA's Recovery Directorate administers federal disaster assistance programs that support individuals and communities affected by disasters. These programs constitute the majority of the resources provided by the federal government to ensure that individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic events and terrorist attacks, receive rapid disaster assistance. Aspects of FEMA's Recovery Directorate include:

- Individual Assistance, which includes housing, crisis counseling, legal services and unemployment assistance;
- Public Assistance, which includes funding for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of infrastructure;
- Fire Management Assistance, which provides funding for the management and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands;
- Long-term community recovery, also known as Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14, which coordinates the resources of federal departments and agencies to support the long-term recovery of states and communities as they work to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents;
- Mass Care, also known as ESF #6, which coordinates the delivery of federal mass care, emergency assistance, housing and human services, when local, tribal, and state response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities; and
- Coordination with a variety of non-governmental organizations.

Over the past several years, FEMA has overhauled its recovery capability to provide disaster assistance more quickly and effectively. For example, in 2005, FEMA had a daily capacity to perform 7,000 home inspections that were used to determine which FEMA repair and replacement grants a disaster survivor may be eligible to receive. Today, that daily capacity has more than doubled.

In 2005, disaster survivors were required to contact as many as 17 separate federal agencies to apply for disaster assistance. Today, thanks to funding provided by Congress, FEMA and the government as a whole have a centralized channel for disaster survivors to apply for federally funded assistance and obtain other critical disaster information from federal, state, tribal and local sources: www.DisasterAssistance.gov. FEMA has also established Internet Registration and Applicant Intake surge capacity to process up to 200,000 registrations per day during a catastrophic event. Moreover, since the identity of nearly all applicants is authenticated at registration, FEMA is able to strengthen controls against waste, fraud and abuse.

FEMA achieved 93.5 percent customer satisfaction from Individual Assistance applicants in 2010, and www.DisasterAssistance.gov was named on the www.Congress.org list of five best government websites. Last year, the capabilities for disaster survivors register for disaster assistance extended to smartphones as well.

Several years ago, FEMA had no nationwide cohesive system to locate and monitor shelters. In order to rectify this, FEMA created a standardized, common, and reliable system that can be used at all levels of government and by non-governmental organizations to manage shelter facility data.

One of the most important changes we made to the recovery process involved establishing two Public Assistance review panels in order to break logjams within the Public Assistance appeals process. The review panels helped to expedite decisions on pending Public Assistance projects, and gave us the opportunity to work closely with applicants to resolve long-standing disputes.

Created by Secretary Napolitano in 2009 in order to expedite final eligibility decisions for disputed projects, these review panels helped stalled projects move forward. To date, these two panels have resolved 173 previously disputed cases.

We have seen tangible results from the changes we have made to our recovery process. For example, on May 14, 2010, only ten days after the President declared the massive flooding in Tennessee a major disaster, FEMA had received 30,459 disaster assistance registrations and approved more than $87 million in assistance through the Individuals and Households Program. Of the $87 million that had been approved, almost 92% has already been disbursed to families.

As another example, two weeks after the President had declared the 2009 flooding in Georgia a major disaster, FEMA had already received nearly 20,000 disaster assistance registrations and distributed nearly 12,000 disaster assistance payments, totaling almost $40 million. In fact, FEMA issued the first disaster assistance payments the day after the declaration.

Federal Insurance and Mitigation

By encouraging and supporting mitigation efforts, FEMA leads the nation in reducing the impact of disasters and helping to break the "damage-rebuild-damage" cycle in America's most vulnerable communities. FEMA has the lead role in helping communities increase their resilience through risk analysis, reduction, and insurance. One mitigation tool is the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program, which addresses flood hazard data update needs and preserves the successful Flood Map Modernization investment. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides flood insurance on a national basis to owners of properties located in vulnerable areas through the federal government, through both a premium revenue and fee-generated fund called the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF). In FY 2010, the NFIP reduced potential flood losses by an estimated $1.6 billion and increased flood insurance policies in force by nearly one percent. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program offers an annual funding source for qualified mitigation activities that are not dependent upon a declaration of disaster by the President. The PDM program has reduced administration costs by $800,000, which has made more funds available for grants. Furthermore, Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) is FEMA's program to provide communities with flood information and tools they can use to enhance their mitigation plans and better protect their citizens. FEMA initiated 600 Risk MAP projects in this past fiscal year, which assisted 3,800 communities by addressing the highest priority engineering data needs, including coastal and levee areas.

Preparedness

FEMA's Protection and National Preparedness (PNP) works to ensure that the nation is adequately prepared for disasters of all kinds. PNP includes the National Preparedness Directorate (NPD), which is responsible for administering the National Training, Measurement, and Exercise Programs, funded through the State and Local Programs appropriation. Additional preparedness activities are also performed by the Grant Programs Directorate (GPD), which manages a grant portfolio that includes the Homeland Security Grant Program, the Port Security Grant Program, the Transit Security Grant Program, and the Assistance to Firefighters Grants.

PNP strives to achieve a nation prepared through a comprehensive cycle of planning, organizing, equipping, training, exercising, evaluating and continuous improvement.

Furthermore, FEMA, in partnership with the Advertising Council, developed *Ready* (www.ready.gov) as a national public service campaign to educate and empower Americans to prepare for and respond to all emergencies, including natural disasters and potential terrorist attacks. The goal of the campaign is to get the public involved and ultimately to increase the level of basic preparedness across the nation.

While we continue to work toward measuring the effectiveness of all FEMA's investments in the nation's preparedness capability, we are confident that it has grown significantly over the past several years as a result of an increase in planning, assessment, analysis, training and exercise efforts, as well as a renewed commitment to preparedness fostered at the national, state, local, tribal and territorial levels. Since 2005, FEMA has sponsored over 700 national, federal, regional, state and local direct support exercises.

FEMA Regions reviewed and assessed plans from 131 jurisdictions as part of the 2010 Nationwide Plans Review. This latest report assessed the capability of state and local governments to execute an emergency operations plan during a catastrophic incident at approximately 79 percent, a nearly 40 percent increase in planning capacity from the 2006 Nationwide Plans Review.

To ensure that FEMA is addressing the needs of the whole community in all of its preparedness activities, FEMA revised its Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 to incorporate planning considerations for individuals with functional and access needs, individuals with limited English proficiency, diverse racial and ethnic populations, children, and household pets/service animals. FEMA, in partnership with others in the Department of Homeland Security, also established the Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program, in recognition of the important relationship between resilient businesses and the recovery of communities affected by disasters.

In 2010, FEMA trained more than two million homeland security and emergency management officials and first responders; conducted more than 250 federal, state, and local exercises; and provided 120 technical assistance deliveries for fusion centers, planning, and critical infrastructure/key resources. FEMA also conducted National Level Exercise 2010 to evaluate federal, state, and local partners' emergency preparedness and coordination capabilities in response to an improvised nuclear device detonation.

Exemplifying the value of these efforts, the state of Tennessee established a comprehensive exercise program through a partnership between the Office of Homeland Security, Public Health, and the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency. It has successfully combined grant funding from homeland security and public health grants for this integrated exercise program. More than 60 exercises have been conducted to date. Partnerships, relationships and planning developed during the comprehensive exercise program have enhanced our ability to respond as multi-jurisdictional teams to natural disasters, which came into play when Tennessee experienced multiple disasters during the spring and summer of 2010.

Logistics

FEMA's Logistics Management Directorate (LM) is FEMA's major program office responsible for the policy, guidance, standards, execution and governance of logistics support, services and operations. Its mission is to provide an efficient, transparent and flexible logistics capability for the procurement and delivery of goods and services to ensure an effective and timely response to disasters.

In 2005, logistics was a branch function within the Response Division, with limited funding for personnel and assets. At the time, the Logistics Branch had 28 Permanent Full-Time Employees, and most of its workforce consisted of temporary employees with little or no training. In addition, the FEMA Logistics Branch did not possess a self-assessment tool to assist states in evaluating their logistics and operational capabilities.

LM was elevated from a branch to directorate-level in April 2007, and now has a robust capability that is flexible and adaptable to meet unpredictable demands of all-hazards support. LM has made significant progress in permanent staffing, increasing the percentage of full-time employees by over ten percent last fiscal year.

Some examples of FEMA's 2010 logistics accomplishments include the following:

- FEMA was able to fulfill more than 97.5 percent of orders for life-sustaining commodities (including meals, water, tarps, cots, blankets, etc.) within the timeframe requested. During the first quarter of 2011, FEMA Logistics has reached a 100 percent on-time delivery rate;
- LM and GSA announced the opening of a new fully automated, state of the art Distribution Center in Atlanta, Georgia; and
- LM developed a Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT) for use by states to improve readiness, increase response capacity, and maximize the management and impact of homeland security resources. LM has trained all 10 Regions on LCAT, conducted briefings for 41 states and territories, and facilitated 19 LCAT workshop sessions with states and territories.

During the recent 2011 Mid-West/East Coast Winter Storm, FEMA's Logistics team supported the Regions and states by deploying essential supplies (i.e., generators, meals, water, cots, blankets and infant/toddler kits) to pre-designated locations prior to the storm's impact. The initial supply requirements were received, promptly filled, and ready for issuance to state and local governments by the required delivery date. As the storm moved towards the Northeast, the Logistics teams worked closely with the Regions and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to redirect generators to meet the changing needs.

As a result of the FEMA logistics improvements that supported these and other efforts, a July 2010 Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General (OIG) report concluded that FEMA "has made great strides to improve its logistics capability . . . [G]iven these recent initiatives, FEMA is better prepared now than at any previous time for dealing with a catastrophic disaster."[1]

Mission Support

FEMA's Mission Support Bureau integrates FEMA's business operations and support services within a single oversight structure, and is responsible for providing the support, tools, and resources needed to build, sustain and improve our capabilities. The major Bureau areas of responsibility are human capital, information technology, procurement, security, facilities management, health, safety, and records management.

Recognizing that our success as an Agency depends upon a trained and talented workforce, I made hiring a priority when I came to FEMA. When I began here in FY 2009, FEMA's staffing fill rate was at 79 percent. Today, the Agency is at a 93 percent fill rate, and includes the redirection of positions to our ten FEMA Regions as a part of our Regional re-empowerment effort to facilitate emergency preparedness, coordination, and planning at the local level.

Also in 2009, I began a project to improve FEMA's work environment for current and future employees, an effort that has since come to be known as the FEMA Workforce Enhancement Initiative. This collaborative initiative has brought together employees from all levels of the Agency in workgroups to develop and implement more efficient and meaningful ways to improve FEMA's workforce. The areas of focus included recruitment, hiring, retention, performance management, career progression structure, and developmental initiatives and opportunities for employees.

FEMA recognizes that every employee is an emergency manager, and should be ready for deployment if needed. To that end, in early 2010, FEMA transferred the efforts of the credentialing system started by the Disaster Workforce Division to the Deputy Administrator for Protection and National Preparedness, resulting in a National Credentialing Program that focused on a government-wide and holistic approach to disaster surge staffing. The National Credentialing Program coordinates activities, develops policies, and recommends guidance and standards for credentialing all FEMA personnel and state, tribal and local officials who require access to disaster areas or FEMA facilities during an emergency. This program will also ensure unity of effort in line with the National Response Framework.

As a result of these and other efforts, FEMA is continuing to build the nation's emergency management team with our partners at all levels, and forging a more effective support infrastructure.

III. FEMA's FY 2012 Budget Request

As the President made clear in his State of the Union address, the current budget climate requires us to take a hard look at our Agency and make tough decisions on how to spend limited taxpayer funds. The Administration's proposed budget provides FEMA with the funds to fulfill its mission of ensuring domestic resilience to disasters while reducing spending in several areas through efficiencies and innovative thinking. I would like to take the opportunity to provide a brief overview of the proposed FEMA budget for FY 2012.

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[1] Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General, "FEMA's Logistics Management Process for Responding to Catastrophic Disasters," OIG-10-101 (July 2010).

State and Local Programs

Through the State and Local Programs (SLP), FEMA helps state and local governments prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. This program provides for grants, training, exercises, and other support to assist federal agencies, states, territories, and tribal and local jurisdictions.

The President's proposed budget for FY 2012 would sustain federal funding of more than $3.84 billion for state and local preparedness grants, highlighting the Department's commitment to getting resources into the hands of state and local first responders who are often best positioned to detect and respond to terrorism, natural disasters, and other threats. Even in this difficult budget environment, the Administration recognizes the importance of maintaining funding for state and local governments as they prepare for major disasters and emergencies of all kinds.

The Agency requests $1 billion for State Homeland Security Grant Programs (SHSGP) and $50 million for Operation Stonegarden (OPSG), and requests $13 million in FY 2012 resources towards the Citizen Corps Program (CCP). SHSGP continues to provide funding for grant recipients to build capabilities to protect and prepare state and local governments to respond to acts of terrorism, large-scale disasters, and public health emergencies. OPSG continues to enhance and coordinate joint mission border protection priorities and activities across federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and tribal governments. CCP activities help support local community resilience goals and strategies, including: outreach and education on personal preparedness; integration of nongovernmental assets and personnel in preparedness and response protocols; improved plans for emergency notifications, evacuation, and sheltering; and increased citizen participation in community safety. CCP strengthens the Department's activities with more than 2,300 Citizen Corps Councils in jurisdictions covering 78 percent of the U.S. population and operating in all 50 states and six U.S. territories.

FEMA requests $191.663 million for the Training, Measurement, and Exercise Program for FY 2012. FEMA will apply efficiencies and eliminate redundant activities identified through working with state and local governments.

Finally, FEMA requests $1.57 billion for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program in FY2012. The Agency will continue to focus MSA Preparedness Program grant resources on activities supporting the Department's highest prioritized mission, "Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security." Included in the MSA Preparedness Program is the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI). The FY 2012 budget request directs additional resources to UASI, which provides funding to support regional collaboration on enhanced security and terrorism readiness in the nation's highest-risk urban areas. UASI grant requests continue to fund prevention, protection, response, recovery initiatives and capabilities directed at threats or acts of terrorism.

In order to maximize the ability of state decision-makers to set priorities and to reduce administrative barriers to grants, the Administration's budget request, like the 2011 request, proposes to consolidate a number of individual grant programs (including grants for Driver's License Security/Real ID, Interoperable Emergency Communications, and Buses) and make them part of the broader grant programs such as UASI and State Homeland Security grants. This consolidation will increase overall funding for UASI and State Homeland Security grants while reducing the number of separate grant programs, which ultimately decreases the number of applications a state will need to submit.

The Administration's budget request also proposes to consolidate the Emergency Management Performance Grants and the Assistance to Firefighter Grant Programs into the SLP. These two grant programs are discussed below.

Emergency Management Performance Grants

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPGs) are formula grants provided to assist state and local governments to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management programs. The proposed FY 2012 EMPG program provides $350 million to continue assisting state and local jurisdictions in improving their overall emergency management systems. EMPG grant recipients establish, expand, and maintain effective partnerships with neighboring jurisdictions to develop emergency management plans, conduct training and exercises, and procure necessary resources to assist in the event of any catastrophic emergency. Under this proposed budget, EMPG grants continue to be distributed on a formula basis.

Assistance to Firefighter Grant Programs

This program is comprised of Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG), Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants, and Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (FP&S). The combination provides support to fire departments and non-affiliated emergency medical services (EMS) to improve the readiness and capability of local first-responders during all-hazards emergencies, including firefighting and EMS operations.

AFG awards grants directly to fire departments and non-affiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the nation's first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and EMS operations. Under its authorizing legislation, AFG must also expend a minimum of five percent of appropriated funds under FP&S for fire prevention activities. SAFER grants provide funding directly to fire departments in order to help them increase the number of trained "front line" firefighters available in their communities. The goal of SAFER is to enhance the local fire departments' abilities to comply with staffing, response and operational standards.

The FY 2012 request includes $670 million for these programs. Included in this amount are $420 million for SAFER Grants to rehire laid off firefighters and retain veteran first responders – totaling 2,300 firefighter positions – and $250 million for AFG and FP&S, in order to fund equipment, training, vehicles, and related materials. The amount requested for SAFER in FY

2012 reflects the reality that effective fire safety programs require both equipment and personnel. While the $5 billion we have provided over the past several years through AFG has furnished fire departments with equipment, vehicles and other necessities, we must ensure that states and localities have the necessary personnel to perform the task at hand. This means rehiring laid-off firefighters, increasing fire department staffing to be consistent with nationally recognized consensus standards, supporting veteran first responders, and providing our state and local partners with the tools they need to keep our country safe.

Management & Administration

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides core mission funding for the development and maintenance of an integrated, nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies. M&A supports core operations for all FEMA organizations, providing resources for mission activities and administrative support. M&A resources are directed to both regional and headquarters operations.

The FY 2012 President's budget request of $815.099 million for the M&A appropriation reflects FEMA's priority to manage resources more effectively across the federal government while ensuring the nation's resilience from disasters. The Agency has reexamined its current allocation of resources among existing programs to focus on those programs that have the most significant impact on the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. Moreover, FEMA will focus on streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies.

FEMA will continue to look at ways to adjust our organization and unify enterprise activities to ensure that resources are adequately utilized and allocated across components. Additionally, as we move forward, our goal is to complete program evaluations to identify duplicative activities and services within our components and reallocate those resources to needed areas.

Flood Insurance and Mitigation

FEMA's Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) implements a variety of programs authorized by Congress that help mitigate the impact of disaster by breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Mitigation is achieved through three critical components – analyzing risk, reducing risk, and insuring for risk.

FEMA requests $102.7 million in FY 2012 for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program. These appropriations come through the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis and the NFIF discretionary accounts, and are used to analyze and produce flood hazard and flood risk data and map products to communicate flood hazard risk and related technical services. With FY 2012 funding, FEMA will focus on reviewing and updating flood hazard data and maps to accurately reflect flood hazards for the areas with the highest flood risk and greatest update need.

Funding for the National Flood Insurance Program is derived from two primary sources. Mandatory flood insurance premiums are used to pay out claims and to provide funding to support the operating and administrative costs associated with maintaining the program, as well as three grant programs that reduce future flood claims. FEMA estimates mandatory premium collections of $3.103 billion in FY 2012. This is an increase of $37.2 million over the estimate for FY 2011 and is due to policy rate increases. Also, the discretionary policy fee income is paid by flood insurance policy holders in order to support the cost of administering the NFIP, which includes floodplain management, flood mapping, flood-related grants, and NFIP management. For FY 2012, FEMA projects fee collections of $171.0 million, an increase of $2.0 million from FY 2011.

FEMA requests $84.9 million in FY 2012 for the PDM grant program. Funding will be used to: fund projects and plans through a competitive process; support the national grant competition; support salaries and operating expenses; and fund program support and the technical assistance contracts used for the preparation, review, and processing of PDM grants. In addition, the PDM program will continue to reduce administrative costs to ensure that more of those funds are obligated to state, local and tribal governments to reduce risk.

Emergency Food and Shelter

The FY 2012 request of $100 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) will allow FEMA to continue to supplement nonprofit and governmental organization emergency food and shelter programs by contributing an estimated 46.5 million meals, 3.1 million nights of lodging, 74,700 rent or mortgage payments, and 155,400 utility bill payments.

It is important to note that EFSP is not a disaster program and is not designed to serve disaster survivors. Rather, the program is designed to serve the public on an ongoing basis to assist in the fight against hunger and homelessness by supplementing the funding of qualified local service delivery agencies.

Disaster Relief Fund

Pursuant to the Stafford Act, the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) provides a no-year base against which FEMA can direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies. Through the DRF, FEMA can fund authorized federal disaster support activities as well as eligible state, territorial, tribal, and local actions, such as providing emergency protection and debris removal. The DRF also funds:

- Repair and reconstruction of eligible disaster-damaged infrastructure;
- Hazard mitigation initiatives;
- Financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors; and
- Fire Management Assistance Grants.

FEMA requests $1.8 billion for the DRF in Fiscal Year FY 2012. FEMA is taking aggressive action to maximize the balance of the DRF, including identifying excess funds previously obligated for past disasters and returning them to the DRF. In FY 2010, FEMA recovered over $2.62 billion from prior year obligations to replenish the DRF.

Coupled with prior year recoveries and carryover funds, the DRF is projected to support the five-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (excluding extraordinary events, such as the series of 2004 hurricanes in Florida, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, the California Wildfires of 2007, and Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008).

IV. Implementing Productivity and Efficiency Tools

FEMA's budget request for FY 2012 strikes the appropriate balance between allowing us to fulfill our core mission of ensuring resilience to disasters, while also becoming more efficient and nimble in our efforts. However, a focus on efficiency is important to us not only in constrained fiscal times; rather, it is always an essential element of our ability to succeed. The unpredictable and exigent nature of emergency management requires us to provide fast and effective service to communities who need it, often on extremely short notice. In short, efficiency is always key to operational effectiveness. For that reason, we have begun implementing efficiency measures that include common-sense cost-cutting tools and outcome-based strategic planning, as well as leveraging our stakeholders as force multipliers throughout all aspects of the emergency management team.

Good Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars

While we at FEMA work to ensure resilience to disasters, we also bear the responsibility for demonstrating good stewardship over taxpayer dollars. This means minimizing and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse of our programs and policies, and implementing common-sense measures to cut down on costs wherever possible.

Since its inception in 2006 through the end of 2010, FEMA's Fraud Branch has investigated nearly 3,200 disaster fraud complaints and referred more than 2,400 fraud cases to the DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for criminal investigative review and/or prosecution. The FEMA Fraud Branch has also prevented $5.5 million in disaster payments from being improperly disbursed. Finally, physical security initiatives netted FEMA approximately $23.5 million in funds de-obligated back to the Agency.

PKEMRA created several provisions in order to prevent waste, fraud and abuse in the contracting and relief aid processes. To this end, FEMA implemented new software in 2007 that communicates real-time data to caseworkers in order to prevent duplicate housing payments. FEMA also implemented checks in the National Emergency Management Information System that trigger additional review for "high risk" recipients before assistance is delivered, in order to prevent potential fraud. These actions allow FEMA to balance the need to quickly provide disaster aid to victims with our responsibility to be good stewards of the DRF.

Moreover, FEMA continues to realize significant savings through technological and human capital efficiencies. As an example, FEMA returned $1.99 billion to the DRF through a focused effort to identify unused funding on disaster contracts. We also realized $7.8 million in savings in wireless telecommunications by shutting down unused lines of service. Wherever possible, we will continue to undertake cost-cutting measures that will allow us to maximize the use of limited funding.

Strategic Planning and Organization

While FEMA continues to implement cost-cutting measures in all aspects of our work, we must also look at our larger organization to be sure we are as nimble and efficient as we can be. FEMA has undertaken several initiatives in that regard.

On October 1, 2009, the Response, Recovery, Federal Coordinating Officer Program, and the Logistics Management Directorate were combined under a new Office of Response and Recovery to more closely align the organizational structure with FEMA's operational mission. This reorganization has enhanced FEMA's ability to perform its mission of coordinating and providing an immediate federal disaster response and recovery capability with state, local and tribal partners in anticipation of, or immediately following, a major disaster.

In February 2010, as part of a broader headquarters realignment, the Disaster Reserve Workforce and Human Capital Divisions of FEMA were integrated into the new Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO). As a result, the Disaster Workforce Division now oversees the readiness and deployment functions for the entire disaster workforce of full-time and reserve employees. Additionally, a critical mass of staffing in the budget, policy, and system areas are able to provide more effective services to both the institutional and deployable workforces.

In addition to organizational re-alignment, we also value the importance of outcome-based strategic planning as a tool that will allow us to ensure our activities align with FEMA's strategic objectives. With that goal in mind, earlier this year we began implementing FEMAStat, a management process to facilitate the conduct of systematic discussions about the performance of FEMA's Offices, Directorates and Regions. The purpose of FEMAStat is to frame productive discussion and analysis that advances FEMA's performance. We have already conducted several meetings and are confident in FEMAStat's ability to help us identify additional performance deficits and close those gaps to make us a stronger and more resilient Agency.

We are also currently in the process of establishing an Innovation Council, pursuant to Initiative Four of FEMA's Strategic Plan for Fiscal years 2011-2014. The purpose of the Council is to help foster a culture of innovation and creativity within FEMA. Based on a successful program created by the U.S. Coast Guard, the Innovation Council will bring new ideas to FEMA leadership and achieve implementation.

Whole Community

Perhaps the most important initiative we must undertake, regardless of the budget environment, is to recognize our efforts are part of an interconnected plan of action. This "Whole Community" approach to emergency management provides the appropriate framework for leveraging the expertise and resources of our stakeholders at all levels, both governmental and non-governmental.

FEMA continues to play an integral role as part of the emergency management community. However, we know that we cannot and should not do it alone. "Whole Community" requires a team approach. We know the capabilities of federal agencies, which can be leveraged in the event of a disaster to provide a robust federal response. We know of the importance of effective coordination with state, local, and tribal governments, who provide direct, on the ground experience and who usually have initial and primary responsibility for disaster response. We know that non-governmental organizations – like faith-based and non-profit groups – and private sector entities possess knowledge, assets and services that government simply cannot provide. An effective disaster response involves tapping into all of these resources.

Finally, and most importantly, we know of the great capacity of individuals to care for their families, friends, neighbors and fellow community members, making our citizens force multipliers rather than liabilities. Together, we make up the whole community, and we all have an important role to play. We must engage all of our societal capacity, both within and beyond FEMA, to work together as a team. Through engaging the "Whole Community," we maximize our limited funding and leverage the capabilities of our partners, who play a critical role in the process.

A "Whole Community" approach is a valuable efficiency and cost-saving tool; yet more importantly, it is critical to our collective effectiveness to succeed in preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating all hazards.

V. Conclusion

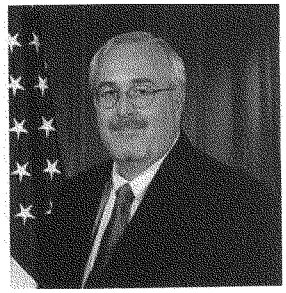
Over the past several years, FEMA has undergone a major overhaul, thanks in large part to the significant resources provided to us by Congress. This year, we find ourselves in a budgetary climate that requires us to become more efficient in our efforts while maintaining focus on our core mission, and we must make difficult choices in the process.

As I mentioned earlier, the Administration's proposed budget provides FEMA with the funds to fulfill its mission of ensuring domestic resilience to disasters, while reducing spending in several areas through efficiencies and innovative thinking. Please be assured that we will continue to fulfill our most important mission of supporting our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the proposed FEMA budget for FY 2012. I am happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.

William Craig Fugate

Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency



W. Craig Fugate was appointed by President Barack Obama and was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on May 13, 2009 to serve as the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). On May 18, 2009 Administrator Fugate reported to FEMA bringing with him a wealth of leadership experience to the emergency management community.

Prior to coming to FEMA, Mr. Fugate served as Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). In that role since 2001, he managed 138 full-time staff and a budget of $745 million. His agency coordinated disaster response, recovery, preparedness and mitigation efforts with each of the state's 67 counties and local governments.

Mr. Fugate began his emergency management career as a volunteer firefighter, Emergency Paramedic, and finally as a Lieutenant with the Alachua County Fire Rescue. Eventually, he moved from exclusive fire rescue operations to serving as the Emergency Manager for Alachua County in Gainesville, Florida. He spent a decade in that role until May 1997 when he was appointed Bureau Chief for Preparedness and Response for FDEM.

Within FDEM, Mr. Fugate's role as Chief of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) kept him busy during 1998. That year, the SERT team was active for more than 200 days as a result of numerous floods, tornadoes, wildfires, and Hurricane Georges.

In September 2003, again under Mr. Fugate's stewardship, the Florida Emergency Management Program became the first statewide emergency management program in the nation to receive full accreditation from the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

During his years at FDEM, Mr. Fugate served as the State Coordinating Officer in Florida for 11 Presidentially-declared disasters and the management of $4.5 billion in federal disaster assistance.

In 2004, Mr. Fugate managed the largest federal disaster response in Florida history as four major hurricanes impacted the state in quick succession (Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne). In 2005, Florida was again impacted by major disasters when three more hurricanes made landfall in the state (Dennis, Katrina and Wilma). The impact from Hurricane Katrina was felt more strongly in the Gulf Coast states to the west but under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact or EMAC, Florida launched the largest mutual aid response in its history in support of those states.

Mr. Fugate and his wife Sheree hail from Gainesville, Florida.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Mr. ADERHOLT. I think, as you see from past hearings, that having the Members ask you questions directly about some of these issues, I think, will be most helpful.

I think one of the things that I had alluded to in my opening remarks and that I think is certainly something that is of great concern to the subcommittee—and we have had these conversations before, but let me just get right to the point. You are running a substantial shortfall in the DRF that has not been addressed for the remainder of this year or in the budget for fiscal year 2012. The bottom line is the fiscal year 2012 budget and your fiscal year 2012 requests do not support the sizable disaster relief cost for the rest of the year or the next. The subcommittee needs to know the plan. How will you complete the year when you are already clearly short of the required funding for fiscal year 2011 by an estimated of $1.5 billion?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) and the history of how we fund that, this Nation, has been debated and discussed numerous times, and so I am going to present what I think is the philosophical approach that we have taken.

I understand the issues you are raising. I will start with fiscal year 2011. We currently have a little over $1 billion in the Disaster Relief Fund. We consider that once we go below $1 billion, that we need to implement an immediate needs funding, which would limit funding to only those emergency actions in response and individual assistance, and would no longer support permanent work or mitigation projects from previous disasters.

That also is contingent upon another issue that this committee and others have raised in the number of open disasters and funds that have been obligated in those previous disasters but were not drawn down. Last year we looked at open missions to Federal agencies and began closing out those disaster missions. That returned a little more than $2 billion back into the Disaster Relief Fund.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Two billion dollars.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

This year we are looking at those disaster funds to State and local governments where the projects have been completed, but in the initial allocation they did not require all of the funds. Those balances have to be closed out, and in doing so would return back to DRF. We were projecting, as we started this process this year, about $120 million to $125 million per month. Last month we were able to close out and return $240 million back to DRF.

Now, again, this is work that is already completed. We are not taking money away from State and local governments. What happens many times is when we do a project, the project may be approved for, let's say, a debris mission of $100 million. When the actual work is done, all the bills are paid, it may only have been $80 million, but as long as that obligation is there, that $20 million that could have been returned is not available to DRF because it is considered obligated. So as we go through that process and deobligate those funds, they go back into the DRF.

And so this process this year is focused on those open disasters with State and local governments where the work has been done. This is not an appeal. This is not stopping projects. This is taking work that is already completed and determining if all the funds allocated were expended, and, if not, putting those dollars made available back into the DRF.

So that process this year, again it is a little bit early to get an estimate, but we are looking at—again, I don't know if we are going to have last year's numbers, but there are substantial open disasters where the funds have not been drawn down, the work has been done, and we are looking to free those dollars up to go into the DRF. So, therefore, our best estimates still look at—if we get the 2011 request for the DRF, it would be a May-June time frame before we would reach immediate needs funding, but the unknown is how successful we are going to be in closing out disasters, and will that move that further into the year and reduce any additional amounts that may be required. So that is for this fiscal year.

As to the 2012 budget request, I think this is where it is a question of when these disasters occur and the initial appropriations are given, how do you fund the outyears? And let's take Katrina, one of our largest disasters. The majority of those funds were not going to be expended in the first emergency supplementals. It requires literally years to rebuild. And I guess the question is: Do you place that into your baseline budget because this is a very large disaster that is going to take multiple years to pay out, or do you look at your averages, budget for that, and then look at the supplemental process for these extraordinary costs moving through the budget?

I think this is a philosophical issue. This is not something that this administration has started with; this has been something that has been done in previous administrations, and in the outstanding large-scale disasters, supplementals were requested to pay for those large projects as they came through the system.

Whether or not you can project accurately that number is another issue. From my experience as a State director in trying to do that within State, because you are dependent upon State and local construction projects, bids, everything that goes into that project, it is somewhat difficult to have a fixed number, and in many cases as a State director, we were asking for appropriations and authority that may not be actually drawn down that year because the projects did not come on line during that time frame.

So it is, to me, again, how do we approach the large-scale disasters that are moving through the system that are multiyears but are not expected to be there 5, 6, 7 years out, and are going to be a bubble moving through the budget process against the top line of the total appropriations? And I think this is a philosophical question, Mr. Chairman: How do you budget that? Do you put that in your top-line budget and go, if this is my top-line budget, I am going to take that $5 to $6 billion that are moving through on those disasters and now make that my top line, or do I look at my top line on a recurring average and then place that on top? And again, I think it is philosophical as to how to best to do that, but this has been the way that this administration and the previous administration had addressed the DRF for those costs above the annual request for the appropriation.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Let me just ask you straight up: Would you agree that there is $3 billion stated for fiscal year 2012 already, though; do we know that?

Mr. FUGATE. The exact number, Mr. Chairman, I would have to ask staff to look at what we project for recoveries. We also were budgeting into that what we were going to estimate for recoveries. So I can't say that is not the number; I would just say I don't know.

[The information follows:]

Mr. ADERHOLT. Let me just ask you straight up: Would you agree that there is $3 billion stated for fiscal year 2012 already, though; do we know that?

Mr. FUGATE. The exact number, Mr. Chairman, I would have to ask staff to look at what we project for recoveries. We also were budgeting into that what we were going to estimate for recoveries. So I can't say that is not the number; I would just say that I don't know.

RESPONSE. The $3 billion figure represents a rough estimate of the catastrophic need for FY 2012. The estimate is based on a projection of annual total recoveries of $1.5 billion, project completion times that may fluctuate greatly, and an assumption that there will be no additional occurrences of catastrophic events. While the Administration continues to work on improving its DRF estimation capabilities, the variation inherent in the projection should be an accompanying caveat for any DRF figure.

Mr. ADERHOLT. But it very likely is?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir. I just don't know what recovery amount was built into that, if that was on that number, or would that go against it?

Mr. ADERHOLT. And this would be for a catastrophic?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes. These would be for those outstanding large-scale disasters that are still working through the system.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Let's talk about the 5-year average. Could you explain how you budgeted to the 5-year average in fiscal year 2012, which is $4.6 billion, even though you requested $1.8 billion?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, again, we look at trend data for those disasters, not catastrophic. And this number, again, is one that would go through the budget process trying to get to what that reoccurring average is. And that is a number that I think is, again, at the center of debate of how much that trend is going up, or how many catastrophic disasters are being built in that base.

Mr. ADERHOLT. How much of this shortfall can be offset with recovered unobligated funding beyond the $900 million already included in the budget request?

Mr. FUGATE. Again, I have always been reluctant, Mr. Chairman, to talk about a number until we get in there, because there is a lot of unknowns. We think that it is over $1 billion, but we are not sure what that recovery looks like or the pace of that recovery. As we get more information this summer as we are doing this—again, last month we were only projecting about $120 million; we actually hit $240 million.

Some of these projects are very large. If you close out one or two projects, you can get a very substantial number. Others have not that big of a number. So as we do it, it is not something that is easy to project until we actually have some time doing it, and seeing what those trends look like, and seeing what we are finding in these recoveries. And, Mr. Chairman, as soon as we get that kind of trend data, we see that pattern and get a better sense of that, we will provide it to the committee; but as it is now, starting that process, we doubled what we thought we were going to get this year. We saw a similar trend last year where we actually were recovering much more early on than we thought we were, and that tended to push out the requirements for additional funds.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I may have some follow-up in a minute, but let me go to Mr. Price.

GRANTS: STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Administrator, I would like to lead off with a question about the fire grants and then move on to flood hazard mapping, either now or in the next round of questions.

As you know, we continue to debate the appropriate level of funding for the SAFER program and for the fire grants. Fortunately on the House floor we are able to reverse the cuts that had been proposed in H.R. 1 and to restore full funding for both the SAFER program, the personnel program, and for the firefighter assistance grants. And your 2012 budget proposes $670 million overall for firefighter assistance grants, including full funding of $420 million for SAFER, but the fire grant equipment program is being reduced, which I, for one, will want to examine skeptically. You may want to say something about that.

But I want to ask you a prior question about the personnel side of this. We understand that at a time of economic downturn, the personnel program performs a broader function than the SAFER grants normally do. In other words, it often is needed to restore personnel, to prevent layoffs, to help communities deal with economic diversity, hopefully to avoid layoffs in the first place. So along with the need for adequate funding comes a need for flexible rules, and in particular for a waiver of the cost-sharing and local matching provisions, and also a waiver of the requirement that these be new additional personnel.

So we, of course, are hopeful about our economic recovery as we chart our way back to full economic health, but we know that local public safety budgets are not recovered, and that there is a good deal of unevenness around the country in the health of those budgets.

Now, your testimony states that the fiscal 2012 request includes $670 million for firefighter assistance grant programs. Included in this amount are $420 million for SAFER grants to rehire laid-off firefighters and retain veteran first responders, totaling 2,300 firefighter positions. You do need a waiver to use SAFER funds to retain firefighters, and I want to ask you about an apparent omission, maybe an inadvertent omission, that this waiver isn't included in the 2012 budget. So the question is quite straightforward: Do you support the continuation of waivers to retain firefighters? And in your opinion, have the waivers been successful in stemming the tide of potential firefighters layoffs?

Mr. FUGATE. The first question, yes, sir. The second question, based upon the available funds, yes, sir, there have been those that have been rehired or those that we prevented the layoffs from. And in many cases, there has been more demand for the funds than the availability of those dollars.

So the first question is yes. The second question, sir, is yes.

GRANTS: ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS

Mr. PRICE. Yes, that is certainly my impression as well. When we were having the debate on the House floor over H.R. 1, at that point a number of firefighters from around the country made their way to Washington. They did a real service, I think, in doing that and in bearing witness to the difference these funds had made as their departments attempted to retain their full strength in terms of personnel.

Will you say a word about the budget proposal with respect to the fire grants as compared to the personnel program, what kind of rationale underlies that request?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir. Given the issues of looking at where we could make reductions and target those reductions, we felt in the current budget climate that we should continue to level funding for firefighter personnel, and that if we were going to have to look at a reduction, we would take it in the equipment support. We realized that neither—these options are not necessarily things people want to see, but because of the reality of the budget and the request to reduce our funding, we made the strategic decision for the positions themselves versus the equipment and other programs eligible under the AFG grants.

Mr. PRICE. So that the decision is a function of the budget pressures you are experiencing and perceiving, not a reduced demand or any judgments necessarily about the program itself?

Mr. FUGATE. No, sir. I think this, again, comes back to we don't have unlimited resources. We generally see far more grant requests than we have funds. That is just a reality of what we are doing. But in looking at where we are going to make reductions and make those recommended reductions to Congress, we felt that reducing the grant programs for the equipment and other programs that are eligible was preferable than reducing the funding for the actual firefighters themselves, sir.

Mr. PRICE. All right. I will wait on the next round for the mapping because I do want to get into that. Thank you very much.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Crenshaw.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you for being here. I know that you are from Florida.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM: COVERAGE

Mr. CRENSHAW. And so you know a little bit about hurricanes. And I guess when you look across the country, as you said, we are always going to have disasters. I mean, we are going to have hurricanes, we are going to have tornadoes, we are going to have earthquakes. And I guess Katrina was a pretty good example, like $80 billion.

And I want to ask you a little bit about what you think the Federal Government's role ought to be in helping States like Florida, who tries to kind of plan in advance through catastrophic insurance. And there have been proposals from time to time to have Federal legislation that would allow States to get together and to pool their resources, because if we assume that we are going to have these disasters, and we assume that they are going to be very, very expensive, it seems like one of the things we ought to be trying to do is try to help private dollars, insurance dollars, prefund some of those catastrophes.

So could you talk a little bit about—I can't remember exactly what goes on in Florida, but I know there have been efforts to do that—how you think that works, and do you think that the Federal Government ought to set up some sort of program to expand that to where States are getting together where they are going to have an earthquake in California and a hurricane in Florida and a tornado in Kansas? What are your thoughts about that to help reduce the overall cost, because if we keep going like we are going, sooner or later there is going to be one gigantic hurricane even bigger than Katrina, and in these days of difficult dollars, it could really put a hurting on the Federal Treasury.

Mr. FUGATE. Congressman, coming from Florida, as you know, the primary issue here has been the affordability and availability of coverage for insurance for individual homeowners and businesses. And so I will limit the questions to that. I think it is another discussion about the cost of the impacts to the government and the government buildings and other facilities themselves.

We currently administer a National Flood Insurance Program in the United States, which is a federally administered, federally backed by the U.S. taxpayer program of providing a type of insurance that the private sector does not provide. That program is not solvent; it has a lot of challenges and is currently being discussed for reauthorization. Currently FEMA, the National Flood Insurance Program, owes close to $18 billion to the Treasury due to payouts as a result of the hurricanes in 2005.

In looking at how you address this, I think we have to be very careful that we engage the private sector in such a way that we don't increase the vulnerability or the burden to the taxpayers unless it is a strategic investment on behalf of the taxpayer to mitigate some of those risks. I think some of the things you discussed as providing, because of the interstate clause, States the ability to pool reinsurance rather than doing State by State may be an area to look at. We certainly are encouraged by the draft legislation that would look at how we could begin to engage the private sector in some aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program.

But I think you are absolutely right. Most of the assistance that we provide in the individual assistance program is based upon lack of insurance, whether it was a particular exposure that wasn't covered by a homeowner policy such as the exclusion of floodwaters and requirement of a national flood insurance policy; whether it is exclusions by wind that you face in your communities where the various State insurers have basically said, "We will provide everything but hurricane protection, and you are going to have to buy that from a State wind pool"; to earthquakes, now sinkholes, now mold.

And I think it is going to be a growing challenge that if we are looking at the private-sector insurance to provide the bulk of the protection to individual homeowners in the private sector, that is something we need to look at. But I will caution against the Federal Government becoming a direct provider of that insurance. I think that the National Flood Insurance Program shows some of the challenges with that. And it may be more on the lines of looking at some of the interstate clauses of allowing the insurance commissioners in States to pool resources.

The biggest issue is, unless you can geographically distribute your risk across areas, it is very difficult to reduce the total cost of that risk. If you are looking at a hurricane-prone State like Florida, could you offset some of that risk with a flood-prone or an earthquake-prone State so that you didn't have the same hazard in the same pool as what would happen if you just looked at the Gulf Coast States?

Mr. CRENSHAW. But in a bigger sense, a broader sense, you said it would be something worth looking at. But the catastrophic insurance pool that Florida has to kind of prefund those catastrophes as opposed to waiting until it happens and then kind of bail it out, like we do at the Federal level, do you have any thoughts? Is that kind of beyond what you have had to focus on from day to day, or do you think there ought to be some way to try to allow States that are subject to these disasters to pool their assets to broad—not just the individual property insurance owners, but in a broad sense deal with these major, major catastrophes, that it might be more affordable if States got together and pooled their resources?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, I think the Florida wind pool and the citizens insurance company, which is the State's insurer of last resort, offer cautionary tales of the pros and cons. As you well know, and as a Florida resident, if we have a catastrophic impact to the wind pool, the way they are able to pay that is everybody that owns an insurance policy will be charged a surcharge. We currently are paying surcharges for previous events. That model is very vulnerable to the large-scale impacts of a major windstorm, such as the great Miami hurricane in 1926, [and] would produce impacts in the $100 billion range.

I don't think the State wind pool can absorb those catastrophic hits as currently designed, and I think that places an extreme vulnerability to everybody that has an insurance policy. You are going to have to subsidize that risk after the fact.

So I think there are some perils to that, but I also think there are some advantages, because lacking that, the ability to have wind coverage in Florida would have gone the way of many of the private systems, that we would no longer provide that coverage. And that would cause the other economic impact of not being able to insure homes against a very prevalent threat in Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Carter.

REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In recent reports in January of this year by DHS Office of Inspector General, FEMA was criticized for not conducting after-action reviews of all disaster responses, as well as not communicating these reviews to FEMA personnel. The IG reported that FEMA has missed opportunities to learn from past experiences, and the IG gave FEMA six recommendations to improve its Remedial Action Management Program.

What are you doing in response to these six recommendations, and how are you working to improve the remedial action program?

Mr. FUGATE. Congressman, we took the IG's reports to heart. We are implementing these. One of the things that we have done that is a shorter term is we have a series of no notice exercises that my staff have used—a term I use called "thunderbolts," which we send out both an exercise team and an evaluation team to do quick reports and quick looks.

I think one of our challenges, if we only look at the catastrophic large-scale disasters, the frequencies of those don't give us the improvement that we need in the short term. So we are not only looking at the IG's recommendations, we are also throughout FEMA, without advance notice, doing no notice exercises at both the headquarters and the regional levels, with both an exercise component and an after-action quick look report, to find those areas we need to address immediately to continue to improve against that.

So we took it very seriously. We know that that process had sometimes become too convoluted and so complex that by the time we got the information, we were years into the aftermath of an event. So we have been focusing on, particularly in our no notice exercises, doing very quick action reports that occur within a week of the exercise to give us a snapshot of what worked, what didn't work, and what we have got to focus on.

So we are implementing both the IG recommendations, but also are looking at a shorter-term process to really start building these lessons back quicker versus waiting for the formal reviews being completed and trying to build that into an after-action.

DATA BACKUP SYSTEM

Mr. CARTER. I understand that FEMA lost 7 years' worth of after-action reports and best practices when a server failed last year. And in February of this year, this data was still unreadable, as I understand it. What is the status of that failure, and does FEMA anticipate being able to read this data? And what are you going to do to prevent this from happening again?

Mr. FUGATE. I am not sure what the forensics are going to be able to do with that server. It was a catastrophic failure, and I am not sure that we are going to be able to get any of that data back. Since then we have moved to the lessons learned system and actually have more of a cloud architecture to move away from a single point of failure. But it does show some of the state that our IT infrastructure was in, literally a server box without backup; therefore a single point of failure wiped out all the data.

So as we move toward the DHS strategic plan for IT management and start moving things in the data centers and data clouds where we have the back-up and the redundancies, to eliminate the hardware failure, and then, more importantly, to continue to use things like the lessonslearned.gov site to post this information so it is not lost, and it is available to the response community.

Mr. CARTER. Had either you or previous FEMA Directors, noticed that you had a problem of a not-backed-up system and made a request of this committee or anyone to back up these systems in a time when at least the Nation looks upon FEMA as a massive disaster response—we realize what your real nature is, but we hearken back to our two or three great hurricanes in the gulf a while back, and everybody thought FEMA was in charge of everything, and then to realize that you had servers that were not backed up. When you listen to the radio, and they tell you about every 45 minutes you need a back-up of your data, it seems to me somebody should have noticed that. Has anybody made requests on that matter?

Mr. FUGATE. On that particular server, no, sir. Overall, yes, sir. We are, in part of our budget, looking at how we move from a system of server boxes into the data centers and data cloud. This is a migration within the Department of Homeland Security to move away from what I would call the single points of failure into a distributed cloud-based environment where we have the built-in back-up and security on these systems.

Too often what we have found is we have been looking at our IT as we have a lot of different programs that have servers that don't have the support, don't have the back-up. And so as we have been identifying them, we are trying to move all that to the DHS data center approach and get away from individual boxes.

So for that particular one, sir, I didn't have visibility until it happened, as an aftermath. But we had recognized that our current IT infrastructure was very vulnerable both to security, loss of data, and the vulnerabilities of not having these systems where they were secured and backed up and available to the rest of the team.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Carter.

Mr. Dent.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE OVERPAYMENTS

Mr. DENT. Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Fugate, good to be with you.

Last month FEMA began sending notice of debt letters to disaster assistance applicants who received improper Federal disaster assistance payments. The letters were to address the most recent disasters first, as I understand it. The letters are informing applicants of the amount and reason for their debt, and provide information on how to repay the debt or appeal FEMA's determination.

First, how much money do you believe FEMA has outstanding in overpayments?

Mr. FUGATE. The number that was provided in the IG report was about $640 million. We think that number was less than that as we went through and—we actually had our national processing centers go through the list and began looking at that. That number has come down. And, Congressman Dent, I request that we give you that figure in writing, what we think that number is, based upon the last scrub of going through all those applications. But that process has started. As you pointed out, over 5,000 of those letters are going out to the most recent disasters, and we are working our way back through those numbers.

[The information follows:]

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Response: To date we have identified $21,754,993.93 in recoupment dollars for applicants provided disaster assistance funding (October 2005 to present) through the Individuals and Households Program (IHP). This does not include any Katrina, Rita, or Wilma recoupments through the IHP as the review is still being conducted on this subset of disaster payment recipients.

Mr. DENT. And I guess the second question would be do you know the kind of responses that FEMA has received to the letters being sent out to those individuals and families requesting a repayment, and are people responding to the letter, I guess?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir, they are responding to the letter. In most cases they are questioning why they would need to repay. It is falling into several categories. In some cases errors were made in the process of determining eligibility; in some cases it is they had duplication of benefits. They had insurance that paid, but now they had gotten the assistance, or were having multiple parties that applied from the same household, and so multiple individuals have gotten that.

The process we are trying to use is in many cases if we got more documentation, they may not have an outstanding debt. This is indicating, based upon what we know, they have an outstanding debt. If they have documentation that we are asking for, it may establish there is no debt, and that will close the case. If we do, however, determine that they do have a debt, and they owe money back, they have several options. They can pay in full. They can do a payment plan. But at the point at which they either are unresponsive or refuse to repay money after we have been able to make contact, ultimately these are referred to Treasury for collection.

So this process starts with this is what we think you owe. Provide us information. If that information satisfies our request, it is closed; if not, and we still demonstrate you owe us, then the options are to begin a repayment program or to pay it in full.

Mr. DENT. So essentially if somebody fails to respond to a letter, you refer the matter over to Treasury for collection; is that how it works?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir. Ultimately, if we can determine that that is a viable case that we would not be able to get either them to respond to us or that they do not agree to repay it, ultimately it would go to Treasury if it is determined that is a repayment——

Mr. DENT. Is there an intermediate step? In other words, if they do not respond to the letter, do you go right to Treasury?

Mr. FUGATE. No sir. We will do additional attempts to notify. And again hopefully, again, as they get the letters, they will respond back to us. And in many cases if we can get some additional documentation, it may clear the issue up, and they were eligible in the first place. So we are hoping people will understand that.

But it does provide that they have the right of appeal. This is a requirement that came about after a judge found that our process was not compliant and essentially we were no longer able to do recoupments to give you what it is, why we think you owe the money, and state clearly how to appeal that and how to notify us of your intention to pay.

Mr. DENT. And my final question, is there going to be another round of notice of debt letters this year?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DENT. Okay. I yield back. Thank you.

PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Dent.

As I stated earlier in my opening remarks, after almost a decade of the Department cannot measure if we are safer or more prepared from the $33 billion investment we have made in preparedness grants, over the past decade FEMA has made many attempts to measure capability, but none have been implemented. The continual excuses and delays must stop. The American taxpayer deserves to know what they are getting for their investment.

Do you agree that there needs to be a quantifiable metrics that measures capabilities, that measures if we are safer or we are more prepared than we have been in the past?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, when we first started this and I was State director, I asked the questions: What are we building? How do we know it is built? And how do we maintain it?

I think we can measure what we are doing. I think we can demonstrate in many cases significant improvements in everything from interoperable communications to enhancements and increased capability for bomb squads, hazardous material teams, increased medical capacity. We can give you numbers to show what we have invested in and what that has provided us. But do you have a matrix that asks what are we preparing against? And once we get to that number, then how do we maintain it, and what is the appropriate Federal share versus local and State share?

And I think this goes back to one area that we have made progress in, which is to be able to measure the number of exercises and the participation exercises. I was asked one time, how do you know if we are prepared? And in many cases it always comes back to if a disaster occurs, was the response better? But my observation has been those communities that have engaged—particularly local elected leadership, State leadership—in exercises do much better in the response to both the disasters they have planned for and the things they have never had happen previously in their communities.

We think that in measuring exercise, participation, frequency, and the effectiveness of those exercises is one of the better measures of showing increased preparedness. Those who do have historically performed better in their response; those who don't have greater challenges, particularly when it comes to the initial impacts decision-making in executive-level operations.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Knowing that, of course, we agree on that, how long will it be before you can actually tell us that these grants are making us more safer and making us more resilient?

Mr. FUGATE. Good question. How do we define it? I think this is, again, coming back to what level are we going to define as prepared, and what measures are we going to use.

I think that we are looking right now at our ability to measure and look at the exercises. I think that in looking at other things to measure is looking at—Mr. Chairman, if you will indulge me, this may take a little bit of time. But I think what I ran into when I got here was we always said we are going to respond better and faster. I asked, "By how much? What are we doing? What are we planning against?" We never really put a time frame on how fast response should be; we just said we want it fast.

My observation is the first 72 hours of any disaster is the most critical time for changing the outcome for lifesaving and stabilization. That means you have to look at what capabilities have you built that are both local and State initial responses and what resources do you need to bring, and now you need to plan against these scenarios that produce the maximum impacts, whether it is an improvised nuclear device, a major hurricane, or major earthquake.

NATIONAL LEVEL EXERCISE

In NLE 11, our exercise that we are going to be conducting for the central U.S., part of this is to look at how rapidly can we get teams in to do some things that are very measurable, such as conducting and doing the initial search for the injured in the first 72 hours of a no notice event, and basing that upon the catastrophic impacts of the likely hazards we face, what we are calling the maximum of maximums; that now gives us something to start measuring. Given that we have X amount of teams, X amount of resources, we have built—and you look into reports from the States on how much additional search and rescue teams have been built at State and local levels that are not part of the Federal USAR (Urban Search and Rescue) teams. Can we get those teams there fast enough through mutual aid and other tools to get there, and what is our gap?

That is how we are going to start measuring preparedness. We are going to put it up against the actual events this country faces, looking at a time frame that we are going to exercise at National Level Exercise 11, and looking at how quickly can we get there, if we can change that outcome, and what is the gap. And I think this then gives us a direction not necessarily to spend more money, but to look at where do we make investments elsewhere that have capabilities that have not been brought to bear, such as we don't engage the private sector in a lot of our search and rescue. But what about mine safety rescue teams? How would we engage them if we were in New Madrid, in Memphis, doing search and rescue to bring those teams on board?

These are the kind of things we want to measure preparedness against. Take historical events that we know we can model what the potential impacts are; look at the first 72 hours, whether it is a chem bio. Can we distribute prophylactics in an anthrax attack in a major metropolitan area, and use those to plan against? And given what we have built, what do we need to maintain? Adjusting for what is not achieving that mission, but measured against the events and the time frames, how do we as a Nation respond to these types of events?

Mr. ADERHOLT. I think the 72-hour time frame you discuss is very important. But going back to my original question, when do you think that we might get to see something like this put together?

Mr. FUGATE. I think the actual measuring tools we have developed in looking at how we demonstrate the response in the first 72 hours, we are looking at 13 critical areas of things that have to be accomplished. We are going to use these to test the system in NLE 11. And we are also using the concept we are calling the maximum maximum, looking at these large-scale scenarios, very similar to what we saw in Japan, and now using those to start looking at nationally how much capacity do we have to respond to that. And I think NLE 11 will give us a chance to look at that in real time and then further refine that.

So this year what we are focusing on right now is the exercise component of measuring that. I think the next area that we are going to focus on is the Urban Search and Rescue Teams—both the 28 that are federally sponsored and the numerous teams that local and State governments built with their Homeland Security dollars and are currently maintaining with those dollars—and the urban security initiatives. And given that mix, tools such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, which the States have, can we effectively as a Nation mobilize not only the Federal teams, but also State and local teams to respond, and what does that measure, and how do we determine where we are at on that system? So in looking at this, start taking these pieces.

And again, sir, in my observations process, everybody has been trying to come up with a finished product. I think we got to start doing this in pieces; that we know this is an area that we need to measure because it has a definite outcome. Let's get it in place and quit waiting for a finished document that we are going to go against to look at these issues.

So we are going to start with exercising. The next area we are going to be looking at are the things like the teams that have been paid for and built and maintained. But starting with the search and rescue teams, look at the additional teams that have been built for the chem and bio effects, and start measuring that against these events.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Administrator, let me, before I get into my question, just commend you for that answer. I think there is a lot of common sense and experience reflected in that answer. We all would like to estimate risk more accurately, and we all would like to measure the effects of what we are doing more accurately. And you are suggesting a very practical approach to that which has to do with specific interventions. It is very important that we understand what works and what doesn't, and that we measure the impact of these interventions. There is a kind of Holy Grail, though, that we sometimes seem to be pursuing, a comprehensive method of estimating risk and allocating funds accordingly, and then measuring impacts in a similar kind of global way. I have worked as hard as anyone on this Subcommittee to try to refine our instruments for risk assessment and to refine our ways of measuring our impacts, but just looking at the range of programs you are talking about, I don't believe one size fits all.

For example, just the range of grant programs that you administer. They vary in the extent to which they are risk-based. UASI grants, for example, are allocated on the basis of some rather straightforward risk assessments. Some other grants like the State grants, the EMPGs, are very decentralized; they are allocated according to population and other factors. And you leave, I think rightly so a good deal of the determination of how those funds are expended and where they are directed to your State and local partners.

Other grant programs work on the basis not just of some central administrator's estimate of what the needs are out there, but they take into account the initiative that is being taken locally. We have a lot of our fire chiefs represented here this morning. The fire grants quite explicitly reward the fire departments that take initiatives, that help themselves, and that get their act together, and that make meritorious proposals. This area I want to question you about, floodplain mapping, is the same thing.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY: EFFECTIVENESS

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I thank Mr. Price for his questioning, because it brings up something that I have some curiosity about.

Locally, I have a town in my district, Salado, which has a creek that runs through it and there was an upper-end subdivision built in that watershed. These were houses $250,000 and up, and the flood maps showing an area, which everybody who ever lived in Salado for any length of time said, they are nuts, that is not out of the flood plain; that is in the flood plain. But it was insisted that those maps were accurate, and about 40 houses were built in that area. We had one flood that flooded those houses; and asked that the maps be corrected to indicate that obviously it had flooded, and amazingly enough they came back with the answer, those were accurate flood plain maps.

Well, last year, we had a second flood came through. We lost all those houses, and they have finally said sort of an, oops, I guess we screwed up, even though half the world was telling us we were wrong, and we will look again and see if we made a mistake.

To me, it is just a no-brainer, that if there are 60 houses that flooded twice, it probably ought to be considered flood plain. So it concerns me that this is cut back, too. I will have to admit that, because I think that was a mess-up.

And then the conversation you were having with the chairman here. You know, when I first got on this committee, which is 6 years ago, there was an ongoing debate, and it is still ongoing at the local level: FEMA as a standalone versus FEMA as part of this Department. And I would assume, because that debate has been very vocal around the whole country, that someone would have done some kind of comparison of response and preparedness of FEMA when it was standalone versus FEMA as part of this Department, so there would have been some sort of metrics established. I just would have assumed that, if nothing else, some kid writing a dissertation should have probably written something on that.

Do you have any information about any comparisons about FEMA as a standalone agency, which at least early on people kind of felt like we made a mistake putting them in this big Department and they should have been standalone all along? This debate has been on this committee since I have been here, at least the discussion has gone on. And were there any metrics used to make those kind of studies, or do you know?

Mr. FUGATE. Congressman, I am not aware of that.

I can't tell you just the numbers. After the post-Katrina emergency management format, FEMA is now almost double the size it was when it was a standalone agency.

Another significant event was in passing the post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act. For the first time, we actually had a mission statement and a purpose in legislation rather than the Stafford Act and appropriations language.

So I think there is a clearer mission. It is a larger, more robust organization than we had when it was a standalone.

As far as the issue should we be in or out of DHS, in my testimony during my confirmation hearing, I felt that the matter was resolved: We were part of DHS. We need to get back to work and focus on it. I felt that continuing discussions about whether FEMA was in or out was a distraction from my mission. I am very fortunate, working for Secretary Napolitano and being part of DHS, that I can tap into the resources of the other components, but I also have a tremendous amount of flexibility she gives me in order to be very responsive to the States when they have an issue.

So I don't feel it has compromised FEMA's mission. I feel that we are a part of an organization that gives us a lot of capability from resources from our partners in the Coast Guard, Customs and Borders, law enforcement support from ICE.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

So I really, sir, I don't know if anybody has done a study. I know that you look at the numbers today and where we were previously as a standalone agency, we are bigger with more capabilities, more authorities that Congress has provided us. And my personal opinion is, sir, I have not been engaging in that debate. I have been focusing on the things we need to do to get FEMA where you expect us to be, to where the public expects us to be.

Mr. CARTER. I don't expect you to engage in that debate. I think that question has been satisfied. But I assume, because it was indicated that you are looking for metrics to analyze your effectiveness today. And, by the way, there are some of us who don't always think bigger is better in this world. Some of us think maybe lean and mean sometimes operates a little better. But that is a debate for another time.

But you were saying that you were working to develop metrics, and I was wondering, because this debate was pretty loud and pretty long for a long time, that somebody might have done some studies that would at least set metrics up that you might could use to judge your department now. I guess that was my question.

Mr. FUGATE. No, sir. I think most of the things that people were measuring was our administration of the Stafford Act. And, quite honestly, that is a program that provides financial assistance reimbursement and has the ability to do tasking to other Federal agencies for disaster. But my experience as a State director and as a local administrator was that the things that we are talking about now, setting performance measures, have never been part of the national preparedness dialogue. People said we wanted to respond, but nobody defined what that meant. People said we wanted to go out and do all this stuff, but nobody put a time limit against it that says—I mean, quite honestly, sir, if you are injured in a disaster, how much time do you have? That sets the response posture, not what I am capable of doing. I think this has been the trap we run into.

We plan for what we are capable of doing versus what the threat is. And I agree with you 100 percent: I don't think you need to be bigger. I am not asking that we have to constantly grow FEMA. I think you have got us to the critical mass. But I think we have got to define what outcome we are going to achieve, and then not fall into the other trap I have seen us do, and that is always look at a government-centric solution and forget there are tremendous resources every day in every community 1 minute before that disaster struck. Why do we start 1 minute after that and ignore the resources?

Mr. CARTER. I wouldn't expect anybody from Florida to have any other response than that, so I respect that.

If I have time, I have one more question that troubles me.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Time is up. We will let you on the next round. Mrs. Lowey.

NUCLEAR CRISIS: EVACUATION PLANNING

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And welcome. The Indian Point nuclear facility is located near my district and is within 30 miles of New York City. The government has recently recommended a 50-mile evacuation zone in Japan. If a 50-mile evacuation were ordered for Indian Point, 20 million people would need to be evacuated, including Times Square, Wall Street, and parts of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Mr. Fugate, you have an emergency preparedness background. Can you honestly tell this Committee that adequate plans exist to evacuate the most densely populated region of the country if there were an incident at Indian Point?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, based upon two assumptions that are not the current assumptions that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] uses for planning is, one, that you would have a full population evacuation 50 miles from the point of the nuclear power plant. The current guidance is a 10-mile range. So based upon that, the area I am most familiar with, in working as part of the team that does the exercises and reviews those exercises with the NRC, is a 10-mile evacuation. I don't know if I could speak to the 50-mile evacuation, because that is not one of the plans that are currently there for nuclear power plants.

Mrs. LOWEY. Let me just say very clearly that Indian Point is up for relicensing in the year 2013, 2015, and you are the agency that is going to be responsible for the evacuation. So with all due respect, I am puzzled why you are sticking to the 10-mile radius. Your agency, as we know, would have the leading role with the response to a radiation leak at Indian Point. And given events in Japan, especially our own government's reaction, including advising Americans to evacuate a 50-mile area, which for Indian Point would include 20 million people, surely you would be closely evaluating your ability to protect the public. I don't understand why you are assuming and accepting a 10-mile radius. And wouldn't you be considering, based upon what happened in Japan, the 50-mile radius?

Mr. FUGATE. In the division of the responsibilities to determine what the protective areas and the protective measures are, those are provided in guidance from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in consultation with the States. The actual evacuations are conducted by local and State governments with FEMA supporting them. Again, the current planning guidance, which FEMA does not establish but works to be able to exercise and test, is a 10-mile evacuation zone based upon those threats and scenarios that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has identified.

If at such time that radius was ever increased, we would again work with State and local governments to determine the effectiveness of those evacuations. As you well know, in licensing a nuclear power plant, part of that evaluation does require that the communities and State can effect a successful evacuation. So if that guidance changes, that would be the determination: Could you successfully evacuate a larger population in the time frames given, and if not, would that result in any impacts to licenser's ability to operate the plant?

Mrs. LOWEY. Now, you are saying if that guidance changes. Do you have any role, any input as to whether it is feasible to evacuate 20 million people from now that is 10-mile radius—Do you make that determination or do they?

Mr. FUGATE. We do not make the recommendations on the protective zones. And the 10-mile emergency protective zone is the one in which they look at the options of either sheltering in place or evacuations. Because FEMA does not make that determination, we would work with State and local governments if that changed to determine if that could be done and the time frames given in a power plant accident.

So if that increased, that would obviously result in us having to go back, work with State and local governments, update the plan, and then exercise and evaluate that plan to see if you could achieve the evacuations in the time frames given.

Mrs. LOWEY. So I am a little puzzled. You are saying FEMA, that should have this expertise, doesn't have the input based upon Nuclear Regulatory Commission determination as to whether it should be 50 miles or 10 miles? You are not involved in this decision at all?

Mr. FUGATE. We are not the scientific advisers or the engineers that make those recommendations and determinations. We are part of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations required to work with State and local governments to ensure whatever those protective measures are, they can be exercised and executed if an event occurs.

Mrs. LOWEY. I will let it go at this point.

But I think there is a real question as to what FEMA's role is in determining whether an evacuation should be 50 miles—you know, I think my issue that is of great concern to me is when you consider relicensing, you don't consider it in light of new data and new information but based on the old data and the old information. So I am a little concerned that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission would not have any concentration process in place to deal with FEMA. But I will go on to another question before my time is up.

UASI funding has continually been diluted by increasing the number of recipients, and what started as a program for seven urban areas now serves 64. Every area of the country deserves funds, I want to make that very clear, but not from the high-risk program. And I attached an amendment to H.R. 1 to limit UASI funding to the top 25 highest risked regions, restoring the program to its original intent.

The 9/11 Commission report stated clearly that Federal Homeland Security assistance should not remain a program for general revenue sharing, end quote. Why then do you continue to disregard both the recommendations of the Commission and the intent of Congress in creating UASI by providing funding to localities that are neither high risk nor high density? And, again, I want to make it clear, they can get other pots of money. But why this pot of money?

Did I hear—I thought I was asked to close, but as long as the chairman is very indulgent——

Mr. ADERHOLT. Your time is fleeting, but we will go ahead and sum up the last and answer.

Mrs. LOWEY. Some opponents of my amendment have stated that current UASI cities, such as Denver and Bridgeport, are key sites to the logistical planning of potential terrorist attacks. How much FEMA first responder funding did Colorado and Connecticut receive apart from the UASI program in fiscal year 2010?

And if you don't have that answer, I am sure you can get back to me. Because it is my understanding that Colorado and Connecticut, for example, each received more than $20 million through other FEMA programs. Does that sound right? And, further, there is nothing stopping any State Homeland Security Office from distributing State Homeland Security GP and other FEMA grants in the localities on the basis of need, correct?

Mr. FUGATE. That is correct. As far as the actual numbers, I would request to get back in writing those actual totals and the grant fundings and the breakdown of those fundings for those States.

[The information follows:]

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RESPONSE: (see following pages)

Response:

Colorado Funding History - Fiscal Year 2010				
Grant Program				
Fiscal Year 2010	**Grantee**	**Award Amount**	**Drawn Down**	**Available Balance**
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 10,979,859	$ 25,595	$ 19,184,164
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 7,064,120		
Citizen Corps Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 213,523		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 952,257		
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 400,000	$ -	$ 400,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 5,641,026	$ 3,251,873	$ 2,389,153
Emergency Operations Center Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 828,275	$ -	$ 828,275
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 621,000	$ 1,751	$ 619,249
UASI Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 75,000	$ -	$ 75,000
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$ 800,677	$ -	$ 800,677
Transportation Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$ 1,433,250	$ -	$ 1,433,250
Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$ 3,223,354	$ 121,614	$ 3,101,740
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 1,346,524	$ -	$ 1,346,524
Total Amounts:		**$ 33,578,865**	**$ 3,400,833**	**$ 30,178,032**

Connecticut Funding History - Fiscal Year 2010				
Grant Program				
Fiscal Year 2010	**Grantee**	**Award Amount**	**Drawn Down**	**Available Balance**
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 8,894,442	$ -	$ 14,954,871
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 5,564,404		
Citizen Corps Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 178,606		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 317,419		
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 400,000	$ -	$ 400,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 4,718,749	$ 1,036,521	$ 3,682,228
Emergency Operations Center Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 1,740,126	$ -	$ 1,740,126
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 525,500	$ -	$ 525,500
UASI Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 75,000	$ -	$ 75,000
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Connecticut	$ 800,677	$ -	$ 800,677
Transportation Security Grant Program	Various - Connecticut	$ 2,597,816	$ 60,000	$ 2,537,816
Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program	Various - Connecticut	$ 5,466,587	$ -	$ 5,466,587
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants	Various - Connecticut	$ 2,801,258	$ 23,280	$ 2,777,978
Total Amounts:		**$ 34,080,584**	**$ 1,119,801**	**$ 32,960,783**

Mrs. LOWEY. And I want to make it clear again; everyone should get funding, but not as a high-risk program that began as 7 and is now at 64. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Ms. Roybal-Allard.

CATASTROPHIC PLANNING

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Recent events in Japan have highlighted the risk that earthquakes pose and the need to improve our preparedness, as I am sure has been discussed here earlier. As you know, California is especially vulnerable. A seismic event in Los Angeles could claim countless lives and inflict more than $500 billion in damages.

Now, Ms. Lowey, I understand, asked about a disaster affecting the nuclear power plant near New York, and I have similar concerns about California which has two nuclear power plants located near major fault lines.

You have testified in the past about the importance of careful planning to have effective response in the event of a disaster. Could you describe FEMA's efforts to plan for a catastrophic earthquake in Southern California? And have you considered scenarios in which these States' nuclear power plants are seriously being damaged? And not only an earthquake, but our understanding is if it is of the magnitude of Japan, it could also result in a tsunami for the West Coast.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, we have. In fact, we participate in the State of California's Golden Guardian exercises and work these types of issues and plan against catastrophics.

I think one of the things that Japan showed us, we saw this with Hurricane Katrina, is oftentimes the original event cascades into additional impacts, such as the power plants being engaged or other types of technological disasters occurring as a result of the initial hazard itself.

And so we have been working with the State of California. In fact, we are working with the entire West Coast, both for earthquake hazards but also tsunami hazards. It wasn't very widely reported, but we actually did have tsunami-related damages on our coast. It was fortunately not to the degree of loss of life or the impacts, but we were under tsunami warnings along the California coast in the aftermath of that.

So our Region 9—and something that the ranking member pointed out—is we have been working hard to empower our regional offices, in our case, Region 9, which covers California, to work closer with the States on catastrophic planning, to look at not just again the tendency to say we are going to write a plan and put it on the shelf, but to engage in actual exercising and testing of those plans and those assumptions.

We look at what happened in Japan as an opportunity for lessons learned to come back and ask the question: If you have this massive earthquake but you also now have additional issues, such as a nuclear power plant or other technological hazards that are occurring, how do you respond to them?

So these are ongoing programs. This is an ongoing process. And I think it points out that too often we focus on our last big disaster, and in our case, it was hurricanes. But you can see a hurricane coming, as we have seen in Haiti, in Chile, in Christchurch and, unfortunately, in Japan. There is no lead time or warning for an earthquake. It happens. You have to be able to respond to it.

So we plan and work with our partners to leverage both our resources capabilities. But we look at these very issues you brought up: The large-scale events, the multi-dimensions of multiple issues happening, and then begin looking at, how do you respond based upon the priority of lifesaving, life-sustaining, and the initial stabilization to begin looking at recovery?

DISASTER RESPONSE: BUDGET CUTS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. As you know, we are in the middle of dealing with budgets for the rest of this year as well as for next year. And to have a better understanding of what the impact of what some of these recommendations are with regards to the budget, I would like to focus a little bit on H.R. 1, which slashes more than $800 million from FEMA's grant programs.

Now, unfortunately, these cuts come at a time when, according to the DHS Inspector General, State and local governments across the country have been forced to significantly reduce their spending on emergency management. So if H.R. 1 is enacted and we have these cuts, Los Angeles, as I understand it, stands to lose almost $60 million in critically important funds to protect the city against acts of terrorism, respond to natural disasters, and to improve emergency communications.

What is the likely impact on your agency's operations if the capabilities of major cities like Los Angeles are diminished as a result of these cuts? And will a greater burden fall on FEMA in emergency situations if local governments lack the means to respond effectively?

Mr. FUGATE. My experience tells me that where local governments don't have the capability or resources to respond to the disasters and, as a State, having to bring those in, it costs us far more than those communities that had that basic preparedness. I know that from the perspective of what I have seen in disaster response at FEMA, for those States that have built those capabilities, in many cases, FEMA does not have to engage in a response role, but rather a recovery role, because they are able to manage their response.

This is a tough question, I think. Mr. Chairman and for the members here, this is really I think getting to the crux of the grants. We don't want to supplant local responsibilities, but there is a cost to the taxpayer. And this is the balancing point we have to determine. I don't think you can indefinitely fund grants at a level that you can't sustain. But if you cut them too fast, a lot of this investment and capabilities built over time will not withstand that kind of reduction.

Also, many of these local governments are engaged in multiyear enhancements, particularly in interoperable communication. So we may end up with half-built systems or systems that aren't completed, and we have already made that investment, yet we have never fully realized the benefits of the full package.

So I think it is a question of balance. Where is it in the interest of the Federal Government, the taxpayer, to invest to build capabilities and capacities at State and local levels that would reduce the overall cost of Federal response and, more importantly, provide resources closest to those survivors in the most critical first hours to days of that event, versus what we could build on a national scale to essentially replace that, and the time frame of getting it there? I think there needs to be a balance. And that is why, again, from my experience and what I have seen as a responder, those investments that we in the State of Florida made in our local communities save significant cost in the response phase. Those communities that did not have those, it cost us far more because not only did we have to respond to the other needs, but we oftentimes had to augment their basic response. And that cost us far more in the events that I have been involved in.

So it is a balancing act. But it is a decision that, in doing that, where is it—and, again, looking from the standpoint of the Federal taxpayer, where do those investments make sense? And where, if we do reductions, would it not adversely affect the Federal response in support? But there is a tipping point there where I—and I think it comes back to the frustration that the chairman has basically brought up, because we have not been able to come up with good matrixes, we can't really tell you what the impacts will be on the cuts, and so we are oftentimes dealing with the anecdotal data. And I think this is the challenge we have. We are going to deal and to face the budget realities, but we need to have the best data available so, as these decisions are being made, we don't end up with cuts that produce unintended consequences based upon our previous investments.

GRANTS: FIRST RESPONDER

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

And let me just add on H.R. 1, certainly the goal was not to cut the grants. I think overall, as we head into the known cost for disasters and those had to be paid for, and so that is where I think it really goes back to.

Let me switch to another issue that we have alluded to maybe a little bit but get into a little more, and of course, that is the slow execution of the first responder grants. Each year, FEMA says they are working to improve the execution, but based on the latest data provided to the Committee, grantees continue to lag in expending their funds. Could you tell us what you are doing to try to address this issue that we have seen over the past several years?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, this is as both—I have been on the receiving end of this as a State, where we could not draw down funds fast enough. And, again, the bulk of these programs are reimbursements. The locals and States expend their funds and seek their reimbursements, and in some cases these are multiyear projects. So we know that it takes several years for these grants, as they move through the system, to actually get drawn down out of the system. It doesn't mean that States and locals have not already obligated funds; they are already in contracts or in procurement, but they are reimbursements.

I think our particular concerns are those that are at 4 years, where we see substantial amounts that haven't been drawn down, and the tendency that as we get to the 5th year and the failure to execute those funds, they come back to the Treasury.

What we have been working with are the State administrative agencies that are appointed by the Governor to be the grant's administrator but also with the Homeland Security advisers and the State emergency management directors to give them visibility on what those numbers are. And I think it has been an eye opener for them to see what has not been drawn down, particularly in the subgrantees that have not finally submitted their reimbursements.

They understand this. In fact, I addressed the new State Homeland Security adviser this morning at FEMA before I came over here. And, Mr. Chairman, I basically just told them flat out: You are looking at tremendous balances that haven't been drawn down, and you are looking at an austere budget environment. It is very hard to justify continuing requests for grants if we do not show progress on getting those disaster funds, those grant funds, drawn down so that we can show progress that we are completing projects and we are expending those funds.

So they understand, and we are putting information in their hands on what those balances State by State look like, grant by grant, to bring attention to this but also to caution them that, we can explain why, but until you get those numbers coming down in this environment, it will be a constant pressure. Why are we continuing to put more money in grants when you still have tens of billions outstanding to be drawn down?

What we get back—and this is what I know from State directors, in many cases, they have already expended those funds. They are going through the process of then getting their reimbursements. In some cases, they are in multiyear contracts trying to get this done. There are delays. These are things that you run into. But it is systemic across the board. As you have pointed out, some States have been much more aggressive in getting their funds expended; others have not. And I think putting those numbers out there is trying to shine the light on and explain to them the gravity of this situation.

Mr. ADERHOLT. This might be too premature. But does that seem to resonate? Or is that still you are waiting to see how that——

Mr. FUGATE. I saw a lot of eyes pop when they saw their first spreadsheet, sir. I think this has been one of these things that we have got to shine a light on and get the exposure out there. Once people saw the numbers, I think until they realized what it looks like when you look at that spreadsheet versus looking at the process of reimbursement. And so, hopefully, we can get greater traction. And, again, the proof will be when we start seeing these drawdowns, particularly in the older grant cycles, moving that up so we can start getting those funds disbursed back to the States and local governments for their expenditures.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Have you considered reducing the request for funds based on the amount of funds already in the pipeline?

Mr. FUGATE. No, sir. It has been based upon—the one area that we did was, again, looking at fire grants of favoring employees, firefighters, versus future equipment purchases. But that was more driven by the budget pressures.

In looking at these grants, I think if we were dealing with things that were short term or rather straightforward, not multiyear projects, you would see if you were not expending those funds. But I think part of the challenge is a lot of this is getting into what we call maintenance as we have seen some overall trends. It isn't so much we are buying and building new teams and equipment as much as trying to maintain and finish the projects that we have. But it comes back to, again, at a point—and this is I think the very difficult decision I think we are going to have to make: How much further investment? Once we have built some of this capability, what does it take to maintain it versus, do we continue adding more teams or capabilities based upon the various State initiatives?

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Mr. Price.

GRANTS: TRANSIT SECURITY AND PORT

Mr. PRICE. Let me just follow up on the Chairman's line of questioning here, particularly in regards to two categories of grants that we funded in recent years and that have had particular drawdown problems. This subcommittee, as you may know, had extensive and repeated hearings on the transit security grants and the port grants in particular, those two programs.

In the most recent data FEMA has given us 52.8 percent of the 2006 port security grants have not been drawn down yet, and this is money that is going to expire at the end of the fiscal year. And for 2007 we are talking about 84 percent of the transit security grants not being drawn down. So these figures seem to tell a similar story.

So I wonder if you want to elaborate on those challenges in particular? I know they both involve or have involved some interagency coordination. We dealt in some detail with the TSA-FEMA intersection in the transit grants, and of course, Coast Guard has a hand in the port grants.

We were looking at some hopeful streamlining of these processes we thought, yet the figures don't seem to suggest that this has worked very well yet.

Mr. FUGATE. I believe that there is—one of the things that we did was we never had a memorandum of understanding with TSA (Transportation Security Administration) on those grants to make sure we had clarity of our roles and responsibilities to administer the grants as they set the priorities. We have that with John Pistole now, who is the head of TSA. So we are starting to get some of those structures in place. But again, in many cases, an honest question to both you and the Chairman is, given that we have built in flexibility in these grants, given that we have built-in appeals, we oftentimes get requests from Members of Congress to grant these extensions. The flexibility there I think has the unintended consequences that we are not getting these funds expended, and that there always seems to be one more forgiveness to extend it because something came up, something changed, a direction changed. And I think it is the inherent nature of trying to maintain flexibility and retain those funds and to expend it that has in some cases not put any emphasis on getting this project done quicker.

I think the 5-year—and I will expect, I will not be surprised that, with 2006 money that will lapse and go back to the Treasury, we will not have requests to see if we can appeal that. The answer is: we don't have the authority. You made it very clear, at 5 years, it is going back to the Treasury. But as we go through this process of giving flexibility, it does build in that in many cases, that urgency to get these funds drawn down gets bogged down in the process of trying to do these projects, deal with changes, and adjust those strategies.

Mr. PRICE. Extending past the 5 years requires a statutory change. Right? I mean, that hasn't been under your discretion.

Mr. FUGATE. And that is, as far as I am concerned, if we don't—I mean, you have got to basically say, unless Congress gives us any more extensions, which I am not going to ask for or recommend, we have to close these projects. If you couldn't get it done in 5 years, we need to take the money back and put it into Treasury. But I think that it is getting to when you get to the third year, your fourth year, you are still not drawing it down. I understand the complexity of bid protests and environmental and historical reviews, new Governors coming in wanting to stop and review things. I understand all that. But your fourth year? That is troublesome. And in many cases, I think this is where we have to come back and do better work on the front end in trying to make sure that we are not the roadblock, that we are able to provide the grant guidance and that we are able to work with our applicants. But I think because of the flexibility in some of these grants and the changing situation we find ourselves in, we still see tremendous balances that have not been drawn down.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM: LEVEE ACCREDITATION

Mr. PRICE. Right. And I am sure the interventions and the appeals that you are talking about do occur. But the thrust of our efforts over the past several years has been to simply get this process unclogged at the agency and for the potential grantees to know what they are dealing with, what is expected of them, and to have reasonably quick turnaround. We really need to keep pushing on that. I know you agree. And we want to work with you to make that happen. Because if, as the Chairman suggests, current budget decisions are complicated by the fact that these balances are still there, and yet these are moneys that are needed; the demand is there. The purpose is quite clear, I think. We just need to get it done.

Speaking of entreaties you and we get from colleagues, let me mention one final subject that has to do with levees. Late last year, many Members lobbied this Subcommittee to include a statutory change to the 2011 bill to prevent FEMA from refusing to account for flood control structures, such as levees, that are not to certain standards when FEMA is updating its flood maps. In other words, they are saying you should have to take some account of these structures. Now, this policy does have an impact, a major impact on flood insurance and related issues for some communities.

This statutory change was not included in the omnibus or a full year CR, largely because of the lateness of the issue coming up. It is not that we didn't understand that it had some merit and was important to a number of colleagues.

Now, in February, a bipartisan group of 27 Senators wrote FEMA asking the agency to halt its policy of treating levees in need of repair or recertification as if they didn't exist at all. A number of House Members have expressed similar concerns. Lawmakers argued that the agency should instead take into account the level of flood protection that each structure provides, even if that structure is in a weakened state.

In early March, FEMA informed congressional leaders that the agency will take into account ailing dams and levees and the risk maps it generates for the National Flood Insurance Program.

So I am asking you to fill us in on your intentions going forward. How do you intend to factor in levees that in the past you deemed as nonexistent or you treated as though they were nonexistent while they are being repaired or recertified when you develop risk maps as part of this flood insurance program?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir. We kept asking the question: Why is this a binary decision? You can see a levee there; it is not fully accredited, but we are going to ignore and then map. But that levee affects the flood. So we basically came back and said, "We don't have a defensible stand here. We need to do something different."

And so staff agreed to look at, and what we are going to do is— It is not always an ailing levee. In some cases these are levees that are well engineered, well built, but they may be not quite as high as an accredited levee would be to offer protection for every area behind that levee to get it below 1 percent risk. So this will not always be levees that are in disrepair; it is just a levee system may not provide a reduction of that risk below 1 percent.

So what we have asked our staff to go back and look at is—and this will be an increased cost; it will slow down some of the mapping, but it will be more accurate—to take what the levee structure is as it exists, model the flood risk there, and produce those results. Again, this will not always be levees that are in disrepair. This may just be in areas where the levee system doesn't provide uniformity, minimizing the risk below 1 percent, which would trigger the special risk area for flood insurance but substantial areas would. So why are we not looking at that and just treating it as if it doesn't exit?

So our staff is working right now on the technical aspects of how you model levees and dams as they exist to determine what that risk is in setting the rate for the insurance, and recognizing that not having a fully accredited levee is not a binary decision. It will be based upon the structures there, what protection they do offer, and will be based upon that risk.

Mr. PRICE. And you are confident that you can come up with an objective assessment of this, even though binary decisions are sometimes crisper and seem more absolute. Making this kind of calculation certainly makes a lot of sense. You are confident that you can in fact come up with a metric?

Mr. FUGATE. That was the question we asked was, technically, "How do we do that?" They have already worked up some preliminary ideas. They have talked with the engineers and the people that do the evaluation and engineering of levees. And I think we have the ability to classify levees into different categories based upon what those impacts would be and model that. It will cost more money. It will take more time. But it will provide a much more accurate reflection of the risk versus just a binary decision, yes, you have got an accredited levee, or no, you don't. Because I think it was not accurately representing the true risk. And because we used that to base the flood insurance model, it oftentimes resulted in people being in special high-risk areas that would not be necessarily flooded based upon the levee protection offered.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MOUNT WEATHER: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Price.

Let me close with one last question about Mount Weather. And of course it is a true strategic asset for our country, which houses the operations for management and for all hazard activities for multiple executive branches including the Department of Homeland Security.

To address the issues with the aging of the facility, Congress has provided $155 million for capital improvements. I understand that much of the funding remains unspent. My question, what is the status of the capital improvement plans for Mount Weather?

Mr. FUGATE. Ongoing. That is why we actually reduced the request. We had been requesting a certain amount of capital improvements, and because we have a backlog of contract projects that have not been completed, we did not ask for that amount continuing. We want to get caught up on the work we already have authorized to contractors and the bid selection in that process. So rather than just getting a reoccurring capital, we wanted to get through the backlog of projects that are currently under contract or out to bid to do that work.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What is causing the delay?

Mr. FUGATE. Sir, as you know, this is a facility that has a lot of—in a setting that is open—I think I have to remind myself to be very careful how I phrase this. But it is a facility that has a lot of unique characteristics that require extraordinary efforts and securing contractors that can operate in that environment. Also, the IT and some of the other infrastructures, it is not just something that we solely have responsibility and authority over. We have other partners we have to engage in. And because of that, we felt that we had a backlog that we were working through. That work is being done in the capital improvement program. But because of that outstanding balance and the work still to be done, we did not feel it was necessary to continue requesting money, although this work will continue. We need to get caught up on the backlog at work, quite honestly, sir.

And, Mr. Chairman, I can give you a better briefing on that, but it would have to be a briefing that we would do on a secure level to give you some of the numbers and the breakdowns.

Mr. ADERHOLT. And we may follow up on that.

But we thank you for coming here this morning and listening to our concerns and questions.

As I stated in my opening remarks, we are in this Nation in a fiscal crisis, one that requires tough decisions and responsible budgeting. That means, as you know, we can no longer fund known requirements through gimmicks or fund programs without having measurable outcomes. And certainly I think you and all of us know that the taxpayers deserve better.

So, again, thank you for being here today. Thank for your testimony. Thank you for the work that you do at FEMA. We understand that you have many challenges at the Federal Emergency Management Agency. So we look forward to working with you as we try to address these issues.

The hearing is adjourned.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – FEMA
April 6, 2011

FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)

Question: How will you complete the year when you are clearly short of the required funding in FY11 by an estimated $1.5 billion?

ANSWER:
Based on our current estimates, taking into account the FY 2011 enacted amount for the DRF, we anticipate that the DRF is adequately funded for FY 2011.

Question: Please explain how you budgeted to the five-year average in FY12, which is $4.6 billion even though you only requested $1.8 billion in FY 12?

ANSWER:
The $1.8 billion requested for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), per standard annual practice, reflects the 5-year rolling average of historical obligations for noncatastrophic events (those less than $500 million in estimated obligations), less estimated recoveries for FY 2012. We also have a robust strategy in place to deobligate funds from past contracts and projects that are now complete and where we did not spend all the money originally obligated. Based on our experience in actively managing the unliquidated contract obligations in FY 2010, we are taking the same approach for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance grants in FY 2011, and anticipate that our projected recoveries will be greater than the $900 million estimate in the FY 2012 budget request.

Question: How much of this shortfall can be offset with recovered \ unobligated funding beyond the $900 million already included in the budget request?

ANSWER:
As stated above, the $900 million is an outdated estimate. We are taking an aggressive approach in managing unliquidated obligations for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance grants in FY 2011 and anticipate that our projected recoveries will be greater than $900 million. FEMA staff will keep Congressional staff apprised of new recovery estimates as they are available.

Question: What about the $3 billion you need in FY12 to cover bills from prior year catastrophic events? Please provide the details by project?

ANSWER:
Specific projects comprising FEMA's $3 billion estimate required to support the ongoing major events for FY 2012 are pre-decisional. The following spreadsheet is a notional estimate by project type of the anticipated assistance to be provided in FY 2012.

		Totals
Public Assistance		
A	Debris Removal	96,980,285
B	Protective Measures	84,006,991
C	Roads and Bridges	202,547,447
D	Water Control Facilities	102,051,381
E	Public Buildings	1,490,017,378
F	Public Utilities	182,905,391
G	Recreational or Other	63,754,504
Total		2,222,263,377
Hazard Mitigation		
	Safe Room	30,288,644
	Acquisition/Demolition	30,512,067
	Flood Control	102,857,994
	Elevation	424,654,379
	Drainage	161,776,285
	Retrofit	21,828,976
	Pump Station	50,180
Total		771,968,525
Current Estimated Totals		2,994,231,902

Question: Will you be submitting a revised budget request, a budget amendment, or a list of programs to cut to address the inadequate request for disaster relief or are you expecting Congress to once again bail you out of this $5 billion dollar shortfall in FY12?

ANSWER:
The Administration is committed to working with Congress to ensure full funding for the DRF. Based on the variability in estimating disaster-related expenses, the Administration considers it most appropriate to budget annually for an average year of noncatastrophic disasters and seek supplemental appropriations for unpredictable catastrophic disasters.

With regard to 2012, we will work closely with Congress to seek the funding necessary to pay for not only new disasters but for the continuing costs of previous disasters. If the need arises, the Administration will quickly seek Congressional approval for supplemental funding for the DRF.

Grant Performance Metrics

Question: Do you agree with us that there needs to be quantifiable metrics that measure capabilities – that measure if we are safer or more prepared? Specifically what are you doing in FY12 to address this issue?

ANSWER:
Both DHS and FEMA are committed to answering questions of preparedness with a greater degree of accuracy. Both quantifiable and qualitative data are used to measure our preparedness capabilities.

Quantifiable performance metrics have been included in past FEMA doctrine, specifically the Target Capabilities List. Last year, the State Preparedness Report survey was conducted using a quantitative 1-10 scale that assessed both the status of these performance metrics and the likelihood of mission success. Currently, we are developing performance standards for 13 core capabilities necessary to address a "maximum of maximums" catastrophic meta-scenario. However, to achieve a true preparedness picture, qualitative metrics need to be integrated with quantitative measures. The diversity of our Nation, and the risks each community faces, requires an integrated approach.

Per the recently approved Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8), the revised National Preparedness System (NPS) will align capability targets to the jurisdiction-specific hazards at all levels of government. Once targets are established and documented, the process of comparing current capability levels against required capability and resource needs will identify existing gaps that must be filled. These gaps are just as quantifiable and accountable as traditional performance metrics, while allowing each jurisdiction to set its own realistic expectations. This is precisely the vision that the Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Preparedness Task Force presented in its initial report to Congress. Moreover, FEMA has developed and inserted quantifiable grant effectiveness measures in the FY 2011 Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) preparedness grant guidance packages. In addition, we have partnered with the National Academy of Public Administration to develop additional grant effectiveness measures for FEMA preparedness grant programs.

Question: You just released a new Strategic Plan for 2011-2014, how does it address the need to have measure capability based on investments?

ANSWER:
FEMA recognizes that, as an organization and a member of the broader emergency management community, it must continue to evolve and adapt if it is to fulfill its mission successfully now and in the future. The FEMA

2011-2014 Strategic Plan builds on the progress FEMA has made to date to create a stronger organization contributing to a more capable emergency management community. This plan focuses on four initiatives that will better enable FEMA to work with partners nationwide to create a more effective emergency management enterprise. Success of the FEMA Strategic Plan, like the success of all FEMA activities, is dependent on the full engagement and support of the entire emergency management community. FEMA is committed to continuing to reshape FEMA and enhance the practice of emergency management in the United States in order to ensure the security and resilience of our Nation and meet the needs of the American people before, during, and after a disaster.

In regard to measuring FEMA capabilities based on investment(s), FEMA has been working to strengthen its Budget to Performance Integration (BPI). The objective of BPI is to enable leaders to look across the activities that FEMA performs and determine whether the organization's resources are being optimally used to achieve its mission. Beginning in FY 2011, FEMA has been implementing a new performance improvement system that will enhance integration among FEMA's strategy, budget, and personnel resources, and performance management processes, and demonstrate the outcomes being achieved through Agency activities. FEMA has also established a new, formal performance review process in FY 2011, which has required the development of annual operating plans for all headquarters elements and regional offices. These mechanisms will allow FEMA to better evaluate how it is employing its resources in support of its strategy, the outcomes being achieved through the deployment of those resources, and the effectiveness with which these outcomes are being achieved. FEMA is committed to operating transparently and committed to evaluating its performance consistently in a manner that ensures accountability and improves both service delivery and mission effectiveness.

FEMA First Responder Grant Execution

Question: The Committee remains concerned with the slow execution of First Responder Grants. Each year, FEMA says they are working to improve the execution, but based on the latest data provided to the Committee, grantees continue to lag in expending their funds. What are you doing to address these issues?

ANSWER:
FEMA acknowledges a high unexpended balance of prior year grant funds. A review of awards made under FEMA's Preparedness Grant programs clearly shows that nearly all grant funds were spent by grantees in support of approved projects. Between FY 2002 and FY 2005, an average of 1.12 percent of funds appropriated to the preparedness grant programs were returned to the U.S. Treasury. Yearly percentages of funds being returned to the U.S. Treasury ranged from a low of 0.5 percent to a high of 1.5 percent.

While FEMA monitors grantees' expenditures and programmatic progress, unexpended balances are not the only indicator of progress being made to address security vulnerabilities.

- Grants Program Directorate (GPD) deobligated between 0.5 and 1.5 percent of all allocated monies during FY 2002-FY 2005. Our data focused on FY 2002-FY 2005, which were the expressed years of concern regarding expired monies (monies being swept).

- In the years reviewed, some have available balances. That is because some are either no-year monies or monies that have not yet expired (i.e. Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG)).

For the Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) grants, FEMA has strong partnerships with the United States Coast Guard and Transportation Security Administration (TSA) in managing these programs, along with continuous interaction from grantees, national associations, and other stakeholders for program improvement. FEMA has identified several reasons why high unexpended balances remain for both PSGP and TSGP:

- Many port and transit security projects are long-term, multi-phase projects, often spanning multiple grant years. Projects may not be completed until close to the end of the performance period, which is initially 3 years. Even with a 3-year performance period, FEMA extends many PSGP and TSGP grants up to the maximum 5-year funds availability limit with sufficient grantee justification.

- PSGP and TSGP stakeholders often need to receive approvals from elected or appointed officials, boards, commissions, committees, executive officers, etc. before beginning any work.

- Grantees follow their local procurement procedures to ensure open competition. This includes developing specifications, bidding, awarding contracts, and executing projects.

- PSGP Tier I and Tier II grantees were required to develop a Port-Wide Risk Management Plan during the FY 2007 Supplemental grant cycle. This plan needed to be approved by FEMA prior to submitting grant projects in FY 2007 Supplemental and subsequent years. Plans took anywhere from several months to over a year to complete. The good news is that FEMA has received and approved all plans from the original Tier I and II port areas.

- Although grantees routinely incur expenses for projects, the drawdown of funds occurs on the grantees' schedule, often at the completion of a project, as these grants are dispersed on a reimbursable basis. FEMA does not have authority to mandate the drawdown of grant dollars at a specified time. FEMA encourages grantees to drawdown funds on a regular basis, and in January 2011, published an Information Bulletin to encourage grantees to draw down funds at least quarterly whenever possible.

- As the same grantees receive funds year after year, the recipient pool may be saturated by the continued influx of DHS grant funding. Evidence of this may exist in grantees seeking expanded eligibility in the use of grant funds.

Despite the progress that State and local jurisdictions have made in expending preparedness grant funding, there are obstacles. State and local recipients must comply with their own procurement rules, which may lead to delays in completing the procurement process. Furthermore, it is important for States to develop comprehensive plans on how to spend Homeland Security Grants in an effective manner to ensure that grant funding is being targeted appropriately.

FEMA is continuing to work with those States that are experiencing challenges by providing technical assistance and oversight to ensure that grant funds are drawn down and spent appropriately. Recent enhancements include:

- Increased efficiency within the Environmental Planning and Historical Preservation (EHP) and budget review processes, while providing EHP training to grantee project managers. The EHP effort decreased the average project review time from 10days in FY 2009 to 4 days in FY 2010.

- The phased release of planning and design funds prior to the removal of EHP holds, which provided grantees with the ability to begin projects and draw down sooner.

- Conducted workshops and technical assistance visits, providing grantees with training on accepting, managing and reporting on awards.

- Increased program staff onsite programmatic monitoring efforts which allowed staff to work with individual grantees to provide guidance and suggest strategies on project completion, how to access funds, and expedite the process of drawing down funds.

- Developed and distributed an Information Bulletin that emphasized the importance of timely grantee drawdowns on a quarterly basis.

Question: Have you considered reducing the request for funds based on the amount of funds already in the pipeline?

ANSWER:
FEMA considers the Administration's FY 2012 budget request appropriate for the homeland security challenges currently facing our Nation's first responders.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8
(HSPD 8)

Question: What are you doing to address the revised HSPD 8? Does your FY12 budget address the new plans? Please explain.

ANSWER:

FEMA is in the initial stages of implementing PPD-8 on National Preparedness (the revision to HSPD-8) to include: development of project plans, assignment of internal responsibilities, initial outlines, and outreach to external stakeholders and the Federal Interagency. FEMA's FY 2012 request did address the anticipation of PPD-8, and we should have sufficient funds to address the deliverables called for in the Directive.

Question: Will you be revising your FY12 budget request to address the goals of the revised Directive?

ANSWER:
No, many of the deliverables required under PPD-8 are consistent with existing legislative and prior Presidential directive requirements. The deliverables will be completed using FY 2011 funding for the most part, and FEMA has adequate resources in the FY 2012 request to address the goals of the Directive.

Mount Weather Continuity of Operations Programs

Question: Mount Weather is a true strategic asset for our country. To address issues with aging facilities, since 2006, Congress has provided $155 million for capital improvement. However, I understand that much of the funding remains unspent. What is the status of the capital improvement plans at Mount Weather?

ANSWER:
The completion of Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center's Capital Improvement projects and obligation of these funds is a top priority. In FY 2011, more than $42 million has already been obligated toward planned capital improvement projects, and an additional $45 million is projected to be obligated by the end of this fiscal year. The $12 million appropriated by Congress for FY 2011 is included in these figures. This will leave a balance of $16 million going into FY 2012.

The spreadsheet below contains obligation details for FY 2006 through FY 2012. Please note there are two FY 2011 columns. One column accounts for obligations to date during FY 2011, and the other is projected spending through the end of this fiscal year. The two columns combined equal the total funds projected to be obligated in FY 2011.

		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2011		FY 2012
Appropriated Funds Carryover		N/A	$ 10,391,091.47	$ 16,276,540.52	$ 17,139,395.55	$ 64,486,261.77	$ 91,669,816.35	$ 61,533,083.97		$ 16,172,800
	Total									
Appropriated Funds	$ 178,954,000.00	$ 10,672,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 49,500,000.00	$ 49,500,000.00	$ 36,300,000.00	$ 11,991,000.00	$ -		$ 11,991,000
	Current Projection	Obligations to Date FY 2006	Obligations to Date FY 2007	Obligations to Date FY 2008	Obligations to Date FY 2009	Obligations to Date FY 2010	Obligations to Date FY 2011	Projected Obligations FY 2011	Estimated Award Date	Projected Obligations FY 2012
Capital Improvements										
'A" POWER	$ 16,167,936.77	$ -	$ -	$ 13,631,535.00	$ -	$ 1,454,848.11	$ 1,054,354.12	$ 27,199.54	Sep-11	$
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	2,271,405.00	41,171.00	-	550,000.00	-	111,721.00	368,466.42	1,200,046.58	Sep-11	
TV STUDIO CONNECTIVITY	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	100,000.00	-	-		
FIRE SPRINKLERS	4,331,000.00	-	-	605,000.00	129,862.00	100,046.00	-	1,554,092.00	Jun-11	1,942,000
PROJECT REX	259,615.04	-	-	156,284.49	-	103,330.55	-	-		
ROOFS - BLDGS/CORRIDORS	240,319.55	-	240,319.55	-	-	-	-	-		
FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	323,652.55	206,608.59	117,043.96	-	-	-	-	-		
FIRE STATION EQUIPMENT	57,440.07	33,128.94	24,311.13	-	-	-	-	-		
PROJECT WANDA	744,894.97	-	482,651.74	262,243.23	-	-	-	-		
CABLE TV SYSTEM	2,250,224.57	-	2,250,224.57	-	-	-	-	-		
MECHANICAL INFRASTRUCTURE UPG	32,642,425.17	-	-	31,075,722.81	-	1,152,416.20	414,103.00	183.16	Sep-11	
CAFETERIA EQUIPMENT	192,748.20	-	-	192,748.20	-	-	-	-		
PROJECT RIP I (ACTIVATIONS)	607,814.24	-	-	607,814.24	-	-	-	-		
300 ELECTRIC LINE	250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00	-	-	-	-		
EXTRA SET OF FILTERS	214,504.00	-	-	-	90,384.00	124,120.00	-	-		
DENTAL/HEALTH UNIT	3,000,000.00	-	-	-	280,000.00	-	-	2,720,000.00	Jul-11	
PROJECT RIP II	4,400,000.00	-	-	-	-	3,294,454.00	496,886.00	608,660.00	Sep-11	
PROJECT RIP III	4,500,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400,000.00	May-11	1,100,000
T SITE IMPROVEMENTS	12,525,320.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,708,692.93	5,686,627.07	Sep-11	4,130,000
EMP	13,584,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,584,000.00	Sep-11	
DESIGN/BUILD MULTIPURPOSE BLDG	29,681,186.00	-	-	-	-	378,597.68	26,929,804.03	2,372,784.29	May-11	
LOGISTICS BUILDING	5,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,000,000
NEW ROAD	2,600,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,600.00	May-11	2,480,400
PARKING GARAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
AREA A WATER DISTRIBUTION	5,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,000,000
PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	7,100,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7,100,000
GRAPHICS FACILITY	440,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	440,000.00	-	May-11	
VEHICLE WASH/DECON	60,680.00	-	-	-	-	60,680.00	-	-		
RIVER LINE PUMPS	500,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000.00	Aug-11	
BULLET TRAP	729,423.40	-	-	-	-	729,423.40	-	-		
X09 SPIN DIAL LOCKS	270,410.47	-	-	-	-	270,410.47	-	-		
GENERATOR & ELEC UPGRADES	11,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,873,983.00	9,126,017.00	Sep-11	
REPLACE UPS SYSTEM	1,297,000.00	-	-	-	-	179,931.82	119.88	1,116,948.30	Sep-11	
CONTROL ROOM AUTOMATION	1,040,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040,000.00	Sep-11	
UNDERGROUND DIST/UTILITIES AREA A	8,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	7,421,163.00	578,837.00	May-11	
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HVAC SYSTEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
OLNEY INVESTMENT	7,572,000.00	-	-	1,305,797.00	1,652,887.78	1,056,466.19	420,160.00	1,725,289.03	Sep-11	1,411,400
Total	$ 178,954,000.00	$ 280,908.53	$ 3,114,550.95	$ 48,637,144.97	$ 2,153,133.78	$ 9,116,445.42	$ 42,127,732.38	$ 45,360,283.97	-	$ 28,163,800
Appropriated Funds Balance		$ 10,391,091.47	$ 16,276,540.52	$ 17,139,395.55	$ 64,486,261.77	$ 91,669,816.35	$ 61,533,083.97	$ 16,172,800.00	-	$

Question: Why has there been such a significant delay in the obligation of these funds?

ANSWER:
Mt. Weather receives 2-year money and the expectation is that it will be obligated in 2 years. However, most projects and funding for capital improvement construction projects in the Federal Government run between 3 and 5 years, thus keeping to the timeline can sometimes be problematic. Inherent in construction projects are delays in obligating funds. Projects go through several phases of requirements identification, design, proposal review, government cost estimating, approval, award and notification. In addition, the acquisition processes for classified projects can take more time.

The timelines cannot always account for funding delays, scope of work modifications, classified contracting, and contractor protests. For example, in FY 2010, necessary design changes to Building #433 construction plans delayed obligation of FY 2011 funds slated for that project. In FY 2011, the revitalized Mount Weather Steering Committee realigned priorities and funding to address significant infrastructure deficiencies. FEMA agrees there was a delay and has made the completion of capital improvement projects and the obligation of funds a priority.

We extend to you the opportunity to meet new Mount Weather leadership, be briefed on our priorities for capital improvements, and participate in a tour of the facility.

Question: The FY12 budget includes even more funding for Mount Weather capital improvements. Why should we continue to provide funding when you cannot execute what you already have?

ANSWER:
Mount Weather continues to execute capital improvement projects as quickly as possible. This is evident in the fact that more than $42 million has already been obligated during FY 2011. The completion of Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center's capital improvement projects and obligation of these funds is a top priority. Critical FY 2012 projects include: additional IT site improvements, replacement and upgrade of a dilapidated water distribution system, additional fire sprinkler systems, and other classified projects. We work diligently through all project phases to ensure the projects are completed as quickly as possible, meet mission requirements, and are the best possible use of taxpayer funds.

Flood Mapping

Question: A recent GAO report cited concerns with FEMA's flood map modernization program. Specifically, that while FEMA has taken steps to enhance the accuracy of flood maps, challenges remain related to implementing standards to ensure map accuracy. What actions are you taking to address the deficiencies identified in the GAO report?

ANSWER: Our responses to the specific GAO recommendations include:

GAO Recommendation 1: Establish separate measures and collect data needed to assess compliance with the Floodplain Boundary Standard for detailed and approximate flood studies.

FEMA Action 1: On December 15, 2010, FEMA initiated the implementation of the Coordinated Needs Management Strategy (CNMS). The CNMS system will provide significantly improved national tracking and reporting on the flood hazard data inventory. Flooding sources with new and updated flood hazards must comply with the floodplain boundary standard and CNMS will track the study method for each flooding source.

GAO Recommendation 2: Establish uniform guidance for the validation of existing engineering data to help FEMA fully implement the New, Validated, and Updated Engineering standard and provide a basis for mapping partners to validate flood hazard data.

FEMA Action 2: On December 15, 2010, FEMA issued guidance for validating existing engineering data and procedures to implement a full validation assessment of the flood map inventory utilizing the CNMS. FEMA will utilize these procedures to verify the validity of existing engineering data prior to the initiation of a new or revised engineering flood study.

GAO Recommendation 3: Implement probability sampling during the independent verification and validation (IV&V) audit process to the extent that the benefits outweigh the costs, to ensure that the results can be generalized for decision making;

FEMA Action 3: FEMA is assessing the costs, benefits, and feasibility of implementing probability sampling as a component of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis (Risk MAP) IV&V function.

GAO Recommendation 4: Transfer IV&V back to an independent entity to help ensure impartiality

FEMA Action 4: FEMA disagrees with this recommendation. FEMA believes that the quality audit function is more effective if it is integrated into the overall quality management process, rather than performed externally to the quality management process. FEMA is monitoring IV&V activities to minimize the potential for conflicts of interest and maintain the capability to task additional contractors or staff to perform specific IV&V assessments as needed.

GAO Recommendation 5: Adopt a systematic approach to IV&V data collection, so FEMA can better track map quality issues, more easily analyze the data, and adopt a corrective action plan.

FEMA Action 5: FEMA is working with the contractor performing audits to redesign the reporting of map quality issues. FEMA is assessing the feasibility of implementing additional data analysis capabilities as a component of the Risk MAP IV&V function.

Question: Many of us here in Congress are concerned with the modeling used when communities do not have fully certified levees. In these cases, the models FEMA uses assume the locations are "without levee"—which means levees do not exist—yet in many of these areas there are levees, albeit with some deficiencies. These types of classifications could lead to the devaluation of property and impact potential economic growth opportunities. Why does FEMA continue to use the "without levee" scenario in models and what are you doing to discontinue or the use?

ANSWER:
FEMA no longer uses the "without levee" scenario. FEMA is committed to improving the approach to modeling flood risk behind uncertified levees on March 10, 2011. FEMA has begun to develop a series of targeted modeling approaches to replace our previous approach. FEMA is temporarily withholding the issuance of Final Determinations for those communities whose levees do not meet accreditation requirements and would clearly benefit from the new approaches.

Question: The FY12 request includes $102 million for remapping, a reduction of 50% from FY10. What is the rationale for this reduction? And what is the impact on the remapping program?

ANSWER:

The decrease in funding through FY 2012 has impacts to the delivery of Risk MAP. In order to achieve the vision for Risk MAP at the community level, FEMA will not sacrifice quality of flood risk products provided to communities, but will not be able to deliver products for as many communities within watersheds through FY 2012 as originally envisioned in the Risk MAP multi-year plan. It will reduce the number of riverine miles of floodplains updated by 50,000 to 60,000 miles each year. FEMA estimates this reduction will impact 500 to 700 communities and 6 percent to 8 percent of the U.S. population each year. In terms of maps, the impact will be 6,000 to 8,400 maps less per year because of the reduction from $220 million to $103 million. Given the lower funding level proposed for FY 2012, FEMA will adapt its project sequencing process in an aim to keep pace with the eroding reliability of the flood hazard analyses and maps. Below is a table showing a comparison of total funding (NFIP, Risk MAP) from FY 2011 to FY 2012 request.

Risk MAP Program Funding	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Proposed
National Flood Insurance Fund	$116,968,882	$117,705,761
Flood Hazard Mapping & Risk Analysis	$181,636,000	$102,712,000
Total	$298,604,882	$220,417,761

FEMA's Strategic Plan

Question: Administrator Fugate, I want to commend you on the release last month of a new updated strategic plan covering years 2011-2014. As Chairman Rogers so frequently reminds us...government need to "plan their work and work their plan."

ANSWER:
The FEMA 2011 – 2014 Strategic Plan has specific outcomes associated with each of the four initiatives. These outcomes were assigned to various Directorates/Regions/Office(s) for them to develop implementation plans for the outcome described. The Directorates/Regions/Office(s) were given 60 days to develop implementation plans that are to be provided to the Office of Policy and Program Analysis (OPPA) by the end of May 2011. These implementation plans then will be monitored and evaluated by OPPA to ensure they are tracking with the proposed implementation schedule.

How will the plan influence FEMA budget request and execution?

ANSWER:
As we develop the implementation plans and new or updated programs are developed to support achievement of the intended outcomes, FEMA will align these programs with the strategic direction outlined in the FEMA 2011 – 2014 Strategic Plan. Alignment with the strategic direction has been incorporated with our performance management and budget processes.

Do you foresee changes in your budget and execution based on the new plan?

ANSWER:
Working within the boundaries of our appropriations, FEMA has already substantively realigned its resources to correlate with the FEMA Administrator's Intent document. FEMA will continue to realign as appropriate and necessary to the strategic plan to accomplish the FEMA mission.

Question: How will FEMA measure progress in implementing the plan?

ANSWER:
Directorates/Regions/Office(s) responsible for developing the implementation plans also include metrics and a milestone schedule that will be monitored by the OPPA. OPPA will then advise FEMA Senior Leadership on the progress of implementing the initiatives and proposed outcome(s).

The plan says you will develop indicators and schedules, but do you actually have a plan to do this? As we previously discussed, the lack of metrics has been a continuing concern to the Committee.

ANSWER:
Yes, responsible Directorates/Regions/Office(s) have been notified through a guidance memorandum, which was followed by an instruction document requesting at a minimum the following information. The Implementation and Reporting Plans contain at a minimum the following sections:

- Overview: Briefly describes the strategic initiative and implementation action the Directorate, Region, or Office is responsible to implement.
- Goals, Objectives, and Challenges to Implementing the Key Outcome: What will be accomplished and are there any challenges? The goals and objectives should be related to actions/activities to achieving the Key Outcome(s). This section could also describe potential challenges, if any, to implementing the Key Outcome.
- Outcomes: Provide details of the Key Outcomes to be achieved including milestones and responsibilities of any other Directorate, Region, and/or Office. For consistency to other program performance management requirements coordinate the outcomes developed with the OPPA.
- Performance Narrative: Defines what success looks like and how you gauge your level of effectiveness toward implementation of the outcomes identified.
- Interdependencies: Describes any other FEMA Directorate, Region, and/or Office activities that are essential to the successful achievement of the Key Outcome.

Financial And Staffing Accountability

Question: In FY10 we provided you an additional $35 million to fund a "structural pay shortfall" after it was discovered that you had some significant pay deficiencies. What changes have you made to assure us that this will not happen again and have you implemented all the changes?

ANSWER:
FEMA staff has worked closely with the Congress since FY 2009 to mutually address FEMA's structural pay shortfall. Since that point, FEMA has implemented a number of controls to include staffing plans, Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) review and approval of all hiring actions, and 'salary caps' for each FEMA office that is reported on FEMA-wide biweekly reports. These and other changes have been fully implemented throughout FEMA. Additionally, FEMA has fully funded its pay requirements in the President's FY 2011 and 2012 Budgets.

GPD/NPD

Question: Please provide the funding level and FTE for the Grants Program Directorate (GPD) and National Preparedness Directorate for FYs 10&11. As well, provide the estimated funding level under the President's Budget request. Additionally, how many grants does each FTE oversee on average?

ANSWER:

State and Local Appropriations

Grant Programs Directorate

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
		FTE		FTE		FTE
SALP	31,029,416	189	30,063,270	189	30,063,270	189
EMPG	10,200,000	15	10,180,000	15	10,180,000	15
AFG	36,770,584	67	33,905,220	67	33,905,220	67

National Preparedness Directorate

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
		FTE		FTE		FTE
SALP	315,500,000	253	293,900,000	253	204,604,000	253
REPP	37,000,000	53	33,000,000	53	37,000,000	53
CSEPP	107,700,000	16	94,000,000	16	72,800,000	16

*Does not include in-sourcing numbers

The question of FTEs to number of grants is complex due to the organizational structure of GPD and the full breadth of both programmatic and financial responsibility.

GPD is responsible for programmatic and financial oversight for the suite of preparedness grants that encompass homeland security and AFG grant programs. In any given year, there are approximately 18,000 open grants. Currently GPD has 79 FTEs that have programmatic responsibility and 30 FTEs that have financial responsibility of the preparedness grant suite. Additionally, the same 30 FTEs also have financial responsibility for 496 additional open grants in the areas of United States Fire Administration (USFA), Response, NPD, Mitigation, and Urban Search and Rescue (USR). For the purpose of this question, GPD estimates each of the 79 FTEs with programmatic oversight manages 227 open grants, and for financial oversight each of the 30 FTE has approximately 700 open grants.

Question: Please provide execution information for all grants from FY02 through present broken out by grant program and state.

ANSWER:
Please see the tables below for Western, Central, and Eastern Regions for FY 2002-2010.

Western Region: Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, North Mariana, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Alaska:

Alaska Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	$ 2,782,768
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 2,577,409
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Alaska	$ 1,116,701
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program-Terrorism	Various-Alaska	$ 189,055
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Alaska	$ 1,344,929
Total Amounts:		$ 8,010,862
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Office of Homeland Security And Emergency Services	$ 4,994,450
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Alaska Office of Homeland Security And Emergency Services	$ 13,230,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ 489,764
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 5,127,498
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alaska	$ 425,972
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Alaska	$ 389,729
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Alaska	$ 1,454,479
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Alaska	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Alaska	$ 14,900
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Alaska	$ 201,070
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Alaska	$ 3,819,873
Total Amounts:		$ 30,197,735
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	$ 19,464,967
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	

Citizen Corps	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 2,351,899
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alaska	$ 806,471
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Alaska	$ 1,546,730
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Alaska	$ 497,383
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Alaska	$ 994,821
Total Amounts:		$ 25,662,271
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	$ 14,879,364
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	
Citizen Corps	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alaska Division of Emergency Services	$ 538,785
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ 596,820
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 3,135,695
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alaska	$ 526,707
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants (SAFER)	Various-Alaska	$ 10,172
Total Amounts:		$ 19,687,543
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 8,294,137
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 1,189,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 1,563,594
Port Security Grant Program	ADOT/PF - Alaska Marine Highway System	$ 208,679
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 672,365
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alaska	$ 685,075
SAFER	Various-Alaska	$ 172,106
Total Amounts:		$ 12,784,955
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 7,194,681
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 1,707,446
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 440,063
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ 1,144,615
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 5,631,037
Transit Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 343,212
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 2,382,094
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alaska	$ 13,500
SAFER	Various-Alaska	$ 247,358
Total Amounts:		$ 19,104,005

Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 4,974,960
Citizen Corps	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 50,438
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 2,576,089
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 153,950
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ 246,481
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 940,050
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alaska	$ 16,535
SAFER	Various-Alaska	$ 570,961
Total Amounts:		$ 9,529,464
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 1,497,258
Citizen Corps	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 2,705,062
Emergency Operations Center	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 1,000,000
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 147,565
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ 349,122

ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ 373,999
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ 299,041
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alaska	$ 52,250
SAFER	Various-Alaska	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 6,424,296
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 3,423
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 1,402,794
Emergency Operations Center	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	$ 33,672
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alaska	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alaska	$ -
SAFER	Various-Alaska	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,439,889
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 132,841,021

American Samoa:

American Samoa Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Domestic Preparedness Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 714,671
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-American Samoa	$ 368,344
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-American Samoa	$ 41,500
Total Amounts:		$ 1,124,515
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 986,846
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,352,888
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-American Samoa	$ 80,067
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-American Samoa	$ 431,942
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-American Samoa	$ 42,408
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-American Samoa	$ 426,985
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-American Samoa	$ 150,000
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-American Samoa	$ 19,822
Total Amounts:		$ 5,490,957
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,853,654
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-American Samoa	$ 284,280
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-American Samoa	$ 459,024
Total Amounts:		$ 2,596,958
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,085,355
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	

Citizen Corps	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Total Amounts:		$ 3,085,355
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 65,626
Total Amounts:		$ 65,626
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 362,366
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Varous - American Samoa	$ -
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 691,948
Total Amounts:		$ 1,054,314
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -

Citizen Corps	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ 6,429
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Real ID	Varous - American Samoa	$ 239,019
Total Amounts:		$ 245,448
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Citizen Corps	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Varous - American Samoa	$ 298,942
Total Amounts:		$ 298,942
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Citizen Corps	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	American Samoa Territorial Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 13,962,116

Arizona:

Arizona Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 5,770,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 3,715,161
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Arizona	$ 2,068,151
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Arizona	$ 287,440
Total Amounts:		$ 11,840,752
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 10,581,572
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 28,026,270
Nonprofit Security Grant Program II	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 11,033,467
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 7,566,951
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arizona	$ 211,945
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Arizona	$ 748,269
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Arizona	$ 3,123,039
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Arizona	$ 36,474
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Arizona	$ 5,861
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Arizona	$ 1,710,824
Total Amounts:		$ 63,044,672
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 41,228,312
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 12,128,223
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 9,655,133
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arizona	$ 478,211
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Arizona	$ 3,277,085
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Arizona	$ 1,849,977
Total Amounts:		$ 68,616,942
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 41,702,298
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,600,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 7,435,939
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arizona	$ 152,409
SAFER	Various-Arizona	$ 1,534,983
Total Amounts:		$ 52,425,629
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 20,015,265
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	

Citizen Corps	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 566,900
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,312,814
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Arizona Department of Homeland Security	$ 6,353,174
Transit Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 300,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 3,677,596
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arizona	$ 278,486
SAFER	Various-Arizona	$ 3,353,236
Total Amounts:		$ 37,857,471
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 33,694,304
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,980,626
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,617,596
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 932,370

Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 885,000
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 8,549,870
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Arizona	$ 246,800
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 154,123
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 4,831,977
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arizona	$ 1,376,370
SAFER	Various-Arizona	$ 2,396,693
Total Amounts:		$ 58,665,729
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 25,402,406
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 253,430
Emergency Operations Center	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 5,804,822
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 794,118
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 9,329,738
Real ID	Various-Arizona	$ 378,476
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Tribal-Various	$ 256,368
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Arizona	$ 194,700

Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 327,028
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 4,659,368
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arizona	$ 341,807
SAFER	Various-Arizona	$ 1,627,286
Total Amounts:		$ 49,369,545
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 12,969,838
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 8,970
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 6,096,622
Emergency Operations Center	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 60,100
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 15,238,950
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Arizona	$ 67,026
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Tribal-Various	$ 219,445
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Arizona	$ 116,452
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 138,260
Station Construction Grants	Various-Arizona	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ 3,880,454
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arizona	$ 225,504
SAFER	Various-Arizona	$ 447,081

Total Amounts:		$ 39,468,702
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	
Operation Stonegarden	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 45,366
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ 5,901,259
Emergency Operations Center	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Arizona Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Arizona	$ 10,891
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arizona	$ -
SAFER	Various-Arizona	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 5,957,517
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 387,246,958

California:

California Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Domestic Preparedness Program	California Office of Homeland Security	$ 24,831,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 18,572,115
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 348,458
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-California	$ 9,932,877
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-California	$ 284,974
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-California	$ 17,082,472
Total Amounts:		$ 71,051,896
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 45,023,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Office of Homeland Security	$ 119,256,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 22,771,000
Nonprofit Security Grant Program II	Office of Homeland Security	$ 62,202,490
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	Los Angeles Police Department	$ 2,999,996
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 9,723,690
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 7,491,090
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 30,093,184
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 1,492,265
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-California	$ 3,040,863
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-California	$ 12,291,781
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-California	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-California	$ 9,532
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-California	$ 10,434,511
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-California	$ 25,646,228
Total Amounts:		$ 352,525,630
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 175,457,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 141,672,927

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 28,133,036
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 2,199,318
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-California	$ 13,941,713
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-California	$ 6,849,999
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-California	$ 27,785,843
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-California	$ 4,692,044
Total Amounts:		$ 400,731,880
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 282,622,077
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 12,950,000
Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 26,919,659
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 19,792,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 25,243,202
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 2,275,434
SAFER	Various-California	$ 4,626,525
Total Amounts:		$ 374,428,896
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 231,950,605
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 5,835,000
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 6,597,100
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 14,093,714
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,000,000
Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 10,029,137
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 14,621,728

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 17,249,227
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 488,301
SAFER	Various-California	$ 4,282,565
Total Amounts:		$ 306,147,377
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 205,959,341
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,577,964
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 15,390,351
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,966,585
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 85,000
Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 14,480,299
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-California	$ 4,103,987
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 33,180,016
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 6,646,153
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,908,169
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,386,118
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 17,906,090
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 1,990,840
SAFER	Various-California	$ 2,107,622
Total Amounts:		$ 318,688,535
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 119,031,526
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,513,547
Emergency Operations Center	Office of Homeland Security	$ 323,943

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 23,054,978
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 5,891,765
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 7,303,960
Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 1,035,950
Fire Prevention & Safety	Office of Homeland Security	$ 6,663,496
Real ID	Various-California	$ -
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Yurok Tribe	$ 95,531
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 100,384
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,532,947
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 24,329,567
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 2,038,560
SAFER	Various-California	$ 969,436
Total Amounts:		$ 195,885,589
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 27,946,039
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 156,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 19,952,236
Emergency Operations Center	Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 2,844,417
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 9,236,957
Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 636,696
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 639,953
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 751,558
Station Construction Grants	Various-California	$ 634,417
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 3,748,521
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 12,813,848
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-California	$ 302,635

SAFER	Various-California	$ 3,755,035
Total Amounts:		$ 83,418,312
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,903,771
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Operation Stonegarden	Office of Homeland Security	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 210,835
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 6,388,743
Emergency Operations Center	Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 7,837
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Various-California	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ 117,317
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-California	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-California	$ 84,840
SAFER	Various-California	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 8,713,343
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 2,111,591,457

Colorado:

Colorado Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Colorado Department of Public Safety	$ 5,210,946
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 3,967,886
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 40,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Colorado	$ 1,815,487
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Colorado	$ 329,604

Total Amounts:		$ 11,363,923
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Public Safety	$ 9,474,572
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Colorado Department of Public Safety	$ 25,078,315
Nonprofit Security Grant Program II	Colorado Department of Public Safety	$ 15,551,829
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Regional Transportation District	$ 825,119
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 6,056,704
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 201,706
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Colorado	$ 634,576
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Colorado	$ 2,756,043
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Colorado	$ 35,224
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Colorado	$ 1,515,150
Total Amounts:		$ 62,129,238
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Colorado Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Colorado Department of Public Safety	$ 35,444,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Colorado Department of Public Safety	$ 8,595,347
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 5,291,070
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 281,236
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Colorado	$ 2,935,551
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Colorado	$ 1,196,729
Total Amounts:		$ 53,743,933
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Citizen Corps	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 36,798,453
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 1,446,098
Transit Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 1,225,000

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 6,040,640
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 371,913
SAFER	Various-Colorado	$ 1,456,561
Total Amounts:		$ 47,338,665
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 21,075,814
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Citizen Corps	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 189,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 2,967,556
Transit Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 1,150,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 3,124,015
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 691,793
SAFER	Various-Colorado	$ 2,557,233
Total Amounts:		$ 31,755,411
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 19,577,676
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Citizen Corps	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 3,240,575
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 835,200
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 11,319,906
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 170,875
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 4,543,895
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 734,932
SAFER	Various-Colorado	$ 748,420
Total Amounts:		$ 41,171,479

Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 14,039,067
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Citizen Corps	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 768,980
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 4,961,430
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 78,183
Real ID	Various-Colorado	$ 1,168,000
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$ 175,629
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 48,729
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 2,433,596
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 688,504
SAFER	Various-Colorado	$ 760,172
Total Amounts:		$ 25,122,290
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 7,030,606
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Citizen Corps	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 4,542,563
Emergency Operations Center	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$ 154,477
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$ 328,835
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$ 80,059
Station Construction Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 13,278
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$ 4,625,041
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Colorado	$ 46,500
SAFER	Various-Colorado	$ 123,480
Total Amounts:		$ 16,944,839
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs		
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs		
Citizen Corps	Colorado Department of Local Affairs		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$	25,595
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$	-
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$	3,251,873
Emergency Operations Center	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$	-
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$	1,751
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	$	-
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$	-
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Colorado	$	-
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Colorado	$	121,614
SAFER	Various-Colorado	$	-
Total Amounts:		$	3,400,832
Total Amounts Overall:		$	292,970,610

Guam:

Guam Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010			
Grant Program			
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Office of Homeland Security	$	813,667
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Guam	$	16,764
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Guam	$	519,787
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Guam	$	22,137
Total Amounts:		$	1,372,355
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Guam Office of Civil Defense	$	1,574,725
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Office of Homeland Security	$	4,057,087
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Guam	$	103,721
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Guam	$	589,350
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Guam	$	48,681
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Guam	$	3,221,708

EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Guam	$ 149,500
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Guam	$ 45,459
Total Amounts:		$ 9,790,230
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,754,256
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Guam	$ 590,270
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Guam	$ 393,483
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Guam	$ 208,470
Total Amounts:		$ 5,946,479
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,705,587
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security	
Total Amounts:		$ 4,705,587
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 2,228,041
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 603,222
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Guam	$ 334,293
Total Amounts:		$ 3,165,556
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 1,251,534
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	

Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 640,760
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Guam Office of Homeland Security	$ 49,470
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Guam Office of Homeland Security	$ 519,585
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Guam Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,928,498
Total Amounts:		$ 4,389,847
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 741,335
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 782,111
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Guam	$ 505,177
Real ID	Various-Guam	$ 200,676
Total Amounts:		$ 2,229,300
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 418,144
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 707,192
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Guam	$ 24,187

Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Guam	$ 121,599
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Guam	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,271,121
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ 116,960
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Guam	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Guam	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 116,960
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 32,987,435

Hawaii:

Hawaii Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 3,172,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ 1,131,901
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 1,358,854
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Hawaii	$ 217,165
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various	$ 917,624
Total Amounts:		$ 6,797,544
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 5,693,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 15,079,000
Nonprofit Security Grant Program II	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 6,870,891
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ 838,133
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Hawaii	$ 60,427
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Hawaii	$ 363,421
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 1,676,149
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Hawaii	$ 9,401
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Hawaii	$ 1,125,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Hawaii	$ 138,044
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Hawaii	$ 396,240
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Hawaii	$ 5,128,856
Total Amounts:		$ 37,378,562
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Citizen Corps	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 22,186,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ 864,408
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 1,762,915
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 378,766
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Hawaii	$ 3,599,253
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Hawaii	$ 431,111
Total Amounts:		$ 29,222,453
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 23,130,249

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Citizen Corps	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 250,000
Transit Security Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 675,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ 1,190,557
Total Amounts:		$ 25,245,806
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Citizen Corps	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 12,935,242
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 189,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 1,782,135
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 879,780
Transit Security Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 50,250
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ 264,744
Total Amounts:		$ 16,101,151

Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 11,403,416
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Citizen Corps	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 385,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of Hawaii Department of Defense	$ 1,946,094
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 501,570
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 37,471
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Hawaii	$ 23,172
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 5,956,129
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 399,862
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 205,092
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 100,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ 436,560
Total Amounts:		$ 21,394,366
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 4,486,395
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Citizen Corps	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 398,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 2,918,592
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 148,260

Port Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 4,210
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 563,759
Real ID	Various-Hawaii	$ 237,695
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 527,135
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ 651,325
SAFER	Various-Hawaii	$ 1,068,235
Total Amounts:		$ 11,003,606
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Citizen Corps	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 474,502
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 200,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 2,527,008
Emergency Operations Center	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 205,000
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ 386,251
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 4,298
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 9,834
Station Construction Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ -
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,806,893
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Citizen Corps	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ 267,920
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Hawaii DOD, Civil Defense Division	$ -

Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Hawaii	$ -
SAFER	Various-Hawaii	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 267,920
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 151,218,301

Idaho:

Idaho Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Material	$ 3,222,918
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 2,725,984
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 5,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Idaho	$ 1,211,878
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Idaho	$ 213,773
Total Amounts:		$ 7,379,553
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	$ 5,803,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	$ 15,269,024
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 6,100,100
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 643,911
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Idaho	$ 389,018
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Idaho	$ 1,697,291
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Idaho	$ 15,926
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Idaho	$ 95,692
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Idaho	$ 397,533
Total Amounts:		$ 30,411,495
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Military Division	$ 22,620,868
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Military Division	
Citizen Corps	Military Division	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 4,769,488
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 111,816
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Idaho	$ 1,797,343
Total Amounts:		$ 29,299,515
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	$ 16,805,270
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	
Citizen Corps	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	$ 300,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 4,572,408
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 195,330
SAFER	Various-Idaho	$ 13,367
Total Amounts:		$ 21,886,375
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	$ 11,758,809
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	
Citizen Corps	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	$ 188,880
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials	$ 1,817,039
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 2,599,971
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 47,997
SAFER	Various-Idaho	$ 602,370
Total Amounts:		$ 17,015,066
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 6,124,567
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 385,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 1,984,209

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 511,394
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 5,807,883
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 4,024,829
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 16,951
SAFER	Various-Idaho	$ 538,177
Total Amounts:		$ 19,393,010
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 3,572,523
Emergency Operations Center	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 250,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 3,041,919
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 223,033
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 2,654,018
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 20,953
SAFER	Various-Idaho	$ 249,646
Total Amounts:		$ 10,012,092
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 860,888
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 376,384
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 3,194,384
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 108,538
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 116,861
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Idaho	$ 478,250
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Various-Idaho	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 377,026
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 2,298,615
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Idaho	$ 47,079
SAFER	Various-Idaho	$ 38,685
Total Amounts:		$ 7,896,710
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	
Operation Stonegarden	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ -
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 1,796,270
Emergency Operations Center	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ 658,278
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Idaho	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Idaho	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Idaho	$ 24,078
Total Amounts:		$ 2,478,626
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 145,772,442

Marshall Islands:

Marshall Islands Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Republic of the Marshall Islands	$ 39,625
Total Amounts:		$ 39,625
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Republic of the Marshall Islands	$ 44,709
Total Amounts:		$ 44,709
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Republic of the Marshall Islands	$ 49,804
Total Amounts:		$ 49,804
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Republic of the Marshall Islands	$ 48,203
Total Amounts:		$ 48,203
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Republic of the Marshall Islands	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Republic of the Marshall Islands	$ -

Total Amounts:		$ -
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 182,340

Micronesia:

Micronesia Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Federated States of Micronesia	$ 50,000
Total Amounts:		$ 50,000
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Federated States of Micronesia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Federated States of Micronesia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Federated States of Micronesia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 50,000

Montana:

Montana Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 2,950,859
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 3,722,653
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Montana	$ 79,990
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Montana	$ 1,100,845
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Montana	$ 189,055
Total Amounts:		$ 8,043,402
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 5,268,175

State Homeland Security Grant Program II	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 14,044,217
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 8,519,545
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Montana	$ 116,894
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Montana	$ 382,111
ICE-supplement	Various-Montana	$ 4,475,916
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Montana	$ 1,552,988
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Montana	$ 30,451
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Montana	$ 47,828
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Montana	$ 312,924
Total Amounts:		$ 34,751,049
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 20,667,949
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Citizen Corps	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 7,141,436
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Montana	$ 19,800
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Montana	$ 1,642,216
Total Amounts:		$ 29,471,401
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 15,315,375
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Citizen Corps	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 300,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 6,502,091
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Montana	$ 118,674
SAFER	Various-Montana	$ 70,166
Total Amounts:		$ 22,306,306
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 7,928,013
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Citizen Corps	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	MT Dept. of Military Affairs	$ 188,443

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	MT Dept. of Military Affairs	$ 1,659,958
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 5,748,659
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Montana	$ 112,376
SAFER	Various-Montana	$ 163,559
Total Amounts:		$ 15,801,007
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Citizen Corps	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 5,932,841
Buffer Zone Protection Program	MT Dept. of Military Affairs	$ 192,486
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	MT Dept. of Military Affairs	$ 1,812,813
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	MT Dept. of Military Affairs	$ 356,347
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	MT Dept. of Military Affairs	$ 4,286,944
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 7,059,948
SAFER	Various-Montana	$ 1,017,732
Total Amounts:		$ 20,659,111
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Citizen Corps	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 4,360,479
Buffer Zone Protection Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 198,252
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 2,730,602
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 242,875
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 2,003,842
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 4,537,692
SAFER	Various-Montana	$ 474,462
Total Amounts:		$ 14,548,205
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Citizen Corps	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 1,745,807
Buffer Zone Protection Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 194,622
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 2,869,601

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 69,687
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 1,278,918
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Various-Montana	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Montana	$ 755,144
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 4,407,106
SAFER	Various-Montana	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 11,320,886
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 86,724
Citizen Corps	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Operation Stonegarden	MT Dept of Military Affairs	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ 604,518
Emergency Operations Center	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	MT Dept of Military Affairs	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Montana	$ 733,230
SAFER	Various-Montana	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,424,472
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 158,325,838

Nevada:

Nevada Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,679,116
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 1,445,693
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 22,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Nevada	$ 1,351,573
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Nevada	$ 156,563

Total Amounts:		$ 6,654,945
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 6,731,980
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 17,931,526
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 3,206,093
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 42,678
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Nevada	$ 506,839
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Nevada	$ 1,881,850
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Nevada	$ 50,000
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Nevada	$ 4,783,995
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Nevada	$ 36,023
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Nevada	$ 713,161
Total Amounts:		$ 35,884,145
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 26,358,056
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 10,468,048
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 1,387,950
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 101,322
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Nevada	$ 2,017,045
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Nevada	$ 400,000
Total Amounts:		$ 40,732,421
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 28,378,561

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 927,420
Transit Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 500,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 2,047,468
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 124,649
SAFER	Various-Nevada	$ 1,555,091
Total Amounts:		$ 33,533,190
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 20,396,178
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,188,911
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,119,546

Transit Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 99,981
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 847,764
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 30,852
SAFER	Various-Nevada	$ 1,476,296
Total Amounts:		$ 26,159,528
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 16,966,574
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 374,901
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,314,546
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 596,532
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 4,834,574
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 369,526
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 296,837
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 966,079
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 142,320
SAFER	Various-Nevada	$ 489,926
Total Amounts:		$ 27,351,814
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 11,233,301
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 76,379
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,650,513
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 52,878
Real ID	Various-Nevada	$ 1,570,168
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 684,424
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 249,600
SAFER	Various-Nevada	$ 48,500
Total Amounts:		$ 17,565,762
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,008,055
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 307,301
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,833,670
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 112,672

Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Nevada	$ 153,114
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Nevada	$ 266,449
Station Construction Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 1,359,489
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ 515,027
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nevada	$ 136,096
Total Amounts:		$ 9,691,872
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 12,250
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,098,708
Emergency Operations Center	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Nevada	$ 108,945
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nevada	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,219,902
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 200,793,579

North Dakota:

North Dakota Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Domestic Preparedness Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,794,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 2,522,392
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-North Dakota	$ 1,071,764
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-North Dakota	$ 189,055
Total Amounts:		$ 6,577,211
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 4,977,714
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 13,139,413
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 5,074,726
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Dakota	$ 32,280
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-North Dakota	$ 367,357
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-North Dakota	$ 1,462,871
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-North Dakota	$ 38,801
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-North Dakota	$ 133,193
Total Amounts:		$ 25,226,356
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 19,418,134
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 3,361,053
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Dakota	$ 30,705
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-North Dakota	$ 1,543,232
Total Amounts:		$ 24,353,123
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 14,373,702
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 297,016
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 3,024,727
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Dakota	$ 40,013
Total Amounts:		$ 17,735,459
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 10,785,171
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 499,975
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,560,057
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 2,400,824
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Dakota	$ 18,000
SAFER	Various-North Dakota	$ 579,881
Total Amounts:		$ 15,843,909
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 6,613,979
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,703,584
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 439,068
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 5,615,742
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 3,082,011
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Dakota	$ 8,873
Total Amounts:		$ 17,463,256

Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 4,835,385
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,551,104
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 121,849
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 457,271
Real ID	Various-North Dakota	$ 500,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 3,019,405
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Dakota	$ 15,350
SAFER	Various-North Dakota	$ 777,706
Total Amounts:		$ 12,278,070
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,592,789
Buffer Zone Protection Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,494
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,586,597
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 128,154
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 813,768
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-North Dakota	$ 162,580
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 1,407,508
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Dakota	$ 2,703
SAFER	Various-North Dakota	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 7,695,592
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 377,423

Citizen Corps	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	
Operation Stonegarden	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 973,236
Emergency Operations Center	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management	$ 14,414
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-North Dakota	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Dakota	$ 104,608
SAFER	Various-North Dakota	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,469,682
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 128,642,658

Northern Mariana:

Northern Mariana Islands Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Northern Mariana Islands Emergency Management Office	$ 810,846
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ 250,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ 391,484
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ 40,502
Total Amounts:		$ 1,492,832
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Northern Mariana Islands Emergency Management Office	$ 1,496,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Northern Mariana Islands Emergency Management Office	$ 3,958,590

Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	36,713
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	434,764
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	38,231
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	4,046,127
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	8,460
Total Amounts:		$	10,018,885
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$	5,682,928
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands		
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands		
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	468,243
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	1,069,346
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	692,498
Total Amounts:		$	7,913,015
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$	4,313,193
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands		
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands		
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands		
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	224,651
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$	36,273
Total Amounts:		$	4,574,117
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$	2,301,551

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 456,302
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ 209,871
Total Amounts:		$ 2,967,724
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 527,498
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 489,466
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 111,725
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Commonwealth Ports Authority	$ -
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 687,213
Total Amounts:		$ 1,815,902
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 343,852
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 747,362
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 6,470
Total Amounts:		$ 1,097,684
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 53,324
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 283,556
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 9,711
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ 322,095
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ 9,174
Total Amounts:		$ 677,860
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ 79,677
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ -
SAFER	Various-Northern Mariana Islands	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 79,677
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 30,637,696

Oregon:

Oregon Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Oregon Department of State Police	$ 4,529,582
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 4,858,722
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 298,468
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Oregon	$ 1,632,613

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Oregon	$ 301,494
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Oregon	$ 621,000
Total Amounts:		$ 12,241,879
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Department of State Police	$ 7,969,508
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Oregon Department of State Police	$ 22,034,910
Nonprofit Security Grant Program II	Oregon Department of State Police	$ 6,766,108
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	TriCounty Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon	$ 926,394
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 10,160,023
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 657,231
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Oregon	$ 580,304
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Oregon	$ 2,457,419
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Oregon	$ 46,563
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Oregon	$ 1,143,748
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Oregon	$ 1,185,000
Total Amounts:		$ 53,927,209
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Department of State Police	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oregon Department of State Police	
Citizen Corps	Oregon Department of State Police	$ 32,487,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oregon Department of State Police	$ 8,112,992
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 9,853,259
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 382,330
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Oregon	$ 2,581,394
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Oregon	$ 399,179
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Oregon	$ 1,022,489
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Oregon	$ 40,156
Total Amounts:		$ 54,878,799
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	$ 34,819,648

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Citizen Corps	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	$ 596,958
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 3,020,831
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 2,000,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 10,011,939
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 1,582,509
SAFER	Various-Oregon	$ 1,365,725
Total Amounts:		$ 53,397,610
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	$ 17,955,904
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Citizen Corps	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 188,965
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 2,609,538
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 950,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 9,062,986
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 1,230,619

SAFER	Various-Oregon	$ 1,665,348
Total Amounts:		$ 33,663,360
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	$ 14,724,584
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Citizen Corps	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 189,894
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 2,849,618
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 734,438
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 181,529
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Merchant's Exchange of Portland	$ 348,500
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 5,173,148
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 560,000
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 75,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 5,803,960
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 859,015
SAFER	Various-Oregon	$ 2,022,942
Total Amounts:		$ 33,522,628
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 8,431,741
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 250,662

Emergency Operations Center	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 551,043
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,325,387
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 111,528
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ -
Real ID	Various-Oregon	$ 654,304
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 452,931
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 7,610,612
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 18,896
SAFER	Various-Oregon	$ 700,289
Total Amounts:		$ 23,107,394
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,924,926
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,542,578
Emergency Operations Center	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 22,746
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 379,373
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 86,396
Station Construction Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 1,311,398
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ 4,686,899
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oregon	$ 316,273
SAFER	Various-Oregon	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 15,270,588
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,935,433
Emergency Operations Center	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Oregon Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 35,897
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Oregon	$ 82,562
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oregon	$ -
SAFER	Various-Oregon	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 2,053,892
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 282,063,359

South Dakota:

South Dakota Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 2,868,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Dakota	$ 3,114,681
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Dakota	$ 154,070
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-South Dakota	$ 957,492
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-South Dakota	$ 189,055
Total Amounts:		$ 7,283,298
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Office of the Adjutant General	$ 4,666,361
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 13,579,155
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Dakota	$ 5,586,465
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-South Dakota	$ 381,352
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-South Dakota	$ 1,491,467

EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-South Dakota	$ 22,673
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-South Dakota	$ 3,433,500
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-South Dakota	$ 214,805
Total Amounts:		$ 29,375,778
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 19,990,522
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Dakota	$ 4,639,747
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Dakota	$ 75,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-South Dakota	$ 1,588,816
Total Amounts:		$ 26,294,084
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 14,809,166
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 150,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Dakota	$ 3,602,214
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Dakota	$ -
SAFER	Various-South Dakota	$ 57,845
Total Amounts:		$ 18,619,225
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 7,733,780

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of South Dakota	$ 500,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of South Dakota	$ 1,606,138
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Dakota	$ 2,886,029
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Dakota	$ 7,600
SAFER	Various-South Dakota	$ 254,526
Total Amounts:		$ 12,988,073
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 6,681,651
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 1,753,904
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 302,066
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 4,401,288
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Dakota	$ 2,459,438
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Dakota	$ 121,670
SAFER	Various-South Dakota	$ 164,440
Total Amounts:		$ 15,884,457
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 5,592,809
Citizen Corps	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 2,640,453

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 7,286
Real ID	Various-South Dakota	$ 300,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Dakota	$ 2,051,654
SAFER	Various-South Dakota	$ 69,475
Total Amounts:		$ 10,661,677
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 2,250,234
Citizen Corps	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of South Dakota	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 2,750,080
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 2,300
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-South Dakota	$ 661,645
Station Construction Grants	Various- South Dakota	$ 9,500
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various- South Dakota	$ 2,248,700
Total Amounts:		$ 7,922,458
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 138,828
Citizen Corps	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ 1,622,188
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	South Dakota Department of Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various- South Dakota	$ 24,976
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various- South Dakota	$ -
SAFER	Various- South Dakota	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,785,992

Total Amounts Overall:		$ 130,815,042

Utah:

Utah Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 3,849,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 2,751,637
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Utah	$ 1,486,480
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Utah	$ 231,220
Total Amounts:		$ 8,318,337
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 6,937,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 18,374,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 4,512,638
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Utah	$ 223,335
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Utah	$ 535,072
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Utah	$ 2,043,441
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Utah	$ 49,897
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Utah	$ 442,365
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Utah	$ 11,274
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Utah	$ 785,322
Total Amounts:		$ 33,914,343
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 27,033,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 3,753,160
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Utah	$ 228,668
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Utah	$ 2,148,073
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Utah	$ 400,000
Total Amounts:		$ 33,562,901

Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 20,308,373
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 1,031,659
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 2,128,359
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Utah	$ 20,920
SAFER	Various-Utah	$ 899,198
Total Amounts:		$ 24,388,509
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 8,271,012
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 378,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 2,171,493
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 2,185,807
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Utah	$ 65,334
SAFER	Various-Utah	$ 3,194,554
Total Amounts:		$ 16,266,199
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 6,988,965
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 577,500
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 2,371,272
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 611,153
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 6,422,606

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 3,256,486
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Utah	$ 11,697
SAFER	Various-Utah	$ 1,801,558
Total Amounts:		$ 22,041,237
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 6,898,401
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 140,929
Emergency Operations Center	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 154,599
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 3,696,157
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 163,179
Real ID	Various-Utah	$ 509,952
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 928,938
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Utah	$ 82,790
SAFER	Various-Utah	$ 1,524,275
Total Amounts:		$ 14,099,220
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 2,019,220
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 3,881,616
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 69,118
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Utah	$ 202,744
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Utah	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 75,000
Station Construction Grants	Various-Utah	$ 632,874
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 1,068,556
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Utah	$ 104,368
SAFER	Various-Utah	$ -

Total Amounts:		$ 8,053,496
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Utah Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 334,381
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ 3,203,751
Fire Prevention & Safety	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Utah Department of Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Utah	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Utah	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Utah	$ 78,200
SAFER	Various-Utah	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,616,332
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 164,260,574

Washington:

Washington Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Washington Military Department	$ 6,269,209
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 7,464,866
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 47,666
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Washington	$ 2,151,121
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Washington	$ 311,641
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Washington	$ 5,028,333
Total Amounts:		$ 21,272,836
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 10,986,548
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Washington Military Department	$ 29,804,839
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	City of Seattle	$ 11,195,426
Nonprofit Security Grant Program II	Washington Military Department	$ 18,137,337

Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	Port of Seattle	$ 2,000,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program		$ 7,061,600
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	King County	$ 1,068,966
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 19,132,609
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 169,107
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Washington	$ 795,763
ICE-supplement	Various-Washington	$ 5,765,100
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Washington	$ 3,332,230
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Washington	$ 47,165
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Washington	$ 16,695
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Washington	$ 2,037,579
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Washington	$ 14,128,449
Total Amounts:		$ 125,679,412
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 43,992,963
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Citizen Corps	Washington Military Department	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 17,213,842
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 19,240,897
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 397,204
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Washington	$ 3,478,177
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Washington	$ 799,049
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Washington	$ 5,580,766
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Washington	$ 5,111,078
Total Amounts:		$ 95,813,976
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 45,290,651
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Citizen Corps	Washington Military Department	

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Washington Military Department	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Washington Military Department	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Washington Military Department	$ 2,243,197
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 5,651,978
Transit Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 2,610,852
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 15,838,263
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 794,912
SAFER	Various-Washington	$ 2,930,415
Total Amounts:		$ 75,360,269
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 32,215,182
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Citizen Corps	Washington Military Department	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Washington Military Department	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Washington Military Department	$ 1,703,269
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Washington Military Department	$ 3,490,667
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 6,367,494
Transit Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 2,398,329
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 15,736,468
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 166,641
SAFER	Various-Washington	$ 2,268,024
Total Amounts:		$ 64,346,074
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 28,437,604
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Citizen Corps	Washington Military Department	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Washington Military Department	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Washington Military Department	$ 576,390
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Washington Military Department	$ 3,853,079
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Washington Military Department	$ 994,724

Port Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 3,453,574
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Washington	$ 1,207,624
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 10,089,511
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 1,988,641
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Washington	$ 706,120
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 486,374
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 12,796,672
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 84,001
SAFER	Various-Washington	$ 4,348,689
Total Amounts:		$ 69,023,004
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 21,077,675
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Citizen Corps	Washington Military Department	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Washington Military Department	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Washington Military Department	$ 282,976
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Washington Military Department	$ 5,878,472
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 884,135
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 2,147,048
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 289,113
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 2,885,307
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Tribal-Various	$ 156,500
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 3,675
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 192,644
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 12,736,771
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 593,738
SAFER	Various-Washington	$ 2,279,056
Total Amounts:		$ 49,407,111
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 5,584,869
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Citizen Corps	Washington Military Department	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Washington Military Department	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Washington Military Department	$ 212,100
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Washington Military Department	$ 6,174,386
Emergency Operations Center	Washington Military Department	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 443,151
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 1,293,637
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 282,172
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 467,041
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 146,095
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Tribal-Various	$ 34,455
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 48,840
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 60,000
Station Construction Grants	Various-Washington	$ 5,404,266
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 527,789
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ 626,562
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 6,202,275
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Washington	$ 519,376
SAFER	Various-Washington	$ 18,342
Total Amounts:		$ 28,045,355
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 60,279
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Washington Military Department	
Citizen Corps	Washington Military Department	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Washington Military Department	
Operation Stonegarden	Washington Military Department	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Washington Military Department	$ 11,512
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Washington Military Department	$ 3,101,763
Emergency Operations Center	Washington Military Department	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 12,750
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Washington Military Department	$ 1,750
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ -

Port Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Washington	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Washington	$ 53,301
SAFER	Various-Washington	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,241,355
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 532,189,391

Wyoming:

Wyoming Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Wyoming Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,696,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,697,388
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wyoming	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,089,162
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Wyoming	$ 175,000
Total Amounts:		$ 5,657,550
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Emergency Management Agency	$ 4,821,099
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 12,763,429
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 3,496,550
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wyoming	$ 506,485
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Wyoming	$ 327,580
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,405,455
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Wyoming	$ 48,650
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Wyoming	$ 29,508
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Wyoming	$ 115,685
Total Amounts:		$ 23,514,441
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 18,789,730

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,726,460
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wyoming	$ 6,003
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,494,562
Total Amounts:		$ 22,016,755
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 13,860,798
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 49,979
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,950,656
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wyoming	$ 838,420
Total Amounts:		$ 16,699,853
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 7,637,187
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 182,271
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,510,858
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,150,050
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wyoming	$ 836,250
Total Amounts:		$ 11,316,616
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 6,626,255
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 189,496
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,603,775
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 377,843

Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,134,433
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,645,917
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wyoming	$ 24,478
SAFER	Various-Wyoming	$ 225,449
Total Amounts:		$ 13,827,646
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,453,682
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 446,526
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,864,358
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 5,519
Real ID	Various-Wyoming	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 999,236
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wyoming	$ 815,763
SAFER	Various-Wyoming	$ 702,594
Total Amounts:		$ 9,287,678
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,965,420
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,811,630
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 34,289
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Wyoming	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ 1,300,830
Fire Prevention & Safety		$ 150,000
SAFER		$ 28,536
Total Amounts:		$ 5,290,705
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 137,274
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 939,448
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	$ 930

Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Wyoming	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wyoming	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,077,652
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 108,688,895

Central Region: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Arkansas:

Arkansas Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Arkansas Department of Emergency Management	$ 4,069,308
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 4,714,870
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 46,842
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 1,603,759
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Arkansas	$ 222,745
Total Amounts:		$ 10,657,524
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 6,810,862
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 17,695,355
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 10,781,295
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 182,653
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Arkansas	$ 446,324
ICE-supplement	Various-Arkansas	$ 2,081,402
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 2,155,203
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Arkansas	$ 28,230
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Arkansas	$ 12,106,256
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Arkansas	$ 21,682
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Arkansas	$ 853,840
Total Amounts:		$ 53,163,102
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 28,625,461
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 13,534,679
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 210,142
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 2,087,154
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 248,960
Total Amounts:		$ 44,706,396
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 21,436,838
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 618,300
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 10,657,784
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 88,101
SAFER	Various-Arkansas	$ 149,915
Total Amounts:		$ 32,950,938
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 8,338,367
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 348,944
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 2,312,245
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 7,524,175
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 54,501
SAFER	Various-Arkansas	$ 929,328
Total Amounts:		$ 19,507,559
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 6,972,375
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	

Citizen Corps	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 546,223
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 2,526,757
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 632,382
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 5,075,838
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 7,639,362
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 27,345
SAFER	Various-Arkansas	$ 290,948
Total Amounts:		$ 23,711,231
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Various-Arkansas	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 3,647,108
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 3,448,989
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 189,594
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 26,109
Real ID	Various-Arkansas	$ 891,887
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 6,871,464
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 40,484
SAFER	Various-Arkansas	$ 1,924,496
Total Amounts:		$ 17,040,131
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 856,787
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 3,986,390
Emergency Operations Center	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 55,389
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 48,816

Port Security Grant Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 24,944
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 271,975
Station Construction Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 176,048
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 90,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 7,134,667
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Arkansas	$ 125,522
SAFER	Various-Arkansas	$ 113,999
Total Amounts:		$ 12,884,537
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 15,200
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 1,579,262
Emergency Operations Center	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Arkansas Dept of Emergency Management	$ 3,127
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Arkansas	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Arkansas	$ 332,988
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Arkansas	$ 913,226
SAFER	Various-Arkansas	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 2,843,803
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 217,465,221

Illinois:

Illinois Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Illinois Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	$ 10,530,839
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 13,676,288
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 36,413
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Illinois	$ 3,503,540
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Illinois	$ 230,309

Total Amounts:		$ 27,977,389
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 18,858,587
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Illinois EMA	$ 49,977,866
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	City of Chicago	$ 10,895,948
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (Chicago/Cook County)	Illinois EMA	$ 29,937,712
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Chicago Transit Authority	$ 5,117,018
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 28,947,014
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 1,106,283
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Illinois	$ 1,177,228
ICE-supplement	Various-Illinois	$ 5,997,933
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Illinois	$ 5,575,211
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Illinois	$ 6,798
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Illinois	$ 9,335,572
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Illinois	$ 26,592
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Illinois	$ 2,815,840
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Illinois	$ 839,553
Total Amounts:		$ 170,615,155
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Citizen Corps	Illinois EMA	$ 73,554,943
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 39,187,013
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 26,924,928
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 1,617,072
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Illinois	$ 5,749,533
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Illinois	$ 399,969
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Illinois	$ 5,863,193
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Illinois	$ 283,696
Total Amounts:		$ 153,580,348
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 102,582,472
Urban Areas Security Initiative (Chicago Area)	Illinois EMA	
LE Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Citizen Corps	Illinois EMA	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Illinois EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Illinois EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Illinois EMA	$ 4,266,526
Transit Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 12,438,452
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 26,976,509
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 2,488,650
SAFER	Various-Illinois	$ 1,599,097
Total Amounts:		$ 150,351,705
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 90,396,229
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Citizen Corps	Illinois EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Illinois EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Illinois EMA	$ 1,934,321
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	Illinois EMA	$ 2,983,615
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Illinois EMA	$ 5,874,011
Port Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 8,805,423
Transit Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 8,760,117
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 20,681,201
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 3,447,223
SAFER	Various-Illinois	$ 3,786,926
Total Amounts:		$ 146,669,066
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 74,973,371
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Citizen Corps	Illinois EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Illinois EMA	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Illinois EMA	$ 1,368,176
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Illinois EMA	$ 6,391,613
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Illinois EMA	$ 1,595,035
Port Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 5,003,185
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Illinois	$ 31,523
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Program	Illinois EMA	$ 20,353,126
Transit Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 4,041,130
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Illinois EMA	$ 228,691
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 3,964,355
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 21,724,446
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 3,053,684
SAFER	Various-Illinois	$ 5,776,985
Total Amounts:		$ 148,505,321
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 44,732,245
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Citizen Corps	Illinois EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Illinois EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Illinois EMA	$ 756,504
Emergency Operations Center	Illinois EMA	$ 1,078,761
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Illinois EMA	$ 8,502,518
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 1,014,533
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ 39,999
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 2,026,788
Real ID	Various-Illinois	$ 1,373,788
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ 1,336,316
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 1,596,138
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 20,688,395
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 2,703,380
SAFER	Various-Illinois	$ 1,263,664
Total Amounts:		$ 87,113,029
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 23,060,509
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Citizen Corps	Illinois EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Illinois EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Illinois EMA	$ 88,868
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Illinois EMA	$ 7,087,449
Emergency Operations Center	Illinois EMA	$ 1,076,259
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 318,381
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ 18,454
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ 11,787
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 75,000
Station Construction Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 2,462,618
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ -
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ 898,499
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 15,977,207
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Illinois	$ 1,526,660
SAFER	Various-Illinois	$ 71,295
Total Amounts:		$ 52,672,986
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 2,020,424
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Illinois EMA	
Citizen Corps	Illinois EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Illinois EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Illinois EMA	$ 6,626
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Illinois EMA	$ 6,278,514
Emergency Operations Center	Illinois EMA	$ 181,071
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Illinois EMA	$ 168,725
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ 104,033

Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Illinois	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Illinois	$ 323,749
SAFER	Various-Illinois	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 9,083,142
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 946,568,141

Indiana:

Indiana Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Indiana State Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	$ 6,400,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 8,821,002
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 351,070
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Indiana	$ 2,178,695
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Indiana	$ 383,446
Total Amounts:		$ 18,134,213
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 11,399,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Indiana State EMA	$ 30,194,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 20,689,821
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 232,566
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Indiana	$ 796,594
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Indiana	$ 3,242,508
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Indiana	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Indiana	$ 100,000
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Indiana	$ 1,683,301
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Indiana	$ 32,822
Total Amounts:		$ 68,420,612
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 44,422,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	

Citizen Corps	Indiana State EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 10,887,264
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 18,327,771
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 593,890
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Indiana	$ 3,011,810
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Indiana	$ 796,493
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Indiana	$ 220,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Indiana	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 78,259,228
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 38,992,366
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Indiana State EMA	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Indiana State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Indiana State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 1,448,231
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 16,463,308
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 2,027,880
Total Amounts:		$ 58,931,786
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 21,129,053
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Indiana State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Indiana State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 567,000
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 547,043
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 3,568,211
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Indiana	$ 946,982
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 14,232,715
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 2,245,644
SAFER	Various-Indiana	$ 37,500

Total Amounts:		$ 43,274,148
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Indiana State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 19,198,066
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 1,204,467
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 3,896,491
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Indiana State EMA	$ 1,004,250
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Indiana	$ 26,713
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various - Indiana	$ 2,037,079
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 16,792,550
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 77,956
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Indiana	$ 13,299,517
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 914,221
SAFER	Various-Indiana	$ 1,294,191
Total Amounts:		$ 59,745,501
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Indiana State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 11,245,372
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Indiana State EMA	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 5,808,552
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 67,056
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Indiana	$ 1,059,428
Real ID	Various-Indiana	$ 1,438,905
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 12,560,518
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 803,003
SAFER	Various-Indiana	$ 862,231

Total Amounts:		$ 33,845,064
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 5,459,790
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Indiana State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Indiana State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Indiana State EMA	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 4,076,938
Emergency Operations Center	Indiana State EMA	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 212,100
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Indiana	$ 803,354
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Indiana	$ 397,253
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 1,031,904
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Indiana	$ 232,307
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 11,721,483
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Indiana	$ 828,106
SAFER	Various-Indiana	$ 1,051,066
Total Amounts:		$ 25,814,300
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ -
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Indiana State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Indiana State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Indiana State EMA	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Indiana State EMA	$ 209,746
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Indiana State EMA	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Indiana	$ 50,400
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Indiana	$ 125,020
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Indiana	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Indiana	$ 538,973
SAFER	Various-Indiana	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 924,138

Total Amounts Overall:		$ 387,348,991

Iowa:

Iowa Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Iowa Department of Public Defense	$ 4,307,046
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Iowa	$ 7,342,332
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Iowa	$ 1,600,520
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Iowa	$ 259,329
Total Amounts:		$ 13,509,227
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Emergency Management Division	$ 7,656,500
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 20,281,526
Urban Area Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 1,914,092
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Iowa	$ 16,305,692
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Iowa	$ 178,629
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Iowa	$ 348,326
ICE-supplement	Various-Iowa	$ 5,995,822
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Iowa	$ 2,318,490
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Iowa	$ 16,877
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Iowa	$ 434,171
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Iowa	$ 75,524
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Iowa	$ 984,938
Total Amounts:		$ 56,510,587
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 29,841,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Citizen Corps	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Iowa	$ 16,431,502
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Iowa	$ 191,707

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Iowa	$ 2,371,173
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Iowa	$ 51,600
Total Amounts:		$ 48,886,982
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Citizen Corps	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 22,290,764
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 504,742
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Iowa	$ 12,893,520
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Iowa	$ 372,746
SAFER	Various-Iowa	$ 169,109
Total Amounts:		$ 36,230,881
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Citizen Corps	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 13,318,053
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 186,812
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 2,397,025
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Iowa	$ 9,918,242
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Iowa	$ 80,278
SAFER	Various-Iowa	$ 44,687
Total Amounts:		$ 25,945,098
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Citizen Corps	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 6,143,366
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 192,240
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 2,617,554

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 576,063
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 8,670,259
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Iowa	$ 9,253,588
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Iowa	$ 86,304
SAFER	Various-Iowa	$ 407,501
Total Amounts:		$ 27,946,874
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Citizen Corps	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 3,549,455
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 491,951
Emergency Operations Center	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 91,143
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 3,727,431
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 205,251
Real ID	Various-Iowa	$ 1,211,326
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Iowa	$ 9,598,037
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Iowa	$ 48,415
Total Amounts:		$ 18,923,009
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Citizen Corps	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 434,481
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 332,252
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 4,075,587
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 2,070
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Iowa	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various- Iowa	$ 206,512
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various- Iowa	$ 7,192,090
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various- Iowa	$ 129,558
SAFER	Various- Iowa	$ 167,181
Total Amounts:		$ 12,539,732

Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Citizen Corps	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 3,232,378
Emergency Operations Center	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ 618
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Iowa Dept of Public Defense	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various- Iowa	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various- Iowa	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various- Iowa	$ 590,709
SAFER	Various- Iowa	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,823,705
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 244,316,095

Kansas:

Kansas Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 4,150,741
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 5,116,643
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 57,801
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Kansas	$ 1,511,233
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Kansas	$ 231,220
Total Amounts:		$ 11,067,638
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 7,394,262
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 19,584,784
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 11,004,968
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 127,179
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Kansas	$ 429,069
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Kansas	$ 2,243,560

EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Kansas	$ 42,680
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Kansas	$ 47,552
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Kansas	$ 915,825
Total Amounts:		$ 41,789,879
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 28,840,080
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 10,552,020
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 276,863
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Kansas	$ 2,291,729
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Kansas	$ 675,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Kansas	$ 221,540
Total Amounts:		$ 42,857,232
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 21,764,875
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Citizen Corps	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 999,988
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 6,987,107
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 380,512
SAFER	Various-Kansas	$ 589,512
Total Amounts:		$ 30,721,995
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 14,263,611
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Citizen Corps	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 378,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 2,316,715
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 4,925,372
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 75,902

SAFER	Various-Kansas	$ 3,165
Total Amounts:		$ 21,962,766
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Citizen Corps	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 8,346,409
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 382,783
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 2,525,223
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 520,018
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 10,320,993
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 5,187,620
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 38,820
SAFER	Various-Kansas	$ 797,796
Total Amounts:		$ 28,119,662
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Citizen Corps	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 5,494,693
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 531,921
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 3,755,419
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 32,720
Real ID	Various-Kansas	$ 912,254
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 3,837,070
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 114,190
SAFER	Various-Kansas	$ 738,901
Total Amounts:		$ 15,417,168
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Citizen Corps	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 2,187,689

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 356,773
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 3,959,979
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Kansas	$ 260,000
Station Construction Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 888,709
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 5,300,639
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kansas	$ 140,660
SAFER	Various-Kansas	$ 606,419
Total Amounts:		$ 13,700,868
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 259,965
Citizen Corps	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ 3,194,612
Emergency Operations Center	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Kansas Highway Patrol	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Kansas	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kansas	$ 251,844
SAFER	Various-Kansas	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,706,422
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 209,343,630

Louisiana:

Louisiana Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Louisiana State Police	$ 5,330,997
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 10,110,856
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 107,495
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 2,063,218
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Louisiana	$ 300,437

TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Louisiana	$ 5,178,072
Total Amounts:		$ 23,091,076
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 9,451,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 25,037,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 6,282,661
Urban Area Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 10,895,645
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 12,233,184
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 227,788
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Louisiana	$ 513,567
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 2,791,271
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Louisiana	$ 47,950
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Louisiana	$ 232,010
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Louisiana	$ 93,686
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Louisiana	$ 1,296,730
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Louisiana	$ 17,339,351
Total Amounts:		$ 86,441,842
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	
Citizen Corps	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 36,520,732
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 13,914,065
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 10,925,726
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 376,971
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 2,939,394
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 1,420,156

TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Louisiana	$ 20,835,670
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Louisiana	$ 465,500
Total Amounts:		$ 87,398,215
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 42,497,109
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	
Citizen Corps	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 2,495,049
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 3,242,914
Transit Security Grant Program	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	$ 1,195,421
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 11,341,245
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 1,092,220
SAFER	Various-Louisiana	$ 1,628,344
Total Amounts:		$ 63,492,301
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of Homeland Security (HS) & Emergency Preparedness	$ 30,430,173
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	

Citizen Corps	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 2,248,971
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 2,877,489
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Louisiana	$ 7,738,078
Transit Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 352,419
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 6,369,191
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 106,432
SAFER	Various-Louisiana	$ 2,604,684
Total Amounts:		$ 52,727,437
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 21,866,553
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Citizen Corps	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 3,046,920
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 3,151,164
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 601,849
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Louisiana	$ 7,921,225
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various - Louisiana	$ 4,046,909

Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 19,096,128
Transit Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 291,308
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Louisiana	$ 5,251,990
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 846,386
SAFER	Various-Louisiana	$ 2,646,129
Total Amounts:		$ 68,766,560
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 12,107,930
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Citizen Corps	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 1,221,244
Emergency Operations Center	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 4,636,968
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 852,419
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Louisiana	$ 508,176
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Louisiana	$ 129,570
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Louisiana	$ 6,890,576
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 192,000
SAFER	Various-Louisiana	$ 2,467,946
Total Amounts:		$ 29,006,830
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 5,759,619

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Citizen Corps	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 208,064
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 4,822,441
Emergency Operations Center	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 359,442
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 436,758
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Louisiana	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 274,166
Station Construction Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 146,564
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Louisiana	$ 712,991
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 5,241,257
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Louisiana	$ 206,352
SAFER	Various-Louisiana	$ 614,754
Total Amounts:		$ 18,782,410
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Citizen Corps	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 111,533
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ -

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 2,292,721
Emergency Operations Center	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ 67,000
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Governor's Office of HS & Emergency Preparedness	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Louisiana	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Louisiana	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Louisiana	$ 103,792
SAFER	Various-Louisiana	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 2,575,046
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 432,281,715

Michigan:

Michigan Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Michigan Emergency Management Division (EMD)	$ 8,958,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 8,346,484
EMPG	Various-Michigan	$ 3,368,929
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Michigan	$ 456,098
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Michigan	$ 135,000
Total Amounts:		$ 21,264,511
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 15,904,270
State Homeland Security Grant Program (Supp)	Michigan EMD	$ 42,130,857
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II	Michigan EMD	$ 12,270,218
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 17,161,398
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Michigan	$ 1,184,495

Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Michigan	$ 1,159,552
ICE-supplement	Various-Michigan	$ 6,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Michigan	$ 4,709,793
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Michigan	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Michigan	$ 22,647
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Michigan	$ 3,456,656
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Michigan	$ 281,607
Total Amounts:		$ 104,331,492
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 62,071,382
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Citizen Corps	Michigan EMD	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 13,673,445
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 20,686,590
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Michigan	$ 2,002,580
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Michigan	$ 4,929,020
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Michigan	$ 641,633
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Michigan	$ 894,005
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Michigan	$ 378,714
Total Amounts:		$ 105,277,369
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 64,074,663
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Citizen Corps	Michigan EMD	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Michigan EMD	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Michigan EMD	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Michigan EMD	$ 1,738,783
Transit Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 388,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 15,580,559
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Michigan	$ 969,606
SAFER	Various-Michigan	$ 526,291
Total Amounts:		$ 83,277,903

Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 46,569,815
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Citizen Corps	Michigan EMD	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Michigan EMD	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Michigan EMD	$ 1,844,889
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	Michigan EMD	$ 1,499,757
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Michigan EMD	$ 4,982,759
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ 1,014,073
Transit Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 875,356
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 15,161,420
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Michigan	$ 209,418
SAFER	Various-Michigan	$ 477,167
Total Amounts:		$ 72,634,655
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 35,030,246
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Citizen Corps	Michigan EMD	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Michigan EMD	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Michigan EMD	$ 1,093,651
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Michigan EMD	$ 5,441,179
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Michigan EMD	$ 1,402,366
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ 2,256,364
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Michigan	$ 1,030,553
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 15,122,822
Transit Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 48,584
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Michigan EMD	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 528,506
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 15,169,646

Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Michigan	$ 346,997
Total Amounts:		$ 77,470,914
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 9,269,341
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Citizen Corps	Michigan EMD	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Michigan EMD	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Michigan EMD	$ 544,207
Emergency Operations Center	Michigan EMD	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Michigan EMD	$ 7,936,119
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 752,272
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 4,879,869
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ 318,718
Real ID	Various-Michigan	$ 2,475,513
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 71,973
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 15,235,162
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Michigan	$ 604,634
SAFER	Various-Michigan	$ 402,172
Total Amounts:		$ 42,489,980
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 1,547,841
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Citizen Corps	Michigan EMD	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Michigan EMD	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Michigan EMD	$ 3,291
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Michigan EMD	$ 7,032,363
Emergency Operations Center	Michigan EMD	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 95,222
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 361,132
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ 10,776
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ 693,870
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ 306,386

Station Construction Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 4,712,665
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ 655,204
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 14,377,550
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Michigan	$ 118,110
SAFER	Various-Michigan	$ 2,895,290
Total Amounts:		$ 32,809,699
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Michigan EMD	
Citizen Corps	Michigan EMD	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Michigan EMD	
Operation Stonegarden	Michigan EMD	$ -
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Michigan EMD	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Michigan EMD	$ 3,567,757
Emergency Operations Center	Michigan EMD	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Michigan EMD	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Michigan	$ 107,303
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Michigan	$ 59,521
SAFER	Various-Michigan	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,734,580
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 543,291,103

Minnesota:

Minnesota Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	$ 5,499,225
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 8,196,128
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 8,612

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 1,980,958
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Minnesota	$ 282,556
Total Amounts:		$ 15,967,479
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 9,353,782
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 26,675,995
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 18,196,320
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 169,231
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Minnesota	$ 699,513
ICE-supplement	Various-Minnesota	$ 6,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 2,972,911
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Minnesota	$ 38,538
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Minnesota	$ 9,865
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Minnesota	$ 1,564,897
Total Amounts:		$ 65,681,051
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 39,264,267
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 19,989,609
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 18,493,452
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 213,304
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 3,120,064
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 799,026
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Minnesota	$ 813,100
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Minnesota	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 82,692,822
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 35,296,704
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,389,311
Transit Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,168,461
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 15,266,418
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 107,785
SAFER	Various-Minnesota	$ 300,000
Total Amounts:		$ 53,528,679
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 13,355,595
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 567,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,154,081
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 1,442,950
Transit Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 513,159
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 14,405,568
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 168,635
SAFER	Various-Minnesota	$ 691,784
Total Amounts:		$ 34,298,772
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 19,856,445
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 949,280
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,444,260
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 887,696
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 1,666,643

Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Minnesota	$ 487,395
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 7,600,071
Transit Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 39,992
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 16,125
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 16,194,461
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 171,636
SAFER	Various-Minnesota	$ 290,739
Total Amounts:		$ 51,604,742
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 9,825,889
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 257,809
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 5,153,321
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 278,013
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,369,468
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 622,410
Real ID	Various-Minnesota	$ 119,047
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	The Prairie Island Indian Community	$ 147,000
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 159,108
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 12,430,789
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 41,097
SAFER	Various-Minnesota	$ 1,048,214
Total Amounts:		$ 33,452,165
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,381,774
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,990
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 5,410,039

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 114,222
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 425,385
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 4,747
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ -
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 866,358
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 311,493
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 12,986,959
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Minnesota	$ 31,047
SAFER	Various-Minnesota	$ 97,393
Total Amounts:		$ 23,634,407
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	
Operation Stonegarden	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 17,018
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,892,952
Emergency Operations Center	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Minnesota Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ 4,999
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Minnesota	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Minnesota	$ 91,613
SAFER	Various-Minnesota	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 4,006,582
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 364,866,700

Missouri:

Missouri Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010

Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	$ 6,076,749
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 10,377,407
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 100,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Missouri	$ 2,295,781
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Missouri	$ 287,439
Total Amounts:		$ 19,137,376
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 10,822,367
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Missouri State EMA	$ 28,684,365
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II	Missouri State EMA	$ 19,548,585
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 20,103,064
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 480,708
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Missouri	$ 691,778
ICE-supplement	Various-Missouri	$ 5,496,636
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Missouri	$ 3,201,469
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Missouri	$ 49,212
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Missouri	$ 441,493
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Missouri	$ 23,845
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Missouri	$ 1,675,385
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Missouri	$ 125,000
Total Amounts:		$ 91,343,906
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 42,198,642
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Missouri State EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 23,936,179
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 17,277,407
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 661,105
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 3,354,869

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Missouri	$ 1,049,557
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Missouri	$ -
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Missouri	$ 368,673
Total Amounts:		$ 88,846,432
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Missouri State EMA	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Missouri State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 46,942,853
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 2,337,773
Transit Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 699,537
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 14,091,697
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 1,084,409
SAFER	Various-Missouri	$ 1,383,227
Total Amounts:		$ 66,539,496
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Missouri State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 41,933,207
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 721,569
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 3,391,446
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 150,000
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 1,047,164
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 13,001,252
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 65,011
SAFER	Various-Missouri	$ 3,167,406
Total Amounts:		$ 63,477,055
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 27,093,018

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Missouri State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Missouri State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 1,147,525
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 3,703,462
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Missouri State EMA	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 309,625
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Missouri	$ 233,427
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 6,141,179
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 154,932
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Missouri	$ 458,117
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 100,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 10,380,156
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 1,459,165
SAFER	Various-Missouri	$ 3,156,834
Total Amounts:		$ 54,337,440
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 12,232,528
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Missouri State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Missouri State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 399,218
Emergency Operations Center	Missouri State EMA	$ 258,196
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 4,892,949
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 270,179
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 305,980
Real ID	Various-Missouri	$ 322,654
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 25,947
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 74,907
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 11,122,523

Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 37,669
SAFER	Various-Missouri	$ 535,222
Total Amounts:		$ 30,477,974
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 6,225,804
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Missouri State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Missouri State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 10,725
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 5,691,480
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 169,774
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 41
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 199,831
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 670,670
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ 1,089,011
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 9,824,753
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Missouri	$ 341,320
SAFER	Various-Missouri	$ 280,420
Total Amounts:		$ 24,503,830
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 522,844
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	
Citizen Corps	Missouri State EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Missouri State EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Missouri State EMA	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 3,196,690
Emergency Operations Center	Missouri State EMA	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Missouri State EMA	$ 11,095
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Missouri	$ -

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Missouri	$ 678,741
SAFER	Various-Missouri	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 4,409,370
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 443,072,878

Nebraska:

Nebraska Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	$ 3,477,733
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$ 2,374,893
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Nebraska	$ 1,344,613
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Nebraska	$ 217,130
Total Amounts:		$ 7,414,370
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 6,070,261
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Nebraska EMA	$ 16,537,811
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$ 7,773,366
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nebraska	$ 321,311
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Nebraska	$ 394,442
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Nebraska	$ 1,645,055
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Nebraska	$ 46,284
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Nebraska	$ 1,916,902
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Nebraska	$ 494,042
Total Amounts:		$ 35,199,474
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	
Citizen Corps	Nebraska EMA	$ 24,240,437
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$ 6,510,925
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nebraska	$ 251,583

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Nebraska	$	1,936,850
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Nebraska	$	643,586
Total Amounts:		$	33,583,381
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$	23,596,070
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nebraska EMA		
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nebraska EMA		
Citizen Corps	Nebraska EMA		
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nebraska EMA		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nebraska EMA		
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nebraska EMA	$	544,651
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$	5,092,055
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nebraska	$	128,836
Total Amounts:		$	29,361,612
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$	21,693,074
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nebraska EMA		
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nebraska EMA		
Citizen Corps	Nebraska EMA		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nebraska EMA		
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nebraska EMA	$	188,817
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nebraska EMA	$	1,957,872
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$	4,373,783
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nebraska	$	131,850
SAFER	Various-Nebraska	$	863,419
Total Amounts:		$	29,208,814
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$	6,804,164
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Nebraska EMA		
Citizen Corps	Nebraska EMA		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nebraska EMA		
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nebraska EMA	$	378,519
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nebraska EMA	$	2,095,898

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Nebraska EMA	$ 447,193
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 1,882,617
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$ 4,415,591
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nebraska	$ 64,759
SAFER	Various-Nebraska	$ 508,707
Total Amounts:		$ 16,597,447
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 3,002,222
Citizen Corps	Nebraska EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nebraska EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 503,445
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 3,198,990
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 289,170
Real ID	Various-Nebraska	$ 345,628
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$ 4,307,458
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nebraska	$ 189,589
SAFER	Various-Nebraska	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 11,836,502
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 926,528
Citizen Corps	Nebraska EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nebraska EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 3,716
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 2,993,440
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 207,004
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Nebraska	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$ 4,106,327
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Nebraska	$ 169,339
SAFER	Various-Nebraska	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 8,406,354
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	
Citizen Corps	Nebraska EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Nebraska EMA	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Nebraska EMA	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Nebraska EMA	$ 1,167,086
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Nebraska EMA	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Nebraska	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Nebraska	$ -
SAFER	Various-Nebraska	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,167,086
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 172,775,040

New Mexico:

New Mexico Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	$ 3,440,824
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 3,376,901
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Mexico	$ 1,358,659
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-New Mexico	$ 231,154
Total Amounts:		$ 8,407,538
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,788,049
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 14,853,387
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 4,978,685
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Mexico	$ 69,054
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-New Mexico	$ 261,816
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Mexico	$ 1,553,456
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-New Mexico	$ 33,862
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-New Mexico	$ 84,071

Emergency Operations Planning	Various-New Mexico	$ 332,159
Total Amounts:		$ 26,954,539
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 24,946,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 3,473,316
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Mexico	$ 1,010,676
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Mexico	$ 1,702,605
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-New Mexico	$ 390,690
Total Amounts:		$ 31,523,287
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 18,726,716
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 300,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 2,206,300
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Mexico	$ 103,881
Total Amounts:		$ 21,336,897
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 8,270,273
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 183,313
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,990,272
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,467,092
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 1,194,705
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Mexico	$ 49,500
SAFER	Various-New Mexico	$ 3,059,514
Total Amounts:		$ 16,214,669

Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,043,913
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,188,210
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 248,577
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program- Supplemental	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,101,371
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,770,969
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 1,257,662
SAFER	Various-New Mexico	$ 547,888
Total Amounts:		$ 12,158,589
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,932,639
Citizen Corps	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 469,082
Emergency Operations Center	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 108,072
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,310,547
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 78,867
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,298,960
Real ID	Various-New Mexico	$ 500,000
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Pueblo de San Ildefonso	$ 26,798
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 950,718
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Mexico	$ 16,435
SAFER	Various-New Mexico	$ 39,719
Total Amounts:		$ 13,731,836
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,757,344
Citizen Corps	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 210
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,877,724
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 29,201
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,085,120
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-New Mexico	$ 99,565
Station Construction Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ 689,996
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Mexico	$ 1,000
SAFER	Various-New Mexico	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 6,540,161
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	
Operation Stonegarden	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 225,348
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ 947,320
Emergency Operations Center	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Mexico Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-New Mexico	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Mexico	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,172,668
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 138,040,184

Ohio:

Ohio Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Ohio Department of Public Safety - EMA	$ 9,888,358
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 13,866,612
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 34,465
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Ohio	$ 3,791,386

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Ohio	$ 540,426
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Ohio	$ 550,622
Total Amounts:		$ 28,671,869
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 17,492,029
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 46,371,149
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 13,855,822
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 27,636,701
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 633,898
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Ohio	$ 1,240,232
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Ohio	$ 5,184,208
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Ohio	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Ohio	$ 150,000
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Ohio	$ 3,933,355
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Ohio	$ 765,222
Total Amounts:		$ 117,312,615
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 67,698,687
LE Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Citizen Corps	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 32,518,673
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 28,922,841
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 963,299
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Ohio	$ 5,421,544
Metropolitan Medical Response System	Various-Ohio	$ 2,309,693
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Ohio	$ 3,078,967
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Ohio	$ 385,763
Total Amounts:		$ 141,299,468
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 77,654,778
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	

Citizen Corps	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 3,235,810
Transit Security Grant Program: Rail Transit	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 1,169,177
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 27,998,436
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 592,048
SAFER	Various-Ohio	$ 177,233
Total Amounts:		$ 110,827,482
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 40,102,484
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Citizen Corps	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 1,321,060
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 5,481,091
Transit Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 1,379,846
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 24,644,498
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 650,519
SAFER	Various-Ohio	$ 1,641,666
Total Amounts:		$ 75,221,164
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 45,746,854
Urban Areas Security Initiative	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Citizen Corps	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 1,466,508
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 5,985,236
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 1,318,637
Port Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 67,509

Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 26,375,451
Transit Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 586,788
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 221,687
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 371,272
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 25,812,982
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 1,032,284
SAFER	Various-Ohio	$ 1,634,601
Total Amounts:		$ 110,619,810
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 20,225,460
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Citizen Corps	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 329,919
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 8,633,177
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 533,291
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ 1,300,146
Real ID	Various-Ohio	$ 1,200,000
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ 63,779
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 25,846,106
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 396,558
SAFER	Various-Ohio	$ 709,368
Total Amounts:		$ 59,237,803
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 5,309,119
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Citizen Corps	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 162,829
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 8,603,262
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 475,445
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ 292,675

Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ 75,007
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ 31,847
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 2,296,984
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ -
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ 172,285
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 24,588,807
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Ohio	$ 849,672
SAFER	Various-Ohio	$ 2,266,633
Total Amounts:		$ 45,124,566
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Citizen Corps	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	
Operation Stonegarden	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ 4,231,859
Emergency Operations Center	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Ohio Dept of Public Safety - EMA	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ 32,092
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Ohio	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Ohio	$ 552,707
SAFER	Various-Ohio	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 4,816,658
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 693,131,434

Oklahoma:

Oklahoma Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Domestic Preparedness Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,655,887
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 4,707,612
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 264,480
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Oklahoma	$ 1,710,870
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Oklahoma	$ 231,220
Total Amounts:		$ 11,570,069
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 8,059,346
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 21,989,793
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 10,538,339
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 768,061
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Oklahoma	$ 613,532
ICE	Various-Oklahoma	$ 846,262
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Oklahoma	$ 2,398,172
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Oklahoma	$ 29,520
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Oklahoma	$ 1,959,294
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Oklahoma	$ 24,834
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Oklahoma	$ 1,170,942
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Oklahoma	$ 725,000
Total Amounts:		$ 49,123,096
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 32,312,327
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 10,297,380
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 864,036
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Oklahoma	$ 2,027,195
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Oklahoma	$ 1,403,797
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Oklahoma	$ 415,878
Total Amounts:		$ 47,320,614
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 29,970,519

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,051,621
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 8,490,367
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 1,001,726
SAFER	Various-Oklahoma	$ 512,894
Total Amounts:		$ 41,027,126
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 19,495,319
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 188,722
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of Oklahoma	$ 2,599,439
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 10,346,159
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 467,250
SAFER	Various-Oklahoma	$ 648,538
Total Amounts:		$ 33,745,428
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 13,191,870
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 382,219
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,838,591
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 731,596
Port Security Grant Program	Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P	$ -

Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Oklahoma	$ 67,499
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 8,312,263
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 7,145,583
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 22,628
SAFER	Various-Oklahoma	$ 313,645
Total Amounts:		$ 33,005,893
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 6,856,458
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,251,087
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 362,534
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oklahoma	$ 61,879
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 6,688,376
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 354,225
SAFER	Various-Oklahoma	$ 601,446
Total Amounts:		$ 19,176,006
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,991,457
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 211,508
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,464,531
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 82,481
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Oklahoma	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 5,620,615
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Oklahoma	$ 134,667
Total Amounts:		$ 12,505,260
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 27,877
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 7,736
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ 719,000
Emergency Operations Center	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Oklahoma Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Oklahoma	$ 237,861
SAFER	Various-Oklahoma	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 992,475
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 248,465,967

Texas:

Texas Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	$ 16,195,975
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Texas	$ 15,053,663
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Texas	$ 83,877
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various - Texas	$ 15,053,663
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various - Texas	$ 83,877
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various - Texas	$ 8,004,341
Total Amounts:		$ 54,475,396
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	$ 29,538,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	$ 78,216,121
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	City of Houston	$ 8,633,982

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	$ 34,142,135
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	Governor's Dept of Emergency Management	$ 1,500,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Port of Houston Authority	$ 10,738,989
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County Texas	$ 1,062,847
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Texas	$ 29,351,046
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Texas	$ 1,313,451
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Texas	$ 1,884,037
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Texas	$ 8,742,348
EOC- Physical Modification	Various-Texas	$ 59,576
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Texas	$ 6,580,425
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Texas	$ 18,154,842
Total Amounts:		$ 229,917,800
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	
Citizen Corps	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	$ 115,031,750
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 38,892,339
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Texas	$ 28,873,923
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Texas	$ 805,282
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Texas	$ 9,134,975
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Texas	$ 4,812,985
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various - Texas	$ 30,935,070
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Texas	$ 7,929,621
Total Amounts:		$ 236,415,945
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	$ 138,418,388
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	
Citizen Corps	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Texas Engineering and Extension Service	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 6,548,722
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Texas	$ 51,924,625
Transit Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,748,247
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Texas	$ 23,122,843
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Texas	$ 333,008
SAFER	Various-Texas	$ 2,069,368
Total Amounts:		$ 227,165,201
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 89,769,193
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,267,938
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 5,109,690
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 9,245,884
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,062,728
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 18,512,940
Transit Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 635,123
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Texas	$ 17,616,758
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Texas	$ 222,335
SAFER	Various-Texas	$ 10,412,940

Total Amounts:		$ 156,855,530
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 121,526,672
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,809,864
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 10,096,516
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,602,195
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 701,290
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 8,904,941
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various - Texas	$ 4,732,587
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 41,678,433
Transit Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 2,722,921
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various - Texas	$ 600,487
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,647,110
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Texas	$ 17,297,548
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Texas	$ 921,004
SAFER	Various - Texas	$ 5,650,042
Total Amounts:		$ 221,891,612
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 102,369,530
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,499,140
Emergency Operations Center	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 15,833,456
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 3,341,709
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 11,238,727

Port Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 173,220
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 4,834,681
Real ID	Various - Texas	$ 684,065
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 18,350
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Texas	$ 19,547,596
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Texas	$ 558,927
SAFER	Various - Texas	$ 8,733,069
Total Amounts:		$ 170,832,472
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 31,478,025
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 639,061
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 12,677,699
Emergency Operations Center		$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 1,293,557
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 9,549,517
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 1,160,257
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 12,926
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 83,551
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 618,908
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 577,282
Station Construction Grants	Various - Texas	$ 1,433,470
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 3,672,416
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ 948,243
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Texas	$ 13,511,770
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Texas	$ 334,610
SAFER	Various - Texas	$ 258,120
Total Amounts:		$ 78,249,413
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 166,933
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	

Citizen Corps	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Operation Stonegarden	Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 8,361,138
Emergency Operations Center	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Texas Dept of Public Safety	$ 98,592
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Texas	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Texas	$ 289,934
SAFER	Various - Texas	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 8,916,598
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 1,384,719,966

Wisconsin:

Wisconsin Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Wisconsin Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,925,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wisconsin	$ 7,604,721
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wisconsin	$ 138,067
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Wisconsin	$ 2,053,284
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Wisconsin	$ 357,714
Total Amounts:		$ 16,078,786
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 10,564,855
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 27,963,607
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wisconsin	$ 18,330,564
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wisconsin	$ 188,351

Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Wisconsin	$ 410,063
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Wisconsin	$ 3,118,594
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Wisconsin	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Wisconsin	$ 150,000
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Wisconsin	$ 1,694,988
Total Amounts:		$ 62,471,023
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Citizen Corps	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 41,172,979
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 10,080,962
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wisconsin	$ 19,250,574
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wisconsin	$ 224,800
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Wisconsin	$ 3,271,624
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Wisconsin	$ 799,759
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Wisconsin	$ 15,025
Total Amounts:		$ 74,815,722
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Citizen Corps	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 37,221,521
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 1,052,606
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 397,422
Transit Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 597,868
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Wisconsin	$ 18,170,418
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wisconsin	$ 96,874
Total Amounts:		$ 57,536,709
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 24,427,392

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Citizen Corps	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 189,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 3,307,293
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Wisconsin	$ 211,680
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Wisconsin	$ 13,907,670
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Wisconsin	$ 78,521
SAFER	Various - Wisconsin	$ 45,846
Total Amounts:		$ 42,167,402
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 16,355,318
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Citizen Corps	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 385,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 3,611,568
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 930,817
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Wisconsin	$ 189,599
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various - Wisconsin	$ 130,054
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 8,995,320
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 238,179
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Wisconsin	$ 18,691,278
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Wisconsin	$ 13,534
SAFER	Various - Wisconsin	$ 861,378
Total Amounts:		$ 50,402,044
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 6,362,869
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	

Citizen Corps	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 148,720
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 5,383,025
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 282,057
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 150,021
Real ID	Various - Wisconsin	$ 783,804
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	$ 91,499
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 208,101
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Wisconsin	$ 14,207,623
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Wisconsin	$ 126,298
SAFER	Various - Wisconsin	$ 956,576
Total Amounts:		$ 28,700,594
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 2,315,293
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Citizen Corps	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 203,706
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 5,654,562
Emergency Operations Center	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 985,728
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 63,333
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 176,078
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 86,030
Station Construction Grants	Various - Wisconsin	$ 630,390
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 960,988
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Wisconsin	$ 12,727,438
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Wisconsin	$ 125,573
Total Amounts:		$ 23,929,118
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 125,740
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Citizen Corps	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 5,582,022
Emergency Operations Center	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ 3,053
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 27,131
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ 7,719
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Wisconsin	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Wisconsin	$ 254,682
SAFER	Various - Wisconsin	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 6,000,347
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 362,101,744

Eastern Regions: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Alabama:

Alabama Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Alabama Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,217,700
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 12,486,522
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Alabama	$ 2,072,139
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Alabama	$ 329,604
Total Amounts:		$ 20,105,965
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Emergency Management Agency	$ 9,457,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Alabama Emergency Management Agency	$ 25,049,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 23,482,517

Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alabama	$ 204,068
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Alabama	$ 638,577
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Alabama	$ 2,752,864
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Alabama	$ 32,137
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Alabama	$ 50,698
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Alabama	$ 1,341,898
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Alabama	$ 842,593
Total Amounts:		$ 63,851,352
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 36,819,881
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 25,002,389
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alabama	$ 164,078
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Alabama	$ 2,928,462
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Alabama	$ 1,600,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Alabama	$ 651,421
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Alabama	$ 631,776
Total Amounts:		$ 67,798,008
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 28,151,521
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 1,400,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 21,325,749
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alabama	$ 169,499
SAFER	Various-Alabama	$ 1,918,991
Total Amounts:		$ 52,965,760
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 15,578,025
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 377,843
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 2,960,389
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ 249,825
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 21,399,627
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alabama	$ 414,723
SAFER	Various-Alabama	$ 5,947,988
Total Amounts:		$ 46,928,419
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 11,574,024
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 646,657
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 3,232,748
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 833,182
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ 32,266
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Alabama	$ 574,185
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 4,116,228
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 19,713,077
Fire Prevention & Safety	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 221,965
SAFER	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 2,126,475
Total Amounts:		$ 43,070,807
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 10,361,425
Citizen Corps	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 715,285
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 4,828,026
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 267,641
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ 330,407
Real ID	Various-Alabama	$ 499,958
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Poarch Band of Creek Indians	$ 70,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 22,728,626

Fire Prevention & Safety	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 259,365
SAFER	Various-Alabama	$ 3,511,273
Total Amounts:		$ 43,572,006
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 5,361,070
Citizen Corps	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 246,651
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 5,070,565
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 9,954
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ 3,059
Station Construction Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 27,505
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ 559,148
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 17,337,218
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Alabama	$ 64,021
SAFER	Various-Alabama	$ 281,213
Total Amounts:		$ 28,960,404
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 475,779
Citizen Corps	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 10,000

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ 5,071,313
Emergency Operations Center	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Alabama Department of Homeland Security	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ 7,923
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Alabama	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Alabama	$ 592,675
SAFER	Various-Alabama	$ 18,918
Total Amounts:		$ 6,176,608
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 373,429,329

Connecticut:

Connecticut Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Connecticut Office of Emergency Management	$ 4,472,635
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Connecticut	$ 4,661,137
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Connecticut	$ 72,100
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Connecticut	$ 1,911,614
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Connecticut	$ 287,439
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Connecticut	$ 296,636
Total Amounts:		$ 11,701,561
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Public Safety	$ 8,254,516
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Connecticut Department of Public Safety	$ 21,878,128
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Connecticut	$ 10,614,261
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Connecticut	$ 132,574

Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Connecticut	$ 576,688
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Connecticut	$ 2,406,265
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Connecticut	$ 49,586
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Connecticut	$ 150,000
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Connecticut	$ 992,262
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Connecticut	$ 1,576,319
Total Amounts:		$ 46,630,599
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Public Safety	$ 32,191,200
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Connecticut Department of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (City of New Haven, New Haven County/New Haven Shore Line East)	Connecticut Department of Public Safety	$ 10,371,406
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Connecticut	$ 9,724,612
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Connecticut	$ 694,569
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Connecticut	$ 2,558,941
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Connecticut	$ 400,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Connecticut	$ 3,294,971
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Connecticut	$ 761,942
Total Amounts:		$ 59,997,641
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 24,079,627
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 850,000
Port Security Grant Program (Bridgeport)	Various-Connecticut	$ 1,130,308
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Connecticut	$ 7,283,055
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Connecticut	$ 412,173
SAFER	Various-Connecticut	$ 159,910
Total Amounts:		$ 33,915,074
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 9,963,092
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 189,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 2,587,485
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Connecticut	$ 662,458
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Connecticut	$ 5,355,314
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Connecticut	$ 124,105
SAFER	Various-Connecticut	$ 72,755
Total Amounts:		$ 18,954,210
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 3,220,509
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 192,500
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 2,825,536
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 402,921
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Connecticut	$ 145,824
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Connecticut	$ 597,192
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 4,656,100
Transit Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 414,350
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Connecticut	$ 6,516,798
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Connecticut	$ 165,307
SAFER	Various-Connecticut	$ 527,944
Total Amounts:		$ 19,664,980
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 1,552,566
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 37,617
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 3,380,167
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 81,304
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Connecticut	$ 1,047,566
Real ID	Various-Connecticut	$ 296,843

Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 75,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Connecticut	$ 6,661,841
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Connecticut	$ 162,654
SAFER	Various - Connecticut	$ 961,697
Total Amounts:		$ 14,257,254
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 94,889
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 2,982,559
Emergency Operations Center	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 567
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Connecticut	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Connecticut	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Connecticut	$ 189,000
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	$ 198,750
Station Construction Grants	Various - Connecticut	$ 2,379,010
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various - Connecticut	$ 520,750
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Connecticut	$ 4,637,706
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Connecticut	$ 279,778
SAFER	Various - Connecticut	$ 40,136
Total Amounts:		$ 11,323,145

Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program		
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program		
Citizen Corps		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program		$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program		$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program		$ 1,036,521
Emergency Operations Center		$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program		$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program		$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program		$ -
Port Security Grant Program		$ 60,000
Transit Security Grant Program		$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants		$ 23,280
Total Amounts:		$ 1,119,801
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 217,564,264

Delaware:

Delaware Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,887,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 372,374
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Delaware	$ 156,991
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Delaware	$ 1,032,395
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Delaware	$ 217,165
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Delaware	$ 613,739
Total Amounts:		$ 5,279,664
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,184,150

State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 13,733,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ 1,650,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 1,089,717
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Delaware	$ 201,129
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Delaware	$ 248,530
ICE-supplement	Various-Delaware	$ 2,402,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Delaware	$ 1,508,348
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Diamond State Port Corporation	$ 47,057
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Delaware	$ 94,569
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Delaware	$ 260,573
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Delaware	$ 284,135
Total Amounts:		$ 26,703,209
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 20,206,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 1,726,054
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Delaware	$ 1,605,511
Total Amounts:		$ 23,537,565
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 14,983,784
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 400,000

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 1,143,361
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Delaware	$ 597,551
Total Amounts:		$ 17,124,696
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 9,361,754
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 347,549
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,623,016
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 1,071,013
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Delaware	$ 164,101
SAFER	Various-Delaware	$ 134,950
Total Amounts:		$ 12,702,382
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 4,973,805
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 69,805
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,772,335
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 293,737
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ 377,459

Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,517,141
Transit Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 131,316
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 498,324
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Delaware	$ 353,324
Total Amounts:		$ 13,987,246
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,541,369
Citizen Corps	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,679,589
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 87,770
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ 69,862
Real ID	Various-Delaware	$ 452,658
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 230,021
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Delaware	$ 88,989
SAFER	Various-Delaware	$ 75,925
Total Amounts:		$ 6,226,184
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 332,832
Citizen Corps	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 6,499
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,263,691
Emergency Operations Center	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ -

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,129
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ 661,690
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ 76,116
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 1,126,622
Total Amounts:		$ 4,468,578
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ 924,143
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Delaware	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Delaware	$ 3,015
SAFER	Various-Delaware	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 927,158
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 110,956,682

District of Columbia:

District of Columbia Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 2,558,690
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-District of Columbia	$ 220,500
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-District of Columbia	$ 1,405,148

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ 769,576
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-District of Columbia	$ 175,000
Total Amounts:		$ 5,128,914
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 4,897,596
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 12,661,600
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (National Capital Region)	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 18,081,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (National Capital Region)	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 42,331,328
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 800,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	$ 3,709,839
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-District of Columbia	$ 1,293,629
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-District of Columbia	$ 332,329
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ 1,425,190
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-District of Columbia	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-District of Columbia	$ 111,879
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-District of Columbia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 85,694,391
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 18,996,830
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Citizen Corps	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 31,921,361
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-District of Columbia	$ 2,131,698

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ 1,520,373
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-District of Columbia	$ 45,950
Total Amounts:		$ 54,616,212
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 96,126,306
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (National Capital Region)	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Citizen Corps	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 1,190,017
Transit Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 13,559,588
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-District of Columbia	$ 453,340
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-District of Columbia	$ 2,499,873
Total Amounts:		$ 113,829,123
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 53,848,180
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (National Capital Region)	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Citizen Corps	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 566,998
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	District of Columbia Government	$ 1,522,966

Transit Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 11,979,913
Fire Prevention & Safety	District of Columbia Government	$ 2,999,999
Total Amounts:		$ 70,918,056
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 71,950,871
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (National Capital Region)	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Citizen Corps	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	District of Columbia Government	$ 14,592
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	District of Columbia Government	$ 1,674,173
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	District of Columbia	$ 408,829
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	District of Columbia	$ 5,455,090
Transit Security Grant Program*	District of Columbia Government	$ 5,298,596
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	District of Columbia	$ 5,848,552
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	District of Columbia	$ 1,465,779
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	District of Columbia	$ 376,000
Fire Prevention & Safety	District of Columbia Government	$ 2,157,882
Total Amounts:		$ 94,650,365
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 35,280,205
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Citizen Corps	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -

Emergency Operations Center	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 1,600
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 1,870,297
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 2,770,517
Real ID	Various-District of Columbia	$ 3,160
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ 38,096
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 603,057
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-District of Columbia	$ 1,171,200
Fire Prevention & Safety	District of Columbia Government	$ 1,862,972
Total Amounts:		$ 43,601,105
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 8,342,551
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Citizen Corps	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 2,647,977
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ 654,795
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ -

Nonprofit Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ 125,633
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ 1,058,080
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ -
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-District of Columbia	$ 1,352,888
Total Amounts:		$ 14,181,925
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Citizen Corps	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-District of Columbia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 482,620,090
*This amount indicates funds allocated to the Greater National Capitol Region (National Capital Region and Baltimore UASI Area)		

Florida:

Florida Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Domestic Preparedness Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 12,967,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 9,963,281
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 925,713
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Florida	$ 4,239,872
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Florida	$ 624,756
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Florida	$ 19,465,898
Total Amounts:		$ 48,186,520
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 31,537,215
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 61,763,890
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (Miami/Miami-Dade County; Tampa/Hillsborough County)	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 18,959,498
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 9,030,001
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Miami Dade County	$ 860,304
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 16,549,395
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 1,880,547
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Florida	$ 1,643,394
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Florida	$ 6,870,000
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Florida	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Florida	$ 67,131
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Florida	$ 5,587,577
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Florida	$ 12,746,971
Total Amounts:		$ 167,545,923
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 91,206,965
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	

Citizen Corps	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 38,466,196
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 15,483,964
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 1,153,404
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Florida	$ 7,324,359
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Florida	$ 2,076,105
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Florida	$ 6,215,104
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Florida	$ 1,788,728
Total Amounts:		$ 163,714,825
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa)	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 101,163,277
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 4,536,948
Port Security Grant Program (Jacksonville, Miami, Port Everglades, Tampa)	Various-Florida	$ 7,957,263
Transit Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,965,207
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 17,402,715
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 468,250
SAFER	Various-Florida	$ 6,388,454
Total Amounts:		$ 139,882,113

Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 87,164,163
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Jacksonville Area, Miami Area, Tampa Area, Orlando Area, Ft. Lauderdale Area)	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,613,693
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 7,404,214
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 3,496,347
Transit Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,381,331
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 6,610,957
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 462,313
SAFER	Various-Florida	$ 5,280,477
Total Amounts:		$ 113,413,496
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 62,439,006
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Jacksonville Area, Miami Area, Tampa Area, Orlando Area, Ft. Lauderdale Area)	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Florida Division of Emergency Management	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,937,155
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 8,085,409
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,083,868
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 5,062,922
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Florida	$ 1,921,001
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 21,865,362
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 2,061,842
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 150,456
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 1,642,316
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 8,075,930
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 1,487,220
SAFER	Various-Florida	$ 3,230,441
Total Amounts:		$ 120,042,928
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 38,256,080
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 12,176,673

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 302,082
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 5,038,140
Real ID	Various-Florida	$ 2,917,132
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 759,947
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 490,034
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 5,954,398
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 535,382
SAFER	Various-Florida	$ 7,136,144
Total Amounts:		$ 73,566,011
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 7,772,672
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 10,489,574
Emergency Operations Center	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 3,187
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 139,290
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 1,382,230
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Various-Tribal	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 1,925,528
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 105,665

Station Construction Grants	Various-Florida	$ 524,888
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 1,411,136
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 6,820,746
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Florida	$ 367,619
SAFER	Various-Florida	$ 3,156,107
Total Amounts:		$ 34,098,641
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Operation Stonegarden	Florida Division of Emergency Management	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,502,827
Emergency Operations Center	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 194,044
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ 120,000
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Florida	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Florida	$ 407,133
SAFER	Various-Florida	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,224,004

Total Amounts Overall:		$ 863,674,462

Georgia:

Georgia Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 7,693,581
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 6,174,432
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Georgia	$ 2,774,452
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Georgia	$ 357,714
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Georgia	$ 2,305,400
Total Amounts:		$ 19,305,579
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 14,078,739
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 37,478,699
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority	$ 1,764,052
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 13,146,367
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Georgia	$ 417,478
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Georgia	$ 988,800
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Georgia	$ 4,123,330
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Georgia	$ 48,369
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Georgia	$ 14,675
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Georgia	$ 2,874,030
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Georgia	$ 2,593,901
Total Amounts:		$ 77,528,439
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 55,288,000

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 12,109,315
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 11,268,546
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Georgia	$ 260,747
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Georgia	$ 4,378,863
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Georgia	$ 500,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Georgia	$ 4,072,648
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Georgia	$ 607,780
Total Amounts:		$ 88,485,900
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 54,913,745
Urban Areas Security Initiative (Atlanta)	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,084,726
Port Security Grant Program (Savannah)	Various-Georgia	$ 20,750
Transit Security Grant Program	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 3,299,988
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 10,068,489
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Georgia	$ 194,634
SAFER	Various-Georgia	$ 3,672,092

Total Amounts:		$ 74,254,425
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 43,749,659
Urban Areas Security Initiative (Atlanta Area)	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 479,303
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 4,440,990
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Georgia	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,714,750
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 8,274,599
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Georgia	$ 965,693
SAFER	Various-Georgia	$ 1,776,295
Total Amounts:		$ 61,401,289
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 27,860,293
Urban Areas Security Initiative (Atlanta Area)	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 931,008
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 4,849,567
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,249,888
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Georgia	$ 907,510
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Georgia	$ 1,344,463
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 22,367,768
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Georgia	$ 79,212
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 207,642
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 386,141
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 8,458,381
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Georgia	$ 86,180
SAFER	Various-Georgia	$ 2,168,585
Total Amounts:		$ 70,896,637
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 15,447,559
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 894,820
Emergency Operations Center	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 916
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 7,635,201

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	770,398
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Georgia	$	233,685
Real ID	Various-Georgia	$	1,068,193
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Georgia	$	97,259
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	409,759
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$	7,764,268
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Georgia	$	152,294
SAFER	Various - Georgia	$	6,103,606
Total Amounts:		$	40,577,957
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	5,840,700
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency		
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency		
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	22,217
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	6,574,909
Emergency Operations Center	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	7,729
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	393,426
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Georgia	$	53,292
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Georgia	$	298,146
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Georgia	$	-
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$	58,318
Station Construction Grants	Various-Georgia	$	60,015

ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Georgia	$ 67,495
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Georgia	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 6,863,318
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various - Georgia	$ 65,537
SAFER	Various - Georgia	$ 386,263
Total Amounts:		$ 20,691,367
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 42,872
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,646,443
Emergency Operations Center	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Georgia	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Georgia	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various - Georgia	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Georgia	$ 238,567
SAFER	Various - Georgia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 2,927,882
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 456,069,475

Kentucky:

Kentucky Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Kentucky Dept. of Military Affairs - Division of Emergency Management	$ 5,047,951
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 7,877,379
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 102,036
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 1,809,277
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Kentucky	$ 217,165
Total Amounts:		$ 15,053,809
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Division of Emergency Management	$ 9,001,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Division of Emergency Management	$ 23,834,525
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	Eastern Kentucky University	$ 905,403
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 19,858,441
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 137,667
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Kentucky	$ 626,504
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 2,315,352
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Kentucky	$ 24,852
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Kentucky	$ 17,117
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Kentucky	$ 1,317,578
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Kentucky	$ 55,136
Total Amounts:		$ 58,093,575
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Division of Emergency Management	$ 35,072,401
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Division of Emergency Management	

Citizen Corps	Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Louisville Jefferson County Metro Government)	Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Division of Emergency Management	$ 8,934,634
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 15,699,507
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 139,268
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 2,786,596
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 606,705
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Kentucky	$ 1,387,846
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Kentucky	$ 90,000
Total Amounts:		$ 64,716,957
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Louisville)	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Citizen Corps	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 31,418,947
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 1,830,109
Port Security Grant Program (Louisville)	Various-Kentucky	$ 534,870
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 14,236,108
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 154,841
SAFER	Various-Kentucky	$ 222,950
Total Amounts:		$ 48,397,824
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of the Governor	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Louisville)	Office of the Governor	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of the Governor	
Citizen Corps	Office of the Governor	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of the Governor	$ 24,111,563
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 567,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of the Governor	$ 2,817,197
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 263,324

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 13,106,467
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 73,632
SAFER	Various-Kentucky	$ 1,726,880
Total Amounts:		$ 42,666,062
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Office of the Governor	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Office of the Governor	
Citizen Corps	Office of the Governor	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Office of the Governor	$ 11,206,177
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 962,289
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Office of the Governor	$ 3,076,383
Emergency Management Performance Grant Program Supplemental	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 792,882
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 428,249
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 9,349,215
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 12,893,419
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 204,859
SAFER	Various-Kentucky	$ 349,480
Total Amounts:		$ 39,262,953
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Citizen Corps	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 10,217,726
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 597,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 4,607,434
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 521,854
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 85,158
Real ID	Various-Kentucky	$ 4,831,764
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 16,788,316
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 96,628
SAFER	Various-Kentucky	$ 958,822

Total Amounts:		$ 38,704,701
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 5,973,579
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Citizen Corps	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 28,419
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 4,838,849
Emergency Operations Center	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 7,086
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 393,859
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 99,664
Station Construction Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 920,000
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ 237,618
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 11,599,162
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Kentucky	$ 44,057
SAFER	Various-Kentucky	$ 37,621
Total Amounts:		$ 24,179,914
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 462,953
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Citizen Corps	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 6,049
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 1,327,372
Emergency Operations Center	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Kentucky Office of The Governor	$ 133,311
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Kentucky	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Kentucky	$ 706,919
SAFER	Various-Kentucky	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 2,636,603

Total Amounts Overall:		$ 333,712,398

Maine:

Maine Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 3,213,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 4,312,032
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$ 27,061
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Maine	$ 1,278,192
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Maine	$ 245,275
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Maine	$ 175,000
Total Amounts:		$ 9,250,560
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 5,751,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 15,232,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 10,301,621
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$ 173,870
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Maine	$ 391,655
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Maine	$ 1,608,914
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Maine	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Maine	$ 150,000
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Maine	$ 445,174
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Maine	$ 1,832,908
Total Amounts:		$ 35,937,142
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 22,406,731
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 10,022,473
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$ 202,112
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Maine	$ 1,780,709
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Maine	$ 351,784
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Maine	$ 686,664
Total Amounts:		$ 35,450,472
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 16,608,549
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 199,653
Port Security Grant Program (Portland)	Various-Maine	$ 1,119,776
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 6,101,744
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$ 289,697

SAFER	Various-Maine	$ 76,862
Total Amounts:		$ 24,396,281
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 7,765,673
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 188,352
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 1,800,124
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$ 761,299
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 4,969,390
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$ 360,974
Total Amounts:		$ 15,845,811
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 6,697,490
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	191,049
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	1,965,737
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	494,688
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$	930,000
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Maine	$	31,638
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	6,141,162
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	5,351,377
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$	143,934
SAFER	Various-Maine	$	263,260
Total Amounts:		$	22,210,335
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	5,058,863
Citizen Corps	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management		
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	2,937,900
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$	193,750

Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 4,198,549
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$ 510,704
Real ID	Various-Maine	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 4,774,105
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$ 120,541
SAFER	Various-Maine	$ 291,862
Total Amounts:		$ 18,086,274
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 3,210,330
Citizen Corps	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 2,630
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 3,085,119
Emergency Operations Center	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 31,548
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 14,568
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 1,242,332
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$ 19,685
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Maine	$ 729,169

ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$ 341,444
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 2,662,332
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maine	$ 104,394
SAFER	Various-Maine	$ 70,047
Total Amounts:		$ 11,513,599
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 239,516
Citizen Corps	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Operation Stonegarden	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ 1,592,016
Emergency Operations Center	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Maine Department of Defense Veterans And Emergency Management	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maine	$ 46,749
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maine	$ 108,713
Total Amounts:		$ 1,986,995
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 174,677,470

Maryland:

Maryland Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,881,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 3,991,149
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$ 769,946
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Maryland	$ 2,019,010
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Maryland	$ 329,604
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Maryland	$ 3,764,000
Total Amounts:		$ 16,754,709
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 10,585,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 28,037,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (Baltimore/Anne-Arundel, Baltimore County)	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 10,900,944
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 499,929
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Maryland Transit Administration	$ 1,225,952
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 8,105,942
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$ 826,034
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Maryland	$ 744,597
ICE-supplement	Various-Maryland	$ 5,629,013
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Maryland	$ 3,076,638
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Maryland	$ 58,613
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Maryland	$ 1,859,744
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Maryland	$ 3,679,611
Total Amounts:		$ 75,229,016
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 41,251,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 17,651,735
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 9,894,622
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$ 3,149,772
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Maryland	$ 3,277,686
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Maryland	$ 460,040
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Maryland	$ 3,696,976
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Maryland	$ 1,189,066
Total Amounts:		$ 80,570,897
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 42,249,934
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Baltimore Area)	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 3,195,327
Port Security Grant Program (Baltimore)	Various-Maryland	$ 1,028,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 8,704,829
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$ 2,908,369
SAFER	Various-Maryland	$ 80,151

Total Amounts:		$ 58,166,610
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Baltimore Area)	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 24,290,987
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 722,076
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 3,313,422
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ 2,845,667
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 9,502,365
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$ 4,571,893
SAFER	Various-Maryland	$ 1,454,302
Total Amounts:		$ 46,700,712
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Baltimore Area)	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 32,669,855
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 770,000

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	3,618,260
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	932,541
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$	16,046
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	647,547
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	8,756,487
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	862,516
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$	7,376,226
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$	3,934,993
SAFER	Various-Maryland	$	986,431
Total Amounts:		$	60,570,901
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down	
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	16,936,295
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency		
Citizen Corps	Maryland Emergency Management Agency		
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency		
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	618,580
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	5,393,522
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	318,523
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$	9,956
Real ID	Various-Maryland	$	779,620
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$	875,477

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 5,367,205
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$ 2,874,463
SAFER	Various-Maryland	$ 1,422,929
Total Amounts:		$ 34,596,571
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 3,112,550
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 43,249
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,664,580
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 84,142
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 144,967
Station Construction Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 429,726
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ 493,471
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ 2,418,564
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Maryland	$ 935,785
SAFER	Various-Maryland	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 13,327,034
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 123,770

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 3,263
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,227,404
Emergency Operations Center	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 6,840
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Maryland Emergency Management Agency	$ 51,769
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Maryland	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Maryland	$ -
SAFER	Various-Maryland	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 2,413,047
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 388,329,498

Massachusetts:

Massachusetts Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Grant Program	Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency	$ 6,559,646
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 7,919,284
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 990,408
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 2,552,041

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Massachusetts	$ 329,604
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Massachusetts	$ 3,780,982
Total Amounts:		$ 22,131,965
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 11,528,158
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 30,951,588
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (Boston/Suffolk County)	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 16,727,125
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 3,783,396
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 15,336,910
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 875,779
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Massachusetts	$ 801,959
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 3,492,759
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Massachusetts	$ 49,999
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Massachusetts	$ 70,237
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Massachusetts	$ 2,196,757
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Massachusetts	$ 4,253,127
Total Amounts:		$ 90,067,793
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 45,517,080
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 21,021,470
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 13,568,564
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,106,300

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Massachusetts	$ 3,443,643
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Massachusetts	$ 1,145,771
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Massachusetts	$ 2,794,152
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Massachusetts	$ 880,902
Total Amounts:		$ 89,477,882
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 61,791,408
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Boston)	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 977,377
Port Security Grant Program (Boston)	Various-Massachusetts	$ 176,474
Transit Security Grant Program	Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety	$ 10,340,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 13,699,367
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,820,588
SAFER	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,240,016
Total Amounts:		$ 90,045,231
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 40,979,210
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Boston)	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 1,557,859

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 3,664,092
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 147,734
Transit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 7,553,920
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 8,302,711
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 3,737,137
SAFER	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,182,498
Total Amounts:		$ 67,125,161
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 26,209,073
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Boston)	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 314,070
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 4,000,923
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 954,333
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 2,013,904
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 961,843
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 1,446,729
Transit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 1,533,392
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 4,909,905
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 681,806
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 11,365,642
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 837,291
SAFER	Various-Massachusetts	$ 2,401,465
Total Amounts:		$ 57,630,377
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 10,913,440
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 374,328
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 5,715,696
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 674,511
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,645,944
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 1,426,651
Real ID	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,076,378
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	$ 32,000
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 428,403
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 46,709
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 9,208,503
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 2,331,491
SAFER	Various-Massachusetts	$ 892,275
Total Amounts:		$ 34,766,330
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 337,392
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 21,876
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 3,462,068
Emergency Operations Center	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ 27,883
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 327,546
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 906,739
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,801,919
Station Construction Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ -
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 2,421,119
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 8,578,136
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Massachusetts	$ 453,400
SAFER	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,769,138
Total Amounts:		$ 20,107,217

Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ 1,668,441
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Massachusetts	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Massachusetts	$ 622,155
SAFER	Various-Massachusetts	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 2,290,596
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 473,642,551

Mississippi:

Mississippi Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	$ 4,053,814
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 6,725,751
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 1,591,863
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Mississippi	$ 231,220
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Mississippi	$ 555,132
Total Amounts:		$ 13,157,780
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	$ 7,515,448

State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	$ 19,833,442
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 15,767,249
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Mississippi	$ 134,533
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Mississippi	$ 354,489
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 2,205,660
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Mississippi	$ 49,100
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Mississippi	$ 6,662,370
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Mississippi	$ 983,272
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Mississippi	$ 388,442
Total Amounts:		$ 53,894,005
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	$ 29,266,391
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 11,281,141
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Mississippi	$ 805,203
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 2,347,801
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 400,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Mississippi	$ 1,399,269
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Mississippi	$ 2,000
Total Amounts:		$ 45,501,805
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 22,081,006
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 597,730
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 9,719,730
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Mississippi	$ 22,950
SAFER	Various-Mississippi	$ 554,732
Total Amounts:		$ 32,976,148
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 8,528,314
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 178,186
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 2,373,398
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 291,619
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 7,772,930
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Mississippi	$ 75,465
SAFER	Various-Mississippi	$ 475,655
Total Amounts:		$ 19,695,566
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 7,002,072
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	

Citizen Corps	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 152,576
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 2,591,753
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 667,978
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 268,779
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Mississippi	$ 105,841
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 8,083,061
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 7,949,223
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Mississippi	$ 1,264,009
SAFER	Various-Mississippi	$ 75,425
Total Amounts:		$ 28,160,716
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 4,881,647
Citizen Corps	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Operations Center	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 3,852,279
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 361,909

Mississippi Interoperable Communications Grant Program (Includes Supplemental)	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 19,232,777
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 32,202
Real ID	Various-Mississippi	$ 3,178,962
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 7,687,246
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Mississippi	$ 89,450
SAFER	Various-Mississippi	$ 55,238
Total Amounts:		$ 39,371,709
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 2,104,864
Citizen Corps	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 4,045,611
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 43,701
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ 38,402
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 46,917
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 7,619,809
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Mississippi	$ 801,050
Total Amounts:		$ 14,700,354
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 24,332
Citizen Corps	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ 3,075,300
Emergency Operations Center	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Mississippi	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Mississippi	$ 222,003
SAFER	Various-Mississippi	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,321,635
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 250,779,719

New Hampshire:

New Hampshire Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	State of New Hampshire	$ 3,152,280
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,886,262
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Hampshire	$ 214,218
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,252,686
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-New Hampshire	$ 231,220
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-New Hampshire	$ 200,000
Total Amounts:		$ 6,936,666
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 5,138,199
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 13,521,081
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 4,536,427

Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Hampshire	$ 170,983
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-New Hampshire	$ 420,783
ICE-supplement	Various-New Hampshire	$ 2,175,862
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,667,748
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-New Hampshire	$ 50,000
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-New Hampshire	$ 9,148,899
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-New Hampshire	$ 10,993
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-New Hampshire	$ 421,170
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-New Hampshire	$ 79,836
Total Amounts:		$ 37,341,982
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 19,946,545
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 5,770,669
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Hampshire	$ 315,297
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,773,716
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ 249,917
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,553,359
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-New Hampshire	$ 90,848
Total Amounts:		$ 29,700,351
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 15,489,791
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 462,516
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 4,258,975
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Hampshire	$ 145,900
SAFER	Various-New Hampshire	$ 364,000
Total Amounts:		$ 20,721,182
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 5,502,111
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 16,901
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 1,737,158
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,180,536
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 3,286,937
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Hampshire	$ 153,558
SAFER	Various-New Hampshire	$ 935,799
Total Amounts:		$ 12,812,999
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 3,439,283
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 72,446
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 1,931,608
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 374,889
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ 103,000
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-New Hampshire	$ 4,145
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 12,108
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 3,200,259
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Hampshire	$ 23,818
SAFER	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,179,836
Total Amounts:		$ 10,341,391
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 975,496
Citizen Corps	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 2,304,919

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 13,377
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 2,477,412
SAFER	Various-New Hampshire	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 5,771,203
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 635,910
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 290
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 1,241,977
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 10,619
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,572,412
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ 43,927
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ 1,776,808
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Hampshire	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 5,281,943
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 33,280
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ 1,038,510
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Hampshire Dept. of Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Hampshire	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Hampshire	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,071,790
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 129,979,507

New Jersey:

New Jersey Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010
Grant Program

Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 7,948,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 6,352,111
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 3,144,962
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-New Jersey	$ 422,312
Total Amounts:		$ 17,867,385
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 14,221,671
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 37,670,878
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (Newark/Essex County)	New Jersey Department of Law And Public Safety	$ 11,892,942
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 1,599,579
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	South Jersey Port Corporation	$ 3,730,337
Urban Areas Security Initiative Radiological Dispersal Device Protective Measures Program	New Jersey Department of Law And Public Safety	$ 6,999,940
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 5,825,908
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 19,318,193
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Jersey	$ 181,047
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-New Jersey	$ 1,026,118
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 4,139,084
EOC-Phase I Risk Assessment	Various-New Jersey	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-New Jersey	$ 54,567
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-New Jersey	$ 2,577,643
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-New Jersey	$ 5,168,334
Total Amounts:		$ 114,456,240
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 55,399,197
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 33,918,266
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 15,882,705
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Jersey	$ 627,273
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 4,391,950
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 449,603
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-New Jersey	$ 4,184,718
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-New Jersey	$ 1,156,340
Total Amounts:		$ 116,010,052
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 60,767,735
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Jersey City, Newark)	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 2,731,219
Port Security Grant Program (Camden, New York/New Jersey)	Various-New Jersey	$ 2,631,696
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 13,642,427
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Jersey	$ 210,496
SAFER	Various-New Jersey	$ 6,213,903

Total Amounts:		$ 86,197,476
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 48,843,269
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Jersey City/Newark Area)	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 1,512,000
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 4,034,862
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Jersey Department of Law And Public Safety	$ 4,317,607
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 20,580
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 12,122,353
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Jersey	$ 646,741
SAFER	Various-New Jersey	$ 1,682,321
Total Amounts:		$ 73,179,734
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 37,580,911
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Jersey City/Newark Area)	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 911,569
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Jersey Department of Law And Public Safety	$ 4,832,954
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 1,116,132
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 1,871,893
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 10,322,246
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 1,763,493
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 12,965,398
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Jersey	$ 111,343
SAFER	Various-New Jersey	$ 1,612,732
Total Amounts:		$ 73,088,672
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 25,633,121
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 436,050
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 3,995,977
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 48,360
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Real ID	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 834,253

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 11,949,784
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Jersey	$ 218,842
SAFER	Various-New Jersey	$ 622,133
Total Amounts:		$ 43,738,520
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 5,536,067
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 30,410
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 2,951,778
Emergency Operations Center	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 250,000
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 267,765
Station Construction Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ -
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 698,165
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ 709,160
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 9,215,885
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New Jersey	$ 129,627
SAFER	Various-New Jersey	$ 105,105
Total Amounts:		$ 19,893,963
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ 4,664

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Operations Center	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New Jersey	$ 277,876
SAFER	Various-New Jersey	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 282,540
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 544,714,580
*This amount includes funds allocated to the New York City/Northern New Jersey Area (New York City and Jersey City/Newark UASI Areas)		

New York:

New York Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 14,952,878
Law Enforcement Enhancement Program	New York City Police Department	$ 9,800,000

New York Equipment Replacement Program	New York State Emergency Management Office	$ 9,178,356
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 14,653,021
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 688,441
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New York	$ 5,573,047
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-New York	$ 340,709
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-New York	$ 7,578,402
Total Amounts:		$ 62,764,854
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 26,492,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 70,172,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	City of New York	$ 24,768,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (New York City, Buffalo/Erie County)	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 135,266,593
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	New York Office of Management Budget	$ 7,189,587
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 4,477,744
UASI Radiological Dispersal Device Protective Measures Program	Various-New York	$ 21,966,184
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 28,982,825
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 34,454,255
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 2,613,827
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-New York	$ 1,647,327
ICE-supplement	Various-New York	$ 6,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-New York	$ 6,941,421
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-New York	$ 50,000
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-New York	$ 2,017,194
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-New York	$ -
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-New York	$ 6,318,246

TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-New York	$ 6,778,946
Total Amounts:		$ 386,136,148
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 103,242,781
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Citizen Corps	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 79,710,741
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 33,870,504
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 2,050,779
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	New York	$ 7,536,397
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	New York	$ 2,891,479
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-New York	$ 4,962,612
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-New York	$ 460,120
Total Amounts:		$ 234,725,413
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 298,259,310
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Buffalo, New York)	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Citizen Corps	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 5,766,050
Port Security Grant Program (New York/New Jersey)	Various-New York	$ 4,781,023

Transit Security Grant Program	State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services	$ 43,271,351
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 36,306,720
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 367,062
SAFER	Various-New York	$ 1,385,471
Total Amounts:		$ 390,136,987
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 164,341,868
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Buffalo, New York)	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 4,304,526
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 8,271,999
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 8,179,189
Transit Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 29,539,094
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 31,740,195
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 2,181,619
SAFER	Various-New York	$ 2,499,067
Total Amounts:		$ 251,057,557
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 96,454,456

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Buffalo, New York)	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 741,473
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 9,055,930
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 2,330,804
Port Security Grant Program*	Various-New York	$ 9,450,871
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-New York	$ 789,300
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 16,890,426
Transit Security Grant Program**	Various-New York	$ 6,033,644
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 17,960,230
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,225,089
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 21,393,909
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 1,841,258
SAFER	Various-New York	$ 1,516,126
Total Amounts:		$ 187,683,515
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 22,148,917
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Operations Center	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 13,158,741
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,753,813
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 2,311,443
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 1,334,379
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,995,423
Real ID	Various-New York	$ 2,255,748
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Seneca Nation of Indians	$ 236,500
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 18,798,467
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 3,808,696
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 29,627,881
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 1,788,479
SAFER	Various-New York	$ 719,723
Total Amounts:		$ 101,938,211
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 16,173,831
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 8,000,000
Emergency Operations Center	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 242,802
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 115,191
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 182,679
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Various-Tribal	$ 137,350
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 1,419,448
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,921,384
Station Construction Grants	Various-New York	$ 27,491
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 165,886
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ 36,196,442
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 17,608,949
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-New York	$ 1,054,604
SAFER	Various-New York	$ 163,290
Total Amounts:		$ 83,409,348
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	

Operation Stonegarden	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Operations Center	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ 138,875
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	State of New York Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-New York	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-New York	$ 570,719
SAFER	Various-New York	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 709,594
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 1,698,561,626
*$27,309,367 of this allocation is for the New York/New Jersey Port Authority		

North Carolina:

North Carolina Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	$ 7,484,054
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 10,350,291
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 139,079
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 2,686,975

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-North Carolina	$ 498,263
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-North Carolina	$ 250,000
Total Amounts:		$ 21,408,661
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	$ 13,406,957
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	$ 36,827,163
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	APM Terminals North America Inc.	$ 229,951
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 22,267,664
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 1,162,979
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-North Carolina	$ 962,473
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 3,951,069
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-North Carolina	$ 2,662
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-North Carolina	$ 60,159
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-North Carolina	$ 2,757,877
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-North Carolina	$ 4,870,000
Total Amounts:		$ 86,498,954
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	$ 54,130,298
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (City of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County)	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	$ 7,361,266
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 22,169,507
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 494,041
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 4,306,842
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 1,049,678
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-North Carolina	$ 2,955,107

TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-North Carolina	$ 356,047
Total Amounts:		$ 92,822,786
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	$ 46,366,865
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Charlotte)	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	
Citizen Corps	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	$ 2,138,748
Port Security Grant Program (Wilmington)	Various-North Carolina	$ 336,857
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 19,760,836
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 359,570
SAFER	Various-North Carolina	$ 3,474,358
Total Amounts:		$ 72,437,235
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 28,398,625
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Charlotte)	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 378,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 4,271,318
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 17,976,894
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 417,847
SAFER	Various-North Carolina	$ 5,211,267
Total Amounts:		$ 56,653,951
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 19,314,546
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Charlotte)	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 404,176
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 4,671,310
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 1,225,348
Port Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 431,031
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-North Carolina	$ 976,220
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 9,019,158
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 538,988
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 458,382
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 19,792,408
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 1,120,157

SAFER	Various-North Carolina	$ 3,655,637
Total Amounts:		$ 61,607,360
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 10,602,770
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 406,834
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 7,310,440
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 131,851
Port Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 357,296
Real ID	Various-North Carolina	$ 105,363
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 529,606
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 57,444
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 18,252,691
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 749,798
SAFER	Various-North Carolina	$ 6,794,283
Total Amounts:		$ 45,298,375
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 4,784,893
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	

Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 241,535
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 7,724,404
Emergency Operations Center	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 178,759
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 114,405
Port Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ 411
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 1,631,988
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 18,519,464
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-North Carolina	$ 8,789
SAFER	Various-North Carolina	$ 161,726
Total Amounts:		$ 33,366,374
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 93,773
Buffer Zone Protection Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 3,660
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ 6,562,560
Emergency Operations Center	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ -

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	State of North Carolina Department of Crime Control Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-North Carolina	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-North Carolina	$ 605,159
SAFER	Various-North Carolina	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 7,265,152
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 477,358,848

Puerto Rico:

Puerto Rico Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	$ 4,819,938
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 382,500
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 1,728,191
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 175,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 3,000,000
Total Amounts:		$ 10,105,629
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	$ 8,508,944
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	$ 18,786,773
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Peerless Oil And Chemicals Inc.	$ 23,490
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 1,629,889
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 522,077
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 2,297,689
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 149,534
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 1,328,532

TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 612,000
Total Amounts:		$ 33,908,928
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	$ 33,252,165
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	
Citizen Corps	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 1,034,908
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 2,669,232
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 3,583,582
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 134,162
Total Amounts:		$ 40,674,049
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	$ 23,695,688
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	
Citizen Corps	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Puerto Rico Department of Justice	$ 102,948
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 1,079,333
Total Amounts:		$ 24,877,969
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 7,480,706
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 189,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 2,557,199
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 528,116
Total Amounts:		$ 10,755,020
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 5,718,219
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 2,921,374
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 767,218
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 817,029
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 18,151
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 7,856,775
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 18,941
Total Amounts:		$ 18,117,707
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 3,872,307
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 4,358,223
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 6,000
Real ID	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -

Total Amounts:		$ 8,236,530
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 601,709
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ 2,300,366
Emergency Operations Center	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ 395,276
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,297,351
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	
Operation Stonegarden	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Office of the Governor	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Puerto Rico	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 149,973,184

Pennsylvania:

Pennsylvania Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 9,838,201
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 16,761,958
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 584,465
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 3,783,543
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 596,646
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,259,115
Total Amounts:		$ 32,823,928
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 18,403,684
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 44,238,285
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (Philadelphia/Philadelphia County PA; Pittsburgh/Allegheny County)	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 21,027,150
Urban Areas Security Initiative Discretionary Grant Program (PPP)	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 438,567
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,933,940
Urban Areas Security Initiative Transit System Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 4,205,842

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 46,100,746
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,011,911
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 694,404
ICE-supplement	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 5,964,973
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 5,401,193
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 25,561
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 13,099
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 2,833,684
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 4,087,520
Total Amounts:		$ 156,380,558
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 72,288,903
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 37,955,761
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 48,004,416
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,564,435
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 5,750,470
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 397,595
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,692,530
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 493,146
Total Amounts:		$ 168,147,256
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 87,627,356
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh)	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	

Citizen Corps	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,794,512
Port Security Grant Program (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh)	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 4,324,665
Transit Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 10,306,788
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 40,727,648
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 452,537
SAFER	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 896,716
Total Amounts:		$ 147,130,222
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 49,317,015
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh)	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,743,208
Chem - Buffer Zone Protection Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 826,395
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,813,166
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 4,761,866

Transit Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,766,948
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 38,587,748
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,265,433
SAFER	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 761,549
Total Amounts:		$ 108,843,327
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 34,061,473
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh)	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 739,019
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 6,347,983
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 886,968
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 3,333,970
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 2,988,912
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 21,980,722
Transit Security Grant Program*	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,273
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 385
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 405,955
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 42,887,586
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 664,102

SAFER	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,676,911
Total Amounts:		$ 115,975,259
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 20,844,204
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 49,689
Emergency Operations Center	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 8,430,426
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 914,054
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 6,988,824
Real ID	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 765,067
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 148,385
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 39,909,104
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,265,572
SAFER	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,010,978
Total Amounts:		$ 80,326,303
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,211,879

Citizen Corps	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 8,211,372
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 78,141
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 64,000
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 93,314
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 594,963
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Station Construction Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 195,130
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 2,043,625
ARRA Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 1,860,481
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 29,955,370
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 539,571
SAFER	Various-Pennsylvania	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 45,847,847
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ 7,664,988
Emergency Operations Center	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 2,000
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Pennsylvania	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Pennsylvania	$ 517,787
SAFER	Various-Pennsylvania	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 8,184,775
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 863,659,475

Rhode Island:

Rhode Island Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 3,058,876
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,493,880
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,301,924
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Rhode Island	$ 217,165
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Rhode Island	$ 261,500
Total Amounts:		$ 6,333,345
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,489,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 14,540,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 2,327,940
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Rhode Island	$ 85,169
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Rhode Island	$ 241,554
ICE-supplement	Various-Rhode Island	$ 3,041,942
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,596,490
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Rhode Island	$ 49,148
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Rhode Island	$ 59,823
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Rhode Island	$ 366,375
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Rhode Island	$ 397,926
Total Amounts:		$ 28,195,367
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 21,391,760
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,870,410
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Rhode Island	$ 174,741
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Rhode Island	$ 1,573,881
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,334,201
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Rhode Island	$ 372,241
Total Amounts:		$ 26,717,234
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 16,073,769
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 439,061
Port Security Grant Program (Providence)	Various-Rhode Island	$ 915,397
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,899,223
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Rhode Island	$ 456,153
SAFER	Various-Rhode Island	$ 400,000
Total Amounts:		$ 20,183,603
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 7,813,414
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 186,947
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,714,986
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,941,727
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Rhode Island	$ 120,355
Total Amounts:		$ 11,777,430

Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 11,336,719
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Providence)	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 423,795
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,808,985
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 462,372
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 472,211
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Rhode Island	$ 504,889
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 6,732,009
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 688,636
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 211,161
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 100,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 602,157
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Rhode Island	$ 147,052
SAFER	Various-Rhode Island	$ 71,856
Total Amounts:		$ 23,561,842
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 8,640,470
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 22,901
Emergency Operations Center	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 25,031
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,362,078
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 10,052
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 176,611
Real ID	Various-Rhode Island	$ 497.710
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 623,164
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 74,232
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,316,740
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Rhode Island	$ 155,989
Total Amounts:		$ 13,904,978
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 3,724,590
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	

Buffer Zone Protection Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 1,558,354
Emergency Operations Center	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 4,984
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 27,596
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 52,755
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 122,152
Station Construction Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ -
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 837,744
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 1,365,540
SAFER	Various-Rhode Island	$ 76,125
Total Amounts:		$ 7,769,842
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 76,480
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 441,452
Emergency Operations Center	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ 5,391
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ 43,000

Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Rhode Island	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Rhode Island	$ 151,200
Total Amounts:		$ 717,522
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 139,161,162

South Carolina:

South Carolina Funding History Fiscal Year 2002- 2010

Grant Program

Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 5,024,880
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 5,328,818
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 4,116
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 1,924,100
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-South Carolina	$ 368,640
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-South Carolina	$ 1,753,234
Total Amounts:		$ 14,403,788
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 9,017,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 23,882,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Charleston County	$ 4,689,918
Urban Areas Security Initiative Radiological Dispersal Device Protective Measures Program	South Carolina Research Authority	$ 4,899,790
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 12,077,642
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 222,721
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-South Carolina	$ 526,468
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 2,620,280
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-South Carolina	$ 48,402
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-South Carolina	$ 1,958,251

EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-South Carolina	$ 120,140
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-South Carolina	$ 1,257,652
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-South Carolina	$ 1,835,640
Total Amounts:		$ 63,155,904
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 35,133,731
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Citizen Corps	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 14,280,627
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 454,554
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 2,721,431
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 250,000
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-South Carolina	$ 4,904,006
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-South Carolina	$ 143,566
Total Amounts:		$ 57,887,915
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 26,283,735
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Citizen Corps	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 1,100,000
Port Security Grant Program (Charleston)	Various-South Carolina	$ 5,844,048
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 11,340,090
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 147,645

SAFER	Various-South Carolina	$ 376,188
Total Amounts:		$ 45,091,706
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 12,988,591
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Citizen Corps	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 729,174
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division	$ 2,822,512
Port Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 298,825
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 7,895,269
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 84,722
SAFER	Various-South Carolina	$ 582,140
Total Amounts:		$ 25,401,234
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 6,858,327
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Citizen Corps	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 403,382
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division	$ 3,082,186

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 625,200
Port Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 1,014,914
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-South Carolina	$ 347,326
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 9,114,548
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 10,375,426
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 15,837
SAFER	Various-South Carolina	$ 2,859,674
Total Amounts:		$ 34,696,820
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 2,203,628
Citizen Corps	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Emergency Operations Center	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 3,671,082
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ -
Real ID	Various-South Carolina	$ 395,989
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 10,771,503
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 70,307
SAFER	Various-South Carolina	$ 3,180,189
Total Amounts:		$ 20,292,699
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 38,280

Citizen Corps	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ 2,385,847
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 635,057
Station Construction Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 1,481,011
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ 123,177
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 9,713,239
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-South Carolina	$ 81,175
SAFER	Various-South Carolina	$ 219,663
Total Amounts:		$ 14,677,448
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Citizen Corps	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Emergency Operations Center	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ -

Port Security Grant Program	Various-South Carolina	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-South Carolina	$ 644,833
SAFER	Various-South Carolina	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 644,833
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 276,252,346

Tennessee:

Tennessee Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Tennessee Department of The Military	$ 6,140,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 11,455,875
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 199,196
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 2,152,101
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Tennessee	$ 329,604
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Tennessee	$ 198,052
Total Amounts:		$ 20,474,828
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 10,978,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 29,080,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program II (Memphis/Shelby County)	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 6,069,535
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 19,583,645
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 563,294
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Tennessee	$ 730,723
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 3,191,728
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Tennessee	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Tennessee	$ 14,259
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Tennessee	$ 1,873,830
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Tennessee	$ 639,587

Total Amounts:		$ 72,774,601
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 42,786,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (City of Memphis, Shelby County, Fayette County, Tipton County, and Lauderdale County in Tennessee; Crittenden County in Arkansas; and Desoto County in Mississippi)	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 10,008,079
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 18,646,024
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 1,285,232
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 3,399,652
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 1,449,595
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Tennessee	$ 701,092
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Tennessee	$ 575,228
Total Amounts:		$ 78,850,901
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 32,605,325
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	
Citizen Corps	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 2,664,795
Port Security Grant Program (Memphis)	Various-Tennessee	$ 4,851,531

Transit Security Grant Program	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	$ 300,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 15,139,188
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 801,891
SAFER	Various-Tennessee	$ 2,681,703
Total Amounts:		$ 59,044,432
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Memphis)	Tennessee Department of Military	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Citizen Corps	Tennessee Department of Military	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 13,759,287
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 935,135
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 3,436,717
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 11,004,178
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 983,422
SAFER	Various-Tennessee	$ 2,416,435
Total Amounts:		$ 32,535,174
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program (Memphis)	Tennessee Department of Military	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Citizen Corps	Tennessee Department of Military	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 18,486,842
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 1,847,500
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 3,752,899
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 799,555
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 531,252
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Tennessee	$ 36,482
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 15,589,036
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 50,176

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 12,838,311
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 952,790
SAFER	Various-Tennessee	$ 2,365,485
Total Amounts:		$ 57,250,327
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Citizen Corps	Tennessee Department of Military	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 7,495,709
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 192,746
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 2,719,138
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 476,785
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 144,175
Real ID	Various-Tennessee	$ 167,047
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 61,565
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 15,626,643
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 999,163
SAFER	Various-Tennessee	$ 490,547
Total Amounts:		$ 28,373,517
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Citizen Corps	Tennessee Department of Military	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 1,980,671
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 87,641
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 5,355,367
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 142,606
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 66,110
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 25,263
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ 50,821
Station Construction Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 33,261
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 4,900
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 10,609,162

Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Tennessee	$ 673,851
SAFER	Various-Tennessee	$ 62,435
Total Amounts:		$ 19,092,087
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	
Citizen Corps	Tennessee Department of Military	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Tennessee Department of Military	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ 46,373
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Tennessee	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Tennessee	$ 604,732
SAFER	Various-Tennessee	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 651,105
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 369,046,973

Vermont:

Vermont Funding History- Fiscal Year 2002- 2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 2,760,926
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 1,961,907
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Vermont	$ 66,500
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Vermont	$ 973,897
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Vermont	$ 187,576
Total Amounts:		$ 5,950,806
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 4,961,072
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 13,144,114

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 5,104,807
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Vermont	$ 29,598
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Vermont	$ 306,740
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Vermont	$ 1,443,442
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Vermont	$ 47,867
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Vermont	$ 189,493
Total Amounts:		$ 25,227,133
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 19,339,405
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 4,568,663
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Vermont	$ 5,175
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Vermont	$ 1,550,079
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Vermont	$ 131,231
Total Amounts:		$ 25,594,552
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 14,317,726
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 350,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 2,423,515
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Vermont	$ 10,000
SAFER	Various-Vermont	$ 48,825
Total Amounts:		$ 17,150,066
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 10,907,921
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 189,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 1,552,872
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 1,286,721

Total Amounts:		$ 13,936,514
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 4,910,949
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 1,696,587
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 437,265
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 1,033,048
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 1,764,421
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Vermont	$ 9,118
SAFER	Various-Vermont	$ 530,756
Total Amounts:		$ 10,382,144
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 772,769
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 2,540,564
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 242,875
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 270,000
Real ID	Various-Vermont	$ 59,694
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 1,040,746
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Vermont	$ 5,385
Total Amounts:		$ 4,932,033
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 98,751
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 2,115,730
Emergency Operations Center	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 192,715
Operation Stonegarden Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 302,934
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Vermont	$ 17,490
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Vermont	$ -

ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Vermont	$ 260,614
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 984,700
SAFER	Various-Vermont	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 3,972,934
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	Vermont Department of Public Safety	
Operation Stonegarden	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 1,187,319
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Vermont Department of Public Safety	$ 298
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Vermont	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Vermont	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Vermont	$ 250
Total Amounts:		$ 1,187,867
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 108,334,048

Virgin Islands:

Virgin Islands Funding History- Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	$ 859,749
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 561,176
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 41,500
Total Amounts:		$ 1,462,425
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	$ 1,526,228
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	$ 4,084,889
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 1,517,663

Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 587,000
Citizen Corps/CERT	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 85,133
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 632,810
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 50,000
EOC-Physical Modifications	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 16,276
Emergency Operations Planning	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 37,579
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 1,551,930
Total Amounts:		$ 10,089,508
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	$ 6,007,327
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	
Citizen Corps	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 632,810
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 709,832
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 7,349,969
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	$ 4,530,547
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	
Citizen Corps	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	$ 199,997
Total Amounts:		$ 4,730,544
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 2,601,997
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 188,487
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 647,706
Total Amounts:		$ 3,438,191
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,817,076
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 637,678
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 127,604
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virgin Islands of the U.S.	$ 488,067
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 800,054
Total Amounts:		$ 3,870,479
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,407,532
Citizen Corps	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 301,992

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Virgin Islands	$ -
Real ID	Various - Virgin Islands	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various - Virgin Islands	$ 233,280
Total Amounts:		$ 1,942,804
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 561,320
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 399,044
Emergency Operations Center	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ 1,000,000
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various - Virgin Islands	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Virgin Islands	$ 123,431
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various - Virgin Islands	$ 698,765
Total Amounts:		$ 2,782,560
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	
Citizen Corps	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grants Program	Virgin Islands Office of Homeland Security	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various - Virgin Islands	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ -

Total Amounts Overall:		$ 35,666,480

Virginia:

Virginia Funding History - Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 7,062,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 8,771,267
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 849,616
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Virginia	$ 2,659,947
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-Virginia	$ 357,714
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-Virginia	$ 5,902,593
Total Amounts:		$ 25,603,137
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 12,662,991
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 33,551,658
Urban Areas Security Initiative Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ 6,591,121
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 16,062,002
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 1,344,778
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-Virginia	$ 912,254
ICE-supplement	Various-Virginia	$ 6,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Virginia	$ 3,698,780
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-Virginia	$ 50,000
EOC-Phase 2 competitive	Various-Virginia	$ 5,137,452
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-Virginia	$ 38,996
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-Virginia	$ 2,472,447
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-Virginia	$ 4,951,635
Total Amounts:		$ 93,474,114
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 49,529,808
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	

Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 7,264,086
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 16,683,666
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 1,069,978
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-Virginia	$ 3,901,648
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Various-Virginia	$ 2,726,929
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-Virginia	$ 1,680,529
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 4)	Various-Virginia	$ 1,230,679
Total Amounts:		$ 84,087,324
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 38,182,027
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 1,979,383
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 14,754,279
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 2,493,619
SAFER	Various-Virginia	$ 2,786,845
Total Amounts:		$ 60,196,153
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 16,754,959
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 919,310
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 3,980,640
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ 2,983,663
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 8,076,378
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 4,036,599
SAFER	Various-Virginia	$ 3,264,722
Total Amounts:		$ 40,016,271
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 31,426,666
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 742,224
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 4,346,863
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 1,120,326
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ 2,916,681
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-Virginia	$ 1,727,608
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 17,118,830
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ 708,243
Transit Security Grant Program Supplemental	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 254,364
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 215,222
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 9,358,169
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 1,281,979
SAFER	Various-Virginia	$ 199,005
Total Amounts:		$ 71,416,179
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 19,842,292
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 13,233
Emergency Operations Center	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 6,588,892
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 743,267
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ 1,109,245
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 2,954,630
Real ID	Various-Virginia	$ 698,758
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ -

Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 14,888
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 8,082,123
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 2,433,319
SAFER	Various-Virginia	$ 359,685
Total Amounts:		$ 42,840,331
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 7,867,859
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 2,454
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 6,920,233
Emergency Operations Center	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 58,532
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 248,518
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 56,873
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ 59,916
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 56,710
Station Construction Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 1,712,780
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ 1,539,725
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ 3,116,426
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-Virginia	$ 2,078,945
SAFER	Various-Virginia	$ 102,025
Total Amounts:		$ 23,820,994
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 246,864
Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Citizen Corps	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ 1,187,046
Emergency Operations Center	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ -

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ -
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Commonwealth of Virginia	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ -
Transit Security Grant Program	Various-Virginia	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-Virginia	$ -
SAFER	Various-Virginia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 1,433,910
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 442,888,413

West Virginia:

West Virginia Funding History- Fiscal Year 2002-2010		
Grant Program		
Fiscal Year 2002	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Domestic Preparedness Grant Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	$ 3,567,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 3,924,704
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-West Virginia	$ 26,946
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-West Virginia	$ 1,191,892
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program - Terrorism	Various-West Virginia	$ 189,055
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 1)	Various-West Virginia	$ 749,975
Total Amounts:		$ 9,649,572
Fiscal Year 2003	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	$ 6,274,577
State Homeland Security Grant Program II	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	$ 16,786,970
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 9,894,145
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-West Virginia	$ 42,987
Citizen Corps/CERT	Various-West Virginia	$ 451,932
ICE-supplement	Various-West Virginia	$ 5,689,684

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-West Virginia	$ 1,842,282
EOC-Phase 1 Risk Assessment	Various-West Virginia	$ 49,540
EOC-Physical Modifications	Various-West Virginia	$ 44,623
Emergency Operations Planning	Various-West Virginia	$ 623,443
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 2)	Various-West Virginia	$ 522,000
Total Amounts:		$ 42,222,184
Fiscal Year 2004	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	$ 24,427,415
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	
Citizen Corps	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 9,093,622
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-West Virginia	$ 107,627
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Various-West Virginia	$ 1,963,033
TSA Port Security Grant Program (Rd 3)	Various-West Virginia	$ 565,000
Total Amounts:		$ 36,156,698
Fiscal Year 2005	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	$ 18,173,293
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	
Citizen Corps	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	West Virginia Office of Emergency Services	$ 199,681
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 10,433,441
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-West Virginia	$ 37,700
Total Amounts:		$ 28,844,114
Fiscal Year 2006	Grantee	Drawn Down

State Homeland Security Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 13,226,353
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 187,494
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 1,984,435
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 5,672,644
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-West Virginia	$ 65,200
SAFER	Various-West Virginia	$ 129,402
Total Amounts:		$ 21,265,527
Fiscal Year 2007	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 6,355,271
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	
Buffer Zone Protection Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 489,061
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 2,167,005
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program Supplemental	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 552,439
Port Security Grant Program	Various-West Virginia	$ 143,750
Port Security Grant Program Supplemental	Various-West Virginia	$ 1,000
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 5,509,603
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 7,120,598

Fire Prevention & Safety	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 82,910
SAFER	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 536,285
Total Amounts:		$ 22,957,921
Fiscal Year 2008	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 5,399,979
Buffer Zone Protection Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 590,455
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 2,498,874
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 163,895
Port Security Grant Program	Various-West Virginia	$ -
Real ID	Various-West Virginia	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 6,650,724
Fire Prevention & Safety	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 181,271
SAFER	Various-West Virginia	$ 17,203
Total Amounts:		$ 15,502,400
Fiscal Year 2009	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 301,834
Buffer Zone Protection Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 576,218
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 2,362,700
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 88,503

Port Security Grant Program	Various-West Virginia	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-West Virginia	$ -
ARRA Port Security Grant Program	Various-West Virginia	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 4,101,626
Fire Prevention & Safety	Various-West Virginia	$ -
SAFER	Various-West Virginia	$ 20,461
Total Amounts:		$ 7,451,342
Fiscal Year 2010	Grantee	Drawn Down
State Homeland Security Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	
Citizen Corps	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ -
Buffer Zone Protection Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ -
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ 168,634
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program	WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	$ -
Drivers License Security Grant Program	Various-West Virginia	$ -
Port Security Grant Program	Various-West Virginia	$ -
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	Various-West Virginia	$ 819,053
SAFER	Various-West Virginia	$ -
Total Amounts:		$ 987,687
Total Amounts Overall:		$ 185,037,445

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – FEMA
April 6, 2011

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

Question: What level of funding is in the FEMA base budget for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)?

ANSWER:
The amount requested in FY 2012 ($2 million) represents the base requirement for EMAC.

What level of funding has been provided for EMAC from FY08-11? What is requested for FY12?

ANSWER:

FY 2007 enacted	$ 3.5 million
FY 2008 enacted	$ 1.6 million
FY 2009 enacted	NOT FUNDED (due to funds still available from the prior year EMAC cooperative agreements from FY 2007 and FY 2008)
FY 2010 enacted	$ 4.0 million (funded an EMAC cooperative agreement covering a 2-year period of performance)
FY 2011 enacted	NOT FUNDED (covered by the 2-year cooperative agreement funded in FY 2010)
FY 2012 request	$ 2.0 million Note: In FY 2012, FEMA intends to return to a 1-year period of performance for the EMAC cooperative agreements, which is why the drop in allocation from $4 million in FY 2010 to $2 million in FY 2012.

Emergency Management Institute

Question: What level of funding is in the FEMA base budget for the Emergency Management Institute (EMI)?

ANSWER:
The amount requested in FY 2012 ($9 million) represents the base requirement for EMI.

What level of funding has been provided for EMI from FY08-11? What is requested for FY12?

ANSWER:

FY 2008 enacted	$ 5.7 million
FY 2009 enacted	$ 7.3 million
FY 2010 enacted	$ 9.0 million
FY 2011 enacted	$ 9.0 million
FY 2012 request	$ 9.0 million

National Incident Management System – Support Center (NIMS-SC)

Question: What level of funding is in the FEMA base budget for the National Incident Management System – Support Center (NIMS-SC)?

ANSWER:
The amount to be determined as the funding level for NIMS-SC in FY 2012 will be representative of the base requirement for NIMS-SC.

What level of funding has been provided for NIMS-SC from FY08-11? What is requested for FY12?

ANSWER:

FY 2008 enacted	$ 7.3 million
FY 2009 enacted	$ 3.8 million
FY 2010 enacted	$ 3.4 million
FY 2011 enacted	Pre-decisional at the program level, annual spend plans yet to be finalized for FY 2011 all NPD programs
FY 2012 request	Pre-decisional, currently being evaluated

Disaster Support

Question: Please provide a spend plan for the disaster support account for FY 11 and estimate spend plan for FY12.

ANSWER:
The FY 2011 spend plan for the Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) account is anticipated to be sent to Congress mid-June 2011.

Firefighter Assistance Grants

Question: The Department issues equipment grants for firefighters, in addition to funding provided for firefighter personnel. How do these equipment grants contribute to overall safety capabilities of fire departments and what impact does that have on local insurance premiums?

ANSWER:
The AFG impacts the local responders' capabilities by providing basic services within their community. A study compiled by the USFA, in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), showed that many fire departments are still lacking the basic necessary equipment and training to meet their mission. For example, more than 60 percent of fire departments are using personal protective equipment that is outdated and does not meet current standards, which can result in significant health and safety risks to the firefighters.

Many departments still lack sufficient communication equipment necessary to communicate between fire ground staff and other responders. According to NFPA, fire departments respond to a call every 23 seconds. In order to respond to these calls adequately and safely, responders need basic equipment, gear, and vehicles. As illustrated in the NFPA/USFA study, basic equipment needs are still lacking in many fire departments across the country.

Firefighter safety is impacted directly by the department's ability to conduct its mission to protect lives and property with limited resources to purchase the necessary equipment. With respect to local insurance premiums, the Insurance Services Office rates communities fire protection capabilities. Insurance companies use this rating when establishing local premiums. The equipment and training provided by AFG contribute to the overall capabilities potentially impacting insurance premiums.

Reception and Representation

Question: How does FEMA plan to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2012? To date, how much has been spent in 2011 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER:

- To date, in FY 2011, the Office of the Administrator has used $79.90 from the fund to support the lunch expenses for hosting the March 28, 2011 FEMA-Public Safety Symposium & Knowledge Exchange for 10 Canadian delegates.
- For future 2011 expenses, we plan to authorize funds to support the Australia Bilateral Meeting in Hawaii with Region IX scheduled for May 23-27, 2011. The estimated expense is expected to be $350-$475, based on attendance. These funds will support a reception following the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Tsunami Warning Center visit, a working lunch on the first day, and activities associated with the meeting.
- While additional expenses for 2011 may occur; we do not have any other planned costs at this time.

Hiring

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all FEMA employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2010.

ANSWER: See table below.

FEMA ORGANIZATION	NUMBER	PAY GRADE LEVEL
National Capital Region Coordination	1	13
National Preparedness	1	7
Management	2	11 (1); 9 (1)
Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) – Insurance	1	9
Policy & Program Analysis	1	11
Disaster Operations	2	9
Region IV	2	12
Region IX	2	13 (1); 11 (1)

Region X	5	12 (1); 9 (2); 7 (2)

Question: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts FEMA has entered into in fiscal year 2010, what is anticipated in 2011 and 2012, and an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: The total number of new contract actions (not counting modifications) for FY 2010 was 4,582. This equated to $576,408,134.

The total number of noncompetitive new contract actions awarded in FY 2010 was 743. This represents 16.22 percent of the total number of new contract actions awarded. The reason for those noncompetitive awards is provided in the following table.

Category	FY 2010 Actions Volume [# of Contract Awards]	FY 2010 Actions Dollars [$ Obligated]
Noncompetitive Delivery Order	7	$108,685.51
Not Available for Competition	150	$26,273,135.21
Not Competed	302	$26,574,973.84
Not Competed - Simplified Acq. Proc.	260	$28,853,926.68
Follow-on to Competed Action	24	$206,279.14
TOTAL Noncompetitive	743	$82,017,000.38

- Noncompetitive Delivery Order: Awards issued under multiple-award, indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contracts that were not competed amongst the awardees pursuant to Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Part 16.5.

- Not Available for Competition: The action is not available for competition, e.g., awards directed to Ability One, UNICOR, or a regulated utility in accordance with FAR Part 41.

- Not Competed: This includes actions awarded pursuant to FAR Part 6.3 – Other than Full and Open Competition, e.g., a follow-on contract, awards to a unique source, awards to vendors with patent or data rights, utilities contracts, and urgency.

- Not Competed – Simplified Acquisition Process: This includes actions issued pursuant to FAR Part 13.

- Follow-on to Competed Action: This is an action which follows an existing competed action and meets the definition at FAR 6.302-1(a)(2)(ii). Competition would result in duplication of costs or unacceptable delays.

Anticipated Noncompetitive Contracts in FYs 2011and 2012 – The percentage of FY 2010 contracts (new and modified) FEMA awarded competitively is approximately 88.4 percent. This figure represents an improvement of 4.2 percentage points from the FY 2009 figure. This increase in efficiency would equate to approximately $53M in savings using FY 2010 Total Awards [4.2% X $1.264B] or $59M using the FY 2009 Total Awards [4.2% X $1.406B]. FEMA will strive to exceed the 88.4 percent competition rate in FY 2012.

Other Transactional Agreements – FEMA did not enter into any other transactional agreements.

Noncompetitive Purchases through GSA Schedule Contracts – There were 15 noncompetitive contract actions based on GSA Schedule contracts.

Question: In total, how much of your awards are competitive? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: FEMA awarded 6,814 actions (new and modified) valued at $1,264,883,203, as used/reported in FPDS-NG Standard Reports. The number in the following table is approximately 88.4 percent of the total awarded dollars of $1,264,883,203.

FY 2010 Contract Actions Inclusive of New Actions and Modifications

Category	All Actions Dollars [$ Obligated]	
Competitively Awarded	$1,118,152,078	88.4%

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: FEMA generates a quarterly listing of disaster-related, noncompetitive actions in support of the FEMA Disaster Contracts Quarterly Report to Congress. That listing formed the basis for FEMA's prior response and is the same format provided below. The data below are for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of FY 2010, and the 1st quarter of FY 2011. This information is compiled every quarter and includes the contractor name, requirement descriptions program code, obligation amount, issue date, completion date, and reason not competed for every action.

PART A - NONCOMPETITIVE AWARDS EXCLUDING PAD LEASES

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
1	MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY	3/16/2010	4/19/2010	$11,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-HICKORY GROVE, MS (4531EH). PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO HICKORY GROVE TEMPORARY HOUSING STORAGE AREA (THSA) FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICES.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
2	NATIONAL BUSINESS FURNITURE, LLC	2/3/2010	2/19/2010	$12,404	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. CHAIRS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
3	ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	2/24/2010	5/31/2010	$291,347	REFERENCE: DRS-IT-DISASTER ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENT PROG (DAIP) (4711RS). DISASTER ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (DAIP) AUTOMATED WEB HOSTING SERVICE. A LOGICAL FOLLOW-ON TO TASK ORDER HSFEHQ-09-F-1035.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
4	GLOBALSTAR USA, LLC	3/10/2010	12/31/2010	$236,442	REFERENCE: DRF DISASTER TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES (4654IT). GLOBALSTAR SATELLITE PHONE SERVICE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
5	DISTRIBUTED SOLUTIONS, INC	2/16/2010	10/31/2010	$1,672,028	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. RENEWAL OF AAMS SUBSCRIPTION.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
6	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL, INC.	3/5/2010	1/4/2010	$2,037	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). TRUCKS FOR MOVING EQUIPMENT FOR JFO.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
7	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	1/11/2010	1/12/2010	$2,912	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOCIATED WITH TROPICAL DEPRESSION IDA AND A NOR'EASTER. (1867DR). CD-ROM SOFTWARE TO AID PA FOR CONSTRUCTION AND LANDSCAPING FOR DR-1867-NJ.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
8	REPEAT BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC.	1/12/2010	9/30/2010	$8,000	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOC W TD IDA & NOR'EA (1869DR). HIGH SPEED COPIERS AND FAX FOR JFO OFFICE USE IN DAILY PERFORMANCE OF THEIR MISSION FOR DR-1869-NY.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
9	PRO SHRED	1/15/2010	7/18/2010	$660	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOC W TD IDA & NOR'EA (1869DR). ON SITE SHREDDING SERVICE USED TO SUPPORT DR-1869-NY OPERATIONS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
0	NEW JERSEY PRESS SERVICE	1/19/2010	1/22/2010	$348	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOCIATED WITH TROPICA (1867DR). PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICE IN THREE COUNTIES TO INFORM PEOPLE OF FEMA'S INTENTIONS AND BENEFITS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
1	ALLISTER BUSINESS SYSTEMS INC	1/21/2010	3/22/2010	$1,275	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOCIATED WITH TROPICA (1867DR). COPIER FOR STAFF OF DR-1867-NJ TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
2	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	1/13/2010	6/20/2010	$20,000	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOCIATED WITH TROPICA (1862DR). ABILITY ONE PROGRAM - PURCHASE ORDER FOR OFFICE SUPPLIES IN SUPPORT OF DR 1862-VA JFO IN NEWPORT NEWS, VA.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - ABILITYONE
3	VIRGINIA SHREDDERS, INC	1/25/2010	4/30/2010	$520	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOCIATED WITH TROPICA (1862DR). SHREDDING SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF THE JFO LOCATED 739 THIMBLE SHOALS BLVD, NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23606 (DR 1862-VA).	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
4	WAVERLY MANAGEMENT INC	3/3/2010	3/31/2010	$2,800	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1874DR). ELECTRICAL WORK INVOLVING THE INSTALLATION AND TERMINATION OF CABLE FOR THE JFO ON THE 10TH FLOOR OF THE ONE INDEPENDENCE MALL BUILDING LOCATED AT 615 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106. IN SUPPORT OF DR 1874-VA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
5	CBS, INC.	3/22/2010	12/31/2010	$2,290	REFERENCE: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1882DR). RENTAL OF A COPIER AT THE FEMA ACC IN SUPPORT OF DISASTER DECLARATION 1882-DC.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
6	CBS, INC.	3/22/2010	12/31/2010	$2,290	REFERENCE: MARYLAND SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1875DR). RENTAL OF A COPIER AT THE FEMA ACC IN SUPPORT OF DISASTER DECLARATION 1875-MD.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
7	RV SERVICES, LLC	2/23/2010	9/30/2006	$69,825	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). RV SERVICES: ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO PAY FINAL INVOICE FOR CLOSEOUT	SAP NON-COMPETITION
8	ENERGY PRO O.S.C., LLC	2/4/2010	4/1/2013	$1,106,195	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-GENERATOR MAINTENANCE (4554RS). GENERATOR MAINTENANCE SERVICES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
9	GRAYBAR ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC	2/25/2010	6/1/2013	$5,945	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). 4 EACH 500 FT. ROLES OF THHN-3/0-STR-BLK-CUT REEL WIRE; 1 EACH 500 FT. ROLE OF BARE-CU-SD-2/0 19STR-CUTREEL WIRE (DR-1859 AS).	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
20	BOWING OFFICE SYSTEMS INC	1/14/2010	4/30/2010	$500	REFERENCE: ALABAMA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1870DR). COPIER PICKUP IN SUPPORT DR 1870-AL.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
21	SOUTHERN COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES INC	1/14/2010	4/30/2010	$11,805	REFERENCE: ALABAMA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1870DR). TELECOMMUNICATION CELLULAR SERVICE.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
2	ALABAMA NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SERVICES INC	2/3/2010	5/30/2010	$10,107	REFERENCE: ALABAMA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1870DR). PUBLIC NOTICES IN SUPPORT DR 1870-1866.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
3	PROGRESS ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY, LLC	2/16/2010	4/30/2010	$22,800	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING (1871DR). UTILITY SERVICES AT JFO DR1871-NC	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
4	M B HAYNES CORPORATION	2/16/2010	2/24/2010	$2,500	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING (1871DR). POWER OUTLETS W/CABLE AND ELECTRICAL WIRE DR 1871-NC.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
5	M B HAYNES CORPORATION	3/23/2010	2/24/2010	$10,461	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING (1871DR). INSTALLATION /ELECTRICAL POWER OUTLETS W/CABLE AND ELECTRICAL WIRE DR 1871-NC.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
6	COAST MEADOWS MOBILE ESTATES	3/3/2010	9/30/2010	$1,956	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). RATIFICATION APPROVAL RECEIVED FOR UNPAID WATER BILLS AT COAST MEADOWS MOBILE ESTATES THAT WERE INCURRED FROM SEPTEMBER 26, 2007 TO JANUARY 18, 2008 AT THE REQUEST OF A FEMA PARK MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
7	CHALMETTE TRAILER PARK INC	3/8/2010	4/30/2010	$3,216	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). CHALMETTE TRAILER PARK REPAIR OF FIRE HYDRANT DAMAGED DURING DEACTIVATION OF TRAILERS. DR-1603-LA KATRINA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
8	RFV ENTERPRISES, INC.	2/24/2010	2/28/2010	$4,500	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). WATER COOLER AND SUPPLIES GALVESTON (DR-1791) THIS MODIFICATION IS ISSUED TO INCREASE FUNDING TO PAY FINAL INVOICE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
9	SANDIFER'S L.P.GAS & SERVICE COMPANY INC.	2/9/2010	3/12/2010	$19,042	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). THIS AWARD IS ISSUED TO SATISFY CLAIM FOR AN UNINTENTIONAL SALE OF EQUIPMENT.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
0	LIFT TRUCK SERVICE CENTER, INC	3/16/2010	6/30/2010	$1,300	REFERENCE: ARKANSAS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1872DR). RENTAL OF ONE FORKLIFT FOR THREE MONTHS FOR WAREHOUSE FUNCTIONS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
1	WAPELLO CITY	1/4/2010	12/30/2009	$23	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). ADD FUNDING FOR WATER BILLS FOR MOBILE HOME AT PAWA TRAILER.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
2	ONEOK, INC.	2/2/2010	1/30/2010	$2,000	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1847DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDING/TIME EXTENSION.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
3	BOYER-KANSAS, INC.	1/6/2010	9/30/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: NEBRASKA SEVERE WINTER STORMS (1674DR). SHREDDING SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF DR-1674.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
4	DICK'S BUSINESS MACHINES	1/15/2010	9/30/2010	$18,000	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM (1868DR). RENTAL COPY MACHINES FOR DR-1868-KS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
5	COX COMMUNICATIONS KANSAS, LLC	1/13/2010	1/30/2010	$1,430	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM (1868DR). CABLE TV SERVICE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
6	ADVANCED OFFICE AUTOMATION	1/15/2010	4/19/2010	$4,140	REFERENCE: NEBRASKA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1864DR). COPY MACHINES IN SUPPORT OF DR-1864 (2) EA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
7	UNITED RENTALS, INC.	1/27/2010	4/30/2010	$3,500	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1860DR). RENTAL OF FORKLIFT FOR REGION VII CLOSE OUT.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
8	NATIONAL INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND	2/17/2010	2/24/2010	$5,995	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). PURCHASE OF DESK STARTER KITS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
9	ADVANCED OFFICE AUTOMATION INC	3/16/2010	7/18/2010	$5,520	REFERENCE: NEBRASKA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORM (1878DR). LEASE OF HIGH SPEED COPIERS IN SUPPORT OF NE WINTER STORMS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
0	SURE-SHRED	3/4/2010	5/31/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1879DR). SHREDDING SVCS FOR JFO (DR-1879-ND) FEMA, REGION VIII.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
1	SURE-SHRED	3/29/2010	8/31/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1879DR). ADDED 3 MONTH EXTENSION TO THE SHREDDING SERVICES FOR JFO (DR-1879-ND) AND ADDED FUNDING OF $1,000.00.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
2	PDQ SANITARY SERVICES, INC	3/22/2010	4/16/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (3309EM). PORT-A-POTTIES & WASH STATIONS FOR NLSA/ISB TEAM AT STAGING AREA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
3	ADVANCED BUSINESS METHODS, INC.	3/25/2010	6/18/2010	$4,000	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (3309EM). COPIER & FAX FOR BISMARCK, ND JFO SUPPORTING EM-3309-ND.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
4	DAKOTA DATA SHRED	3/17/2010	6/15/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1886DR). SHREDDING SVCS FOR PIERRE JFO (DR-1886-SD).	SAP NON-COMPETITION
5	CENTURY BUSINESS PRODUCTS, INC.	3/20/2010	5/15/2010	$2,480	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1887DR). COPIER/FAX RENTALS FOR ABERDEEN & SIOUX FALLS PAFOS (DR-1887-SD).	SAP NON-COMPETITION
6	DAKOTA DATA SHRED	3/20/2010	5/15/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1887DR). COPIER/FAX RENTALS FOR ABERDEEN & SIOUX FALLS PAFOS (DR-1887-SD).	SAP NON-COMPETITION
7	NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1/6/2010	7/31/2010	$50,000	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES, FLOODING, MUD FLOWS, AND DEBRIS FLOWS (1731DR). FEMA REGION IX LONG-TERM TRAILER MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION SERVICES	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
8	INTERNATIONAL SOS ASSISTANCE, INC.	3/26/2010	3/30/2011	$7,517	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). RENEWAL OF REGION IX'S MEMBERSHIP TO THE MEDICAL EVACUATION SERVICE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
9	AST TELECOM LLC	1/6/2010	9/30/2010	$25,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MOD TO INCREASE FUNDS BY $25,000.00 DOLLARS FOR CELL PHONE SERVICE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
0	SAMOA MARKETING INC	1/15/2010	9/15/2010	$40,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MOD TO INCREASE FUNDS AND EXTEND POP FOR SHREDDER FOR JFO.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	3/15/2010	6/14/2010	$10,500	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). DR-1884 PARKING.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
2	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	3/25/2010	6/14/2010	$7,350	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). DR-1884 PARKING.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
3	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	3/16/2010	9/30/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). OVERTIME ELECTRICAL USAGE IN SUPPORT OF DR-1884-CA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
4	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	3/18/2010	9/30/2010	$2,000	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). AFTER HOURS HVAC SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF DR-1884-CA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
5	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	3/19/2010	7/19/2010	$2,340	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). CUSTODIAL SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF DR-1884-CA.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
6	NORTHLAND SERVICES, INC.	1/26/2010	1/31/2010	$8,371	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). BARGE FREIGHT SERVICES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
7	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS, LLC	1/5/2010	9/30/2010	$625,056	REFERENCE: DRF-TRAINING EMI-INITIATED AND/OR SPONSORED (4710RS). CLASSROOM AND EDITORIAL SUPPORT SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
8	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS, LLC	3/29/2010	9/30/2010	$531,176	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. CLASSROOM AND EDITORIAL SUPPORT SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
9	HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC.	1/14/2010	2/8/2010	$4,578	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE IVAN (1551DR). PO TO PAY PAST DUE INVOICES FROM BPA HSFEFL-07-A-0060 FOR THE PURCHASE OF BUILDING SUPPLIES FOR THE SAUFLEY FIELD STAGING AREA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
0	ORLANDO SCHOOL OF CULTURAL DANCE, INC	2/23/2010	2/17/2010	$300	REFERENCE: FLORIDA TROPICAL STORM BONNIE AND HURRICANE CHARLEY (1539DR). BAND ENTERTAINMENT FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
1	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES	1/5/2010	1/6/2010	$1	REFERENCE: DRF DAD TEXAS NPSC-DENTON, TX (4430RS). LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES PROVIDE INTERPRETATION SERVICES TO FEMA CUSTOMERS DURING DISASTERS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
2	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES	1/6/2010	1/6/2010	$4,999	REFERENCE: DRF DAD TEXAS NPSC-DENTON, TX (4430RS). INCREASE FUNDS ON A LANGUAGE SERVICES TASK ORDER.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
3	FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC.	2/17/2010	3/31/2010	$50,000	REFERENCE: ALASKA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND ROCKSLIDES (1865DR). TECHNICAL SUPPORT.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
4	FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC.	3/31/2010	5/31/2010	$19,500	REFERENCE: ALASKA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND ROCKSLIDES (1865DR). TECHNICAL SUPPORT.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
5	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	1/25/2010	11/18/2009	$1,300,000	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIALISTS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
6	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	2/3/2010	9/30/2010	$61,956	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE.TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). PER THE REQUEST OF THE TASK MONITOR THIS NEW TASK ORDER WITH ERPMC SHALL PROVIDE 0NE (1) TAC SPECIALIST IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1859-DR-AS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
7	NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONSU	3/8/2010	7/31/2010	$325,000	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, DEBRIS FLOWS, AND MUDSLIDE (1577DR). TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
8	NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONSU	3/8/2010	7/31/2010	$325,000	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUD AND D (1585DR). TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
9	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	1/8/2010	2/7/2010	$99,122	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). IA-TAC III-CH2M HILL_WV MODIFICATION TO EXERCISE ONE MONTH OPTION AND INCREASE FUNDING.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
0	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	1/7/2010	12/31/2009	$400,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). IA-TAC III-CH2M HILL MODIFICATION TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE AND OBLIGATE ADDITIONAL FUNDING.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
1	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	1/21/2010	1/23/2010	$64,563	REFERENCE: DRF-REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENT-DHS/ICE (5515RM). IA-TAC III-CH2M HILL CONTRACT TO PERFORM SERVICES RELATED TO THE MAS MIGRATION AND SHELTERING OF VICTIMS OF THE 12 JANUARY 2010 EARTHQUAKE IN HAITI.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
2	PATH LLC	2/1/2010	9/29/2010	$3,906,223	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). IA-TAC III PATH PHASE II (CONSTRUCTION) DR-1859.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
3	INDIANA BUILDING SYSTEMS, INC	1/22/2010	11/23/2009	$5,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). FUNDED ACTION TO REFLECT CORRECT UNIT AND ADDED FUNDS DUE TO MIS-CALCULATION.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
4	ACTION FACILITIES MANAGEMENT INC	1/14/2010	1/13/2011	$1,445,190	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). WEST VIRGINIA MDC CONTRACT.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
5	FRONT ROWE, INC	3/29/2010	3/28/2011	$320,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. FOIA SUPPORT FOR THE DISCLOSURE BRANCH/RECORDS MANAGEMENT	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
6	CINTAS CORPORATION	1/12/2010	1/11/2011	$416	REFERENCE: DRF-DC ATLANTA, GA (4522RS). UNIFORM SERVICE (PROTECTIVE CLOTHING).	SAP NON-COMPETITION
7	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	1/13/2010	9/30/2010	$7,860	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). RATIFICATION FOR AN UNAUTHORIZED COMMITMENT TO PROVIDE HOUSING FOR FIRST RESPONDERS DURING HURRICANE KATRINA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
8	SUSAN GREEN	2/1/2010	2/5/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: DRS-DW-DISASTER WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION/CREDENTIALING (0361RS). CONTRACTOR INSTRUCTOR SERVICES L-269 MANAGING FEMA STAFF ON DISASTER OPERATIONS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
9	CRAIN TRACTOR EQUIPMENT, INC.	2/4/2010	3/4/2010	$4,313	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-HICKORY GROVE, MS (4531EH). RATIFICATION FOR WORK PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED ON A NEW HOLLAND TRACTOR BELONGING TO THE HICKORY GROVE THU SITE.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
0	BUSINESS DECISIONS INFORMATION INC	3/5/2010	3/4/2011	$300	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CASE NO. HS-09-FEMA-00459 TO ACCOUNT FOR ADDITIONAL CLAIMS MADE BY THE COMPLAINANT AFTER THE ORIGINAL AWARD.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
1	PUERTO RICO AQUEDUCT & SEWER AUTHORITY	3/19/2010	3/18/2011	$4,000	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-GSA RENT: CARIBBEAN AREA (4012RS). UTILITY/WATER SERVICE TO MAUNABO WAREHOUSE, PR.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
2	SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS WATER SYSTEM, INC.	3/26/2010	4/14/2011	$4,800	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS READINESS - HOPE (4558RS). WATER UTILITY CONTRACT FOR HOPE STAGING SITE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
3	SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS, INC	3/25/2010	3/31/2011	$1,320	REFERENCE: DRF-DC FREDERICK, MD (4519RS). DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AT DC FREDERICK FACILITY.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
4	CENTRAL ALABAMA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	1/29/2010	9/30/2011	$49,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS READINESS - SELMA THSS (4559RS). ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE - FAR 41.202. FAR 5.202(A)(5).	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
5	CALCASIEU PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #5	2/1/2010	3/31/2010	$30,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). UTILITY CONTRACT(WATER SERVICES) FOR IA GROUP SITE IN SUPPORT OF HURRICANE KATRINA RELIEF EFFORTS.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
6	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	1/21/2010	3/31/2010	$30,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). SEWER SERVICE FOR IA APPLICANTS AT CRYING EAGLE VILLAGE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
7	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	1/7/2010	1/15/2010	$158,361	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). COST DATA INFORMATION HURRICANE KATRINA RELIEF EFFORTS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
8	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	3/1/2010	4/30/2010	$25,000	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTR SUPRT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILZTN (7220SU). IT/TELECOM NEEDED BY THE FREDERICK MERS FOR HAITI RELIEF.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
9	CANON U.S.A., INC.	3/4/2010	3/4/2013	$14,971	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). LEASE OF 1 COLOR COPIER FOR LATRO-NEW ORLEANS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
0	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	1/29/2010	2/10/2011	$2,268	REFERENCE: DRF-DC FREDERICK, MD (4519RS). SHARP SERVICE CONTRACT FOR FREDERICK DC COPIERS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
1	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	1/28/2010	7/31/2010	$3,180	REFERENCE: DRF-DC MOFFET FIELD, CA (4529RS). FUNDING FOR COPIER SERVICES AT DC MOFFETT.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
2	COMPUTER WORLD SERVICES CORP.	3/11/2010	9/28/2010	$6,444	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING (1871DR). IRONKEY ENTERPRISE S200 8GB, ITEM NUMBER D2-S200-S08-4FIPS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
3	COMPUTER WORLD SERVICES CORP.	3/18/2010	9/28/2010	$400	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING (1871DR). MODIFICATION TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR 2 ADDITIONAL IRONKEYS FOR DR 1871-NC.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
4	COMPUTER WORLD SERVICES CORP.	3/12/2010	2/28/2011	$6,290	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. EXTEND WARRANTY FOR FRO SERVERS HP SERVICE AGREEMENT 4HR 24X7.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
5	GOVPLACE	3/4/2010	3/20/2010	$4,631	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1879DR). IRONKEYS AND MAINTENANCE SERVICE FOR JFO STAFF (DR-1879-ND)	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
6	GOVPLACE	3/15/2010	3/31/2010	$4,631	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1886DR). IRONKEYS FOR JFO STAFF (DR-1886-SD).	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
7	NET DIRECT SYSTEMS, LLC	1/27/2010	2/5/2010	$12,943	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. REGIONAL CONFIGURED SERVERS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
8	SUNFLOWER HAWAII PARTNERS	4/14/2010	9/30/2010	$51,548	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-GSA RENT: CARIBBEAN AREA (4012RS). REGION IX PACIFIC AREA OFFICE WAREHOUSE LEASE - WAREHOUSES A, B & C. MOD TO ADD FUNDING FOR SEPTEMBER 2010.	URGENCY
9	CLECO POWER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	4/17/2010	9/6/2010	$5,200	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-DERIDDER, LA (4529EH). ELECTRIC & ENERGY SERVICES FOR THU DERIDDER, LA	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
00	ENTERGY CORPORATION	4/30/2010	4/30/2011	$50,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ELECTRIC AND GAS UTILITY FOR LA-TRO SHERWOOD SITE	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
01	RAPISCAN SECURITY PRODUCTS (US	4/21/2010	4/19/2010	$3,997	REFERENCE: DRF DAD TEXAS NPSC-DENTON, TX (4430RS). ANNUAL MAINTENANCE SERVICE FOR RPAISCAN X-RAY MACHINE AT TXNPSC.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
02	THE TRAINING CENTER LLC	5/7/2010	12/2/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EEO INVESTIGATION	FOLLOW-ON ACTION FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ACTION
03	SHARED TECHNOLOGIES FAIRCHILD.	4/20/2010	4/24/2013	$195,000	REFERENCE: DRF DAD TEXAS NPSC-DENTON, TX (4430RS). IVR SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE FOR FEMA'S EXISTING IVR SYSTEM AT TXNPSC.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
04	ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	6/7/2010	11/30/2010	$284,430	REFERENCE: DRS-IT-DISASTER ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENT PROG (DAIP) (4711RS). THE PURPOSE OF THIS MODIFICATION IS TO EXERCISE OPTION PERIOD I. DISASTER ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (DAIP) AUTOMATED WEB HOSTING SERVICE. A LOGICAL FOLLOW-ON TO TASK ORDER HSFEHQ-09-F-1035.	FOLLOW-ON ACTION FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ACTION
05	IZZO AND SONS	4/8/2010	4/15/2010	$9,675	REFERENCE: RHODE ISLAND SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1894DR). ADDITIONAL ELECTRICAL WORK AT THE JFO	URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
06	AID MATRIX FOUNDATION, THE	4/9/2010	5/7/2010	$22,470	REFERENCE: RHODE ISLAND SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (3311EM). SET UP DATABASE FOR DONATIONS	URGENCY
07	PROVIDENCE JOURNAL COMPANY, THE	4/14/2010	7/15/2010	$4,646	REFERENCE: RHODE ISLAND SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1894DR). PUBLISH PUBLIC NOTICE IN LOCAL NEWSPAPER	SAP NON-COMPETITION
08	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	4/15/2010	7/30/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: RHODE ISLAND SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1894DR). LEGAL SERVICES	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
09	GLOBE NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INC.	5/10/2010	5/31/2010	$3,182	REFERENCE: MASSACHUSETTS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1895DR). NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT, LEGAL PUBLIC NOTICE FOR DR-1895-MA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
10	FACILITIES SERVICES GROUP INC	5/21/2010	5/31/2010	$600	REFERENCE: CONNECTICUT SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1904DR). CARPET CLEANING OF PUBLIC SPACES IN JFO	SAP NON-COMPETITION
11	UNITED SITE SERVICES, INC.	6/5/2010	7/31/2010	$600	REFERENCE: CONNECTICUT SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1904DR). RENTAL OF ADA COMPLIANT PORTABLE TOILET	SAP NON-COMPETITION
12	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	6/22/2010	9/30/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: CONNECTICUT SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1904DR). DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
13	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	4/21/2010	4/15/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: MASSACHUSETTS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1895DR). LEGAL SERVICES DR1895MA	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
14	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC (OH)	4/14/2010	9/30/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1897DR). UPS SERVICES FOR JFO SOMERSET, NJ. DR-1897-NJ	SAP NON-COMPETITION
15	REPEAT BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC.	5/5/2010	9/30/2010	$6,100	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1899DR). HIGH SPEED COPIERS AND FAX FOR THE JFO OFFICE IN SUPPORT OF DR-1869-NY. EXTEND POP & FUND	URGENCY
16	REPEAT BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC.	5/21/2010	9/30/2010	$750	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1899DR). REPLACE COPIER/FAX HARD DRIVE	URGENCY
17	REPEAT BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC.	6/30/2010	9/30/2010	$2,000	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1899DR). HIGH SPEED COPIERS AND FAX FOR THE JFO OFFICE IN SUPPORT OF DR-1869-NY. EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE THROUGH AUGUST 25, 2010 AND INCREASE THE OBLIGATION BY $2,000.00 FROM $14,850.00 TO $16,850.00.	URGENCY
18	GARZARELLI BRICE	4/29/2010	8/30/2010	$240	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1899DR). SHREDDING SERVICES - EXTEND POP	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
19	ALLISTER BUSINESS SYSTEMS INC	5/3/2010	8/21/2010	$2,125	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1897DR). COPIER - EXTEND POP	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
20	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	4/10/2010	4/10/2010	$7,220	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1897DR). PROVIDE INSTALLATION SERVICE OF ELECTRICAL RECEPTICLES, CIRCUIT BREAKERS FOR NEW JFO SOMERSET, NJ. DR-1897 BLDG	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
21	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	5/10/2010	4/25/2010	$400	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1897DR). PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INSTALLATION SERVICE OF ELECTRICAL RECEPTICLES, CIRCUIT BREAKERS FOR NEW JFO SOMERSET, NJ. DR-1897 BLDG	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
22	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	4/8/2010	4/15/2010	$8,700	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1897DR). PROVIDE POLICE SECURITY FOR NEW JFO SOMERSET, NJ. DR-1897 FOR FIRST WEEK OF OPENING	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
23	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	4/15/2010	4/13/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1897DR). FUNDING OF LEGAL SERVICE FOR DR-1897-NJ.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
24	SUPERIOR OFFICE SYSTEMS INC	4/16/2010	8/13/2010	$1,532	REFERENCE: NEW JERSEY SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1897DR). RENTAL OF 4 EA HEAVY DUTY FAX MACHINES FOR JFO SOMERSET, NJ. DR-1897	SAP NON-COMPETITION
25	VIRGIN ISLAND WATER & POWER AUTHORITY	6/16/2010	9/30/2010	$2,000	REFERENCE: VIRGIN ISLANDS HURRICANE OMAR (1807DR). ELECTRIC SERVICE TO BUNKER, ST. THOMAS	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
26	MINGO COUNTY PSD	6/22/2010	2/28/2011	$67,500	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). MODIFICATION P0001 FOR CONTINUED SERVICES THROUGH MARCH 4, 2011: WATER UTILITY SERVICES FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR DISASTER APPLICANTS IN MINGO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
27	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	4/2/2010		$26,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1893DR). MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES TO INSTALL ELEC., TELEPHONES AND IT SYSTEMS FOR JOINT FIELD OFFICE.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - ABILITY ONE
28	GRAYBAR ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC	4/6/2010		$25,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1893DR). MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO SET UP DISASTER FIELD OFFICE.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
29	BLACK DIAMOND POWER CO INC	4/2/2010	11/15/2010	$3,300	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). ELECTRIC SERVICES FOR THE FEMA DIRECT HOUSING MISSION. IN SUPPORT OF DR-1838	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
30	NESTLE WATERS NORTH AMERICA HOLDINGS INC.	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$334	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1874DR). BOTTLED WATER SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF THE 10TH FLOOR JFO AT THE REGION III OFFICE BUILDING. PER APPROVAL OF THE FEMA REGION III SECURITY OFFICER.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
31	THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY	4/1/2010	4/30/2010	$5,029	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1874DR). LEGAL PUBLIC NOTICE TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE THE WASHINGTON POST	URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
32	ACCURATE OFFICE MACHINE CO INC	4/8/2010	10/9/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: DELAWARE SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1896DR). PURCHASE ORDER IS FOR THE SHORT TERM RENTAL OF A COPIER FOR THE DELAWARE ACC LOCATED AT DEMA 165 BRICK STORE LANDING ROAD, SMYRNA, DE. THIS IS IN SUPPORT OF DISASTER DECLARATION DE 1896.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
33	CAPITAL BUSINESS SYSTEMS. INC	4/23/2010	9/30/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: PENNSYLVANIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1898DR). COPIER FOR THE PA ACC. THIS PURCHASE ORDER IS IN SUPPORT OF PA 1898-DR.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
34	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	4/26/2010	9/30/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1893DR). LEGAL SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE ABA - YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION PURSUANT TO SECION 415 (DLS PROGRAM) OF THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ACT, PUBLIC LAW 93-288, AS AMENDED, IN SUPPORT OF FEMA WEST VIRGINIA 1893-DR	URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
35	GOVPLACE	4/22/2010	9/30/2010	$2,943	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1893DR). PURCHASE IRONKEYS FOR THE FEMA JFO LOCATED OVER IN BEAVER, WV. THIS ACTION IS IN SUPPORT OF DISASTER DECLARATION 1893-WV.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
36	CANAAN VALLEY INSTITUTE, INC.	4/22/2010	5/7/2010	$1,990	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS. FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1893DR). THIS ACTION IS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TRAINING SERVICES, STREAMBANK STABILIZATION TRAINING, TO BE PROVIDED AT THE FEMA JFO LOCATED IN BEAVER WV TO THE MITIGATION STAFF.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
37	TRUEBLUE, INC.	6/25/2010	6/28/2010	$6,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). TEMPORARY LABORERS FOR SETTING UP A JOINT FIELD OFFICE UNDER DR-1918 WV.	URGENCY
38	BELFOR USA GROUP INCORPORATED	4/19/2010	6/18/2010	$30,070	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). CONSTRUCTION OF HELIPAD ALONG WITH ADDITIONAL WORK PERFORMED DURING RESPONSE ON ORIGINAL CONTRACT. DETERMINATION AND FINDING ATTACHED IN THE BRIEFCASE.	URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
39	COMPLETE BUILDING MAINTENANCE LLC	6/21/2010	7/31/2010	$4,800	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND TORNADOES (1912DR). JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR KENTUCKY DRC	SAP NON-COMPETITION
40	GRAYBAR ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC	5/25/2010	5/29/2010	$3,439	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). PURCHASE OF 1000' SPOOLS OF BULK LINE CORDAGE FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATION VAN IN SUPPORT OF DR-1909-TN	URGENCY
41	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	6/7/2010	5/25/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND TORNADOES (1912DR). DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT DR-1912-KY	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
42	XTRA LEASE LLC	4/26/2010	4/29/2010	$14,190	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILZTN (7220SU). TRAILERS TO HAUL EQUIPMENT AND COMMODITIES IN SUPPORT OF HAITI RELIEF EFFORTS	SAP NON-COMPETITION
43	M.B. HAYNES CORPORATION	4/1/2010	2/24/2010	$2,500	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING (1871DR). POWER OUTLETS WITH CABLE AND ELECTRICAL WIRE DR 1871-NC	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
44	SOUTHLAND INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS INC	5/22/2010	6/22/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). REPAIR OF A FEMA MERS TRUCK (MECHANICAL PROBLEMS)	URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
45	ULINE, INC.	6/7/2010	6/23/2010	$3,120	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). CABLE PATH TAPE TO SUPPORT IT AND SAFETY PURPOSES	URGENCY
46	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	6/10/2010	6/25/2010	$9,534	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). RS MEAN LICENSE X FOR TEN USERS	SAP NON-COMPETITION
47	TENNESSEE PRESS SERVICE INC	6/29/2010	7/9/2010	$18,186	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). PUBLIC NOTICE FOR THE STATE OF TN	SAP NON-COMPETITION
48	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	6/24/2010	5/18/2011	$10,000	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). ACTIVATE DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES FOR APPLICANTS OF DR-1909-TN	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
49	LILLY COMPANY,THE	6/23/2010	6/25/2010	$1,020	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). OSHA SAFETY REQUIRED OPERATOR CERTIFICATIONS	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
50	CLASSIFIED DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR	6/9/2010	8/30/2010	$3,300,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). MODIFICATION FOR FINAL CLAIM SETTLEMENT.	URGENCY
51	EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY	6/23/2010	9/30/2009	$2,580	REFERENCE: NEW MEXICO SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1659DR). ELECTRIC SERVICES	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
52	CARELTON PROPERTIES, A TEXAS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	6/28/2010	7/7/2011	$928	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). REPLENISHMENT OF SECURITY DEPOSITS FOR RENTAL REPAIRS PILOT PROGRAM (LEGISLATED PROGRAM)	URGENCY
53	LIFELINE AMBULANCE INC	6/4/2010	6/24/2010	$92,160	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE RITA (1606DR). AMBULATORY SERVICES DURING DISASTER.	URGENCY
54	CANON U.S.A., INC.	5/28/2010	9/30/2010	$327	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). THIS PURCHASE ORDER IS ISSUED TO PROVIDE FUNDING TO REPAIR A CAMERA BORROWED FROM REGION VI AND DAMAGED IN THE FIELD.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
55	DEFFENBAUGH INDUSTRIES, INC	6/29/2010	6/29/2010	$19	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1860DR). TRASH COLLECTION - ADDITIONAL FUNDING	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
56	SHREDIT	5/25/2010	9/30/2010	$2,408	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). ON-SITE DOCUMENT SHREDDING IN SUPPORT OF IOWA FLOODS DISASTER RECOVERY RELIEF EFFORT.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
57	SHREDDING SOLUTIONS INC	6/22/2010	12/31/2010	$720	REFERENCE: NEBRASKA SEVERE STORMS, ICE JAMS, AND FLOODING (1902DR). SHREDDING SERVICES	SAP NON-COMPETITION
58	TANDBERG, INC.	4/12/2010	4/23/2010	$4,760	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (3309EM). ONE (1) TANDBERG PRECISION HD 720P CAMERA	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
59	RELIANCE TRUCK/AUTO INC	4/15/2010	4/23/2010	$6,173	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (3309EM). ORDER ISSUED TO REPAIR A NON-FUNCTIONING MERS VEHICLE SO IT IS READY FOR DEPLOYMENT DISASTERS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
60	SAHAGUN PROPERTIES	4/16/2010	4/16/2010	$1,660	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (3309EM). PROPERTY OWNER/VENDOR TO INSTALL WALLS AND DOORS FOR THE SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE OF FEMA EMPLOYEES AT THIS FACILITY.	URGENCY
61	CROSSROADS CONSULTATION SERVICES INC	5/22/2010	6/5/2010	$14,115	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (3309EM). MANAGEMENT TRAINING - JFO-BISMARCK, ND	SAP NON-COMPETITION
62	CENTURY BUSINESS PRODUCTS, INC.	6/4/2010	8/31/2010	$1,260	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1915DR). ADDITIONAL COPIER/FAX RENTALS FOR SIOUX FALLS PAFO - DR-1887-SD	SAP NON-COMPETITION
63	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	6/7/2010	7/19/2010	$2,340	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). CUSTODIAL SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF DR-1884-CA.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
64	ASSOCIATED DESERT NEWSPAPER, INC	4/5/2010	5/5/2010	$701	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). A PUBLIC NOTICE AS REQUIRED BY LAW IN SUPPORT OF DR-1884-CA.	URGENCY
65	ALARM CENTER, INC.	4/26/2010	9/30/2010	$300	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR). ALARM MONITORING SERVICES	SAP NON-COMPETITION

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66	MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS, INC.	5/5/2010	9/30/2010	$1,520	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM AND RECORD AND NEAR RECORD SNOW (1825DR). COURSE TUITION COSTS	SAP NON-COMPETITION
67	FISH & WILDLIFE, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$100	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, MUDSLIDES, AND FLOODING (1817DR). STATEWIDE PRIORITY HABITAT SPECIES GIS DATA	SAP NON-COMPETITION
68	GCI CABLE INC	6/2/2010	9/30/2010	$19,351	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). CELL PHONE SERVICE IN ALASKA	SAP NON-COMPETITION
69	ANDREW AIRWAYS INC	5/12/2010	5/31/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: ALASKA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND ROCKSLIDES (1865DR). CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES	SAP NON-COMPETITION
70	CARLILE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, INC.	5/13/2010	5/31/2010	$2,894	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). TRANSPORT BUILDING MATERIAL	SAP NON-COMPETITION
71	VERIZON NORTHWEST INC.	6/1/2010	6/30/2010	$650	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). DSL LINE FOR RED CROSS	SAP NON-COMPETITION
72	ADVOCATES IN MANPOWER MGMNT INC	6/15/2010	6/19/2010	$1,973	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1874DR). FEMA REGION III VIDEO-TELECONFERENCING DFTO TRAINING	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
73	BETSY CONDIOTTI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	4/2/2010	4/2/2010	$1,445	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). STENOGRAPHIC SERVICES IN DEFENSE OF DHS/FEMA AT AN EEOC DEPOSITION.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
74	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES	4/29/2010	1/6/2011	$9,600	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. LANGUAGE SERVICES - INCREASE FUNDING	FOLLOW-ON ACTION FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ACTION
75	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES	5/26/2010	1/6/2011	$58,600	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. LANGUAGE SERVICES - INCREASE FUNDING.	FOLLOW-ON ACTION FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ACTION
76	FLUOR ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	4/14/2010	7/31/2010	$126,000	REFERENCE: OKLAHOMA SEVERE WINTER ICE STORM (1401DR). TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1401-DR-OK	FOLLOW-ON ACTION FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ACTION
77	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	4/12/2010	6/30/2010	$15,837	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (3309EM). GIS TECHINICAL SERVICES FOR NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
78	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	6/8/2010	9/7/2010	$16,338	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). GIS TECHNICAL SERVICES	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
79	KWIK SPACE GUAM INC	4/17/2010	9/24/2010	$66,670	REFERENCE: DRF-DC GUAM (4524RS). STORAGE CONTAINERS IN GUAM	SAP NON-COMPETITION
80	MINORITY ADVANCEMENT IN CORPORATIONS, INC.	4/12/2010	9/29/2010	$266,752	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). SUPPORT SERVICES - EXERCISING OPTION PERIOD I	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
81	NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION	6/18/2010	6/30/2011	$231,816	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT-EVACUATION (4528RS). RAIL PLANNER SERVICES FOR FY10 HURRICANE SEASON	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
82	FRONT ROWE, INC.	4/26/2010	3/28/2011	$291,666	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. FOIA SUPPORT FOR THE DISCLOSURE BRANCH/RECORDS MANAGEMENT	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
83	FRONT ROWE, INC.	6/3/2010	3/28/2011	$291,666	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. FOIA SUPPORT FOR THE DISCLOSURE BRANCH/RECORDS MANAGEMENT	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
84	FRONT ROWE, INC.	6/22/2010	3/28/2011	$1,971,403	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE DISASTER PROGRAMS. FOIA SUPPORT FOR THE DISCLOSURE BRANCH/RECORDS MANAGEMENT	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
85	QUEST TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	4/9/2010	5/9/2010	$4,845	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-KATRINA FUNDING (4521EH). RATIFICATION OF FUNDS FOR OUTSTANDING INVOICE FOR QUEST TECHNOLOGIES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
86	PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY	4/28/2010	4/28/2011	$17,000	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-GSA RENT: CARIBBEAN AREA (4012RS). UTILITIES/ELECTRICITY SERVICES FOR LC WAREHOUSE IN PR MAUNABO	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
87	MILLS, JERRY C	5/20/2010	10/13/2010	$9,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-CARNES, MS (4536EH). REIMBURSEMENT OF THE ELECTRIC UTILITY THAT WAS PAID BY THE LEASE HOLDER.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
88	CORAY GURNITZ CONSULTING INC	4/23/2010	6/30/2010	$9,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). CONSULTANT FOR 8 HOUR FACILITED TEAMBUILDING SESSION FOR MITIGATION	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
89	BATON ROUGE COURT REPORTERS, LLC	4/12/2010	4/16/2010	$2,898	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). COURT STENOGRAPHER NEEDED FOR HEARING IN EEOC CASE.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
90	PALM COURT, LLC	4/30/2010	5/9/2010	$7,695	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). THIS AWARD IS FOR THE ELECTRICAL UPGRADE OF A GSA LEASED FACILITY USED BY THE MISSISSIPPI RECOVERY OFFICE. A LETTER OF DELEGATION SIGNED BY GSA IS LOADED IN THE BRIEFCASE. THIS WAS A SOLE SOURCE NEGOTIATED PROCURMENT WITH THE PROPERY OWNER. THE CONTRACT PRICE WAS DETERMINED TO BE FAIR AND REASONABLE BASED ON THE IGCE AND LOCAL MARKET CONDITIONS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
91	SKYTERRA, LP	4/13/2010	7/31/2010	$5,973	REFERENCE: DRF-REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENT-USAID - HAITI RESPONSE (5516RM). SATELLITE PHONE SERVICE	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
92	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	5/25/2010	6/30/2010	$7,000	REFERENCE: CONNECTICUT SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1904DR). EMERGENCY SERVICE OVERTIME SUPPORT FOR DEPLOYMENT ACTIONS	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
93	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	6/14/2010	6/30/2010	$30,000	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR). EMERGENCY SERVICE OVERTIME SUPPORT FOR DEPLOYMENT ACTIONS	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
94	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	6/28/2010	7/31/2010	$140,365	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILZTN (7220SU). EMERGENCY SERVICE OVERTIME SUPPORT FOR DEPLOYMENT ACTIONS	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
95	GE CONSUMER FINANCE BUISNESS CREDIT SERVICES	6/22/2010	10/8/2010	$500	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). CANON COPIER 5065 LEASE AND MAINTENANCE DR-1008-CA	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
96	TALX CORPORATION	7/7/2010	9/30/2010	$14,532	REFERENCE: DRS-HC-WORKLIFE PROGRAMS (0321RS). FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
97	TALX CORPORATION	9/27/2010	9/30/2010	$17,663	REFERENCE: DRS-DW-DISASTER WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION/CREDENTIALING (0361RS). FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
98	CLECO POWER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	7/29/2010	9/6/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-DERIDDER, LA (4529EH). ELECTRIC & ENERGY SERVICES FOR THU DERIDDER, LA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
99	ENTERGY CORPORATION	8/4/2010	1/7/2011	$18,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). THIS MODIFICATION IS ISSUED TO INCREASE FUNDING TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE TO 10/15/2010 THRU 01/07/2010..	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
00	XEROX CORPORATION	8/16/2010	9/30/2010	$4,179	REFERENCE: DRF-AUTOMATED INVENTORY CONTROL ACTIVITIES (LIMS II) (4540RS). LEASE OF COPIERS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
01	UNIQUE CLEANING SERVICE, INC.	9/9/2010	9/30/2010	$522	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR THE FRC/MERS LOCATED IN MAYNARD, MA FOR THE WEEKEND SERVICES PER THE RRCC WAS ACTIVATED FOR HURRICANE EARL.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
02	J & R TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC	9/13/2010	12/31/2010	$9,440	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). COMMUNICATIONS WIRING.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
03	AMERICAN RED CROSS, THE	8/2/2010	9/30/2010	$7,200	REFERENCE: PUERTO RICO SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1919DR). CPR TRAINING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
04	AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC.	7/26/2010	2/28/2010	$125,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). MODIFICATION FOR CONTINUED ELECTRICAL UTILITY SERVICES FOR MINGO COUNTY MH PAD SITES. THIS IS IN SUPPORT OF DR 1939-WV FEMA HOUSING MISSION.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
05	WAVERLY MANAGEMENT INC	8/11/2010	1/31/2011	$2,250	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING ASSOCIATED WITH TROPICAL DEPRESSION IDA AND NOR'EASTER (1862DR). STORAGE SPACE NEEDED FOR REGION III.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
06	NESTLE WATERS NORTH AMERICA HOLDINGS INC.	8/16/2010	12/31/2010	$200	REFERENCE: PENNSYLVANIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1898DR). MODIFICATION FOR ADDITIONAL BOTTLED WATER SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF THE 10TH FLOOR JFO AT THE REGION III OFFICE BUILDING. PER APPROVAL OF THE FEMA REGION III SECURITY OFFICER.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
07	CBS, INC.	7/29/2010	11/21/2010	$1,500	REFERENCE: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1890DR). EXTENSION MODIFICATION OF RENTAL OF A COPIER AT THE FEMA ACC IN SUPPORT OF DISASTER DECLARATION 1882-DC.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
08	CBS, INC.	7/29/2010	10/21/2010	$1,500	REFERENCE: MARYLAND SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1910DR). EXTENSION MODIFICATION OF RENTAL OF A COPIER AT THE FEMA ACC IN REISTERSTOWN, MD.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
09	CAPITAL BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC	8/9/2010	11/23/2010	$900	REFERENCE: PENNSYLVANIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1898DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE AND THE MONTHLY VOLUME USAGE FOR THE COPIER AT THE HARRISBURG, PA ACC. THIS PURCHASE ORDER IS IN SUPPORT OF PA 1898-DR.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
10	CAPITAL BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC	9/7/2010	11/23/2010	$1,100	REFERENCE: PENNSYLVANIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1898DR). MODIFICATION TO RETURN NEEDED FUNDS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
11	WAVERLY MANAGEMENT INC	7/9/2010	9/30/2010	$1,500	REFERENCE: VIRGINIA SEVERE WINTER STORM AND SNOWSTORM (1874DR). PURCHASE ORDER FOR SECURITY ACCESS CARDS SUPPLIED BY THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT FIRM, WAVERLY MANAGEMENT, INC. THIS ACTION IS IN SUPPORT OF THE DISASTER DECLARATION 1874-VA WHERE THE 10TH FLOOR JOINT FIELD OFFICE HAS SETUP A VIRTUAL FIELD OFFICE.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
12	COPIER GUY, THE	7/1/2010	9/30/2010	$7,200	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). RENTAL OF COPIER MACHINES FOR JFO DR-1918 WV LOCATED IN BEAVER, WV.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
13	D & M RECYCLING, INC	7/6/2010	9/29/2010	$540	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). PROVIDE PAPER SHREDDING SERVICES FOR JFO DR-1918-WV, BEAVER, WV 25813.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
14	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	7/7/2010	11/2/2010	$26,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). PROVIDE OFFICE AND EQUIPMENT (BOC 2610, 2615, 2690) IN SUPPORT OF DR-1918-WV.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
15	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	7/6/2010	12/31/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). FUNDING OF LEGAL SERVICE3 FOR DR-1918-WV.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
16	CANAAN VALLEY INSTITUTE, INC.	8/6/2010	8/20/2010	$5,200	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). TRAINING COURSE - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED AT THE FEMA JFO LOCATED IN BEAVER, WV TO THE MITIGATION STAFF.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
17	LOGAN COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT	8/26/2010	2/23/2012	$5,400	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). WATER UTILITY SERVICES FOR (4) MOBILE HOME UNITS IN LOGAN COUNTY FOR (18) MONTHS.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
18	WYOMING, COUNTY OF	9/1/2010	2/25/2012	$2,700	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). UTILITY SERVICES TO PROVIDE WATER SERVICES FOR MH UNIT FOR 18 MONTHS.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
19	MCDOWELL COUNTY PSD	8/25/2010	2/24/2012	$1,350	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). McDOWELL COUNTY SERVICE/WATER METER.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
20	ACTION FACILITIES MANAGEMENT INC	9/30/2010	9/12/2011	$264,135	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF (17) MOBILE HOME UNITS IN WEST VIRGINIA DR-1918-WV.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
21	AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC.	8/20/2010	2/15/2012	$68,840	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). ELECTRICAL SERVICE FOR (17) MOBILE HOME UNITS FOR 18 MONTHS.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
22	PROGRESS ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY, LLC	8/31/2010	4/30/2010	$6,086	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING (1871DR). UTILITY SERVICES AT JFO DR1871-NC.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
23	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	7/16/2010	2/14/2011	$3,414	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND TORNADOES (1912DR). FOUR RS MEANS SOFTWARE COSTWORKS LICENSE AGREEMENTS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
24	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	7/30/2010	12/31/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES (1925DR). LEGAL SERVICES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
25	BUSY BEE SEPTIC SYSTEMS LTD	7/30/2010	8/29/2010	$270	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES (1925DR). RENTAL OF PORTABLE TOILETS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
26	BUSY BEE SEPTIC SYSTEMS LTD	8/13/2010	9/25/2010	$205	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES (1925DR). RENTAL OF PORTABLE TOILETS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
27	BUSY BEE SEPTIC SYSTEMS LTD	9/17/2010	9/18/2010	$730	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES (1925DR). RENTAL OF PORTABLE TOILETS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
28	ARAMARK CORPORATION	8/30/2010	9/6/2010	$2,900	REFERENCE: ILLINOIS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1935DR). ELECTRICAL AND DOOR INSTALLATION FOR JFO DR-1935.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
29	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	9/26/2010	10/31/2010	$82,080	REFERENCE: WISCONSIN SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1933DR). SECURITY FOR DRC'S.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
30	LANCASTER, CITY OF	9/27/2010	10/31/2010	$32,832	REFERENCE: WISCONSIN SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1933DR). SECURITY FOR DRC # 3.	UNIQUE SOURCE
31	CLAYPOOL DEVELOPMENT CO INC	9/30/2010	10/30/2010	$710	REFERENCE: DRF-WARM CELL OPERATIONS (4636RS). AV EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SERVICES FOR A WORKSHOP.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
32	JARREAU & ASSOCIATES INC	7/9/2010	7/20/2014	$45,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). GROUNDS MAINTENANCE.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
33	MARCUS CABLE ASSOCIATES, L.L.C.	8/10/2010	6/30/2011	$4,224	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). CABLE SERVICES FOR DISASTER (WEATHER) SPECIFIC VIEWING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
34	LIFT TRUCK SERVICE CENTER. INC.	7/7/2010	6/30/2010	$336	REFERENCE: ARKANSAS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1872DR). RENTAL OF ONE FORKLIFT FOR THREE MONTHS FOR WAREHOUSE FUNCTIONS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

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35	CULINAIRE INTERNATIONAL INC	7/9/2010	8/9/2010	$8,258	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). MEETING SPACE FOR ALEX IOF.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
36	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	8/17/2010	8/20/2010	$1,800	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). SECURITY SERVICE BY POLICE OFFICER.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
37	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	8/28/2010	9/6/2010	$1,975	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). SECURITY SERVICE BY POLICE OFFICER.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
38	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	8/18/2010	8/16/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). LEGAL SERVICES PERFORMED BY AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.	UNIQUE SOURCE
39	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	8/23/2010	10/23/2010	$5,100	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). SECURE STORAGE ROOM RENTAL FOR IT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
40	BORDER SHREDDERS INC	8/23/2010	10/22/2010	$800	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). DOCUMENT SHREDDING SERVICE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
41	CITY OF RIO GRANDE CITY	8/24/2010	9/4/2010	$2,375	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED POLICE OFFICER SECURITY AT FIXED DRC FACILITY.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
42	ZAPATA, COUNTY OF	8/25/2010	9/15/2010	$3,950	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). POLICE SECURITY SERVICE FOR MDRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
43	HIDALGO, COUNTY OF	8/26/2010	9/6/2010	$3,526	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED POLICE OFFICERS TO PERFORM SECURITY SERVICE AT FEMA DRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
44	HIDALGO, COUNTY OF	9/4/2010	9/10/2010	$1,476	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED POLICE OFFICERS TO PERFORM SECURITY SERVICE AT FEMA DRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
45	HIDALGO, COUNTY OF	9/9/2010	9/18/2010	$2,214	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED POLICE OFFICERS TO PERFORM SECURITY SERVICE AT FEMA DRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
46	HIDALGO, COUNTY OF	9/16/2010	9/24/2010	$2,132	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED POLICE OFFICERS TO PERFORM SECURITY SERVICE AT FEMA DRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
47	PORT ISABEL, CITY OF	8/17/2010	9/7/2010	$1,800	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED SECURITY SERVICE TO MDRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
48	PORT ISABEL, CITY OF	8/30/2010	9/7/2010	$1,975	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). INCREASED FUNDING TO COVER ANOTHER POP TO PROVIDE ARMED SECURITY SERVICE TO MDRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
49	WEBB, COUNTY OF	9/2/2010	9/11/2010	$2,340	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED POLICE OFFICER SECURITY.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
50	RIO BRAVO, CITY OF	9/24/2010	9/30/2010	$5,100	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). REIMBURSEMENT/PAYMENT OF CLAIM BY CITY OF RIO BRAVO, TX FOR THE INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONE LINES AND SECURITY CAMERAS INSTALLED AS A RESULT OF MIS-COMMUNICATION.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
51	SLATON, CITY OF	9/21/2010	10/2/2010	$6,200	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR). PROVIDE ARMED POLICE SECURITY SERVICE AT MRDC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
52	DICK'S BUSINESS MACHINES	9/13/2010	12/31/2010	$7,881	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE PROGRAM CODES (M). COPY MACHINE RENTAL.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
53	MULTIMEDIA CABLEVISION OF CHICAGO RIDGE, INC.	9/10/2010	12/31/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND TORNADOES (1932DR). CABLE TV SERVICE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
54	SHREDIT	9/14/2010	1/30/2011	$1,216	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND POP AND OBLIGATE ADDITIONAL FUNDS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
55	SHRED-IT USA INC.	7/6/2010	8/7/2010	$500	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1880DR). DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION SERVICES..	SAP NON-COMPETITION
56	KOCH BROTHERS, INC.	7/7/2010	8/7/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1880DR). RENTAL/LEASE OF COPY MACHINES..	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
57	KOCH BROTHERS, INC.	9/13/2010	9/30/2010	$850	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE WINTER STORM (1880DR). FUNDS OBLIGATED TO COVER OVERAGE CHARGES WITHIN THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE..	SAP NON-COMPETITION
58	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, THE	7/8/2010	7/7/2011	$1,585	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). LICENSE RENEWAL..	SAP NON-COMPETITION
59	ADVANCED OFFICE AUTOMATION, INCORPORATED	7/15/2010	12/18/2010	$6,900	REFERENCE: NEBRASKA SEVERE STORMS, ICE JAMS, AND FLOODING (1902DR). LEASE/RENTAL OF HIGH SPEED COPIERS..	SAP NON-COMPETITION
60	VOWELL AND JENNINGS, INC	8/2/2010	8/6/2010	$1,500	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). COURT REPORTING SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF IOWA FLOODS DISASTER RECOVERY RELIEE EFFORT DR-1763..	SAP NON-COMPETITION
61	PURI GROUP OF ENTERPRISES, INC.	8/5/2010	8/12/2010	$10,000	REFERENCE: DRF-WARM CELL OPERATIONS (4636RS). RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
62	PURI GROUP OF ENTERPRISES, INC.	8/18/2010	8/18/2010	$4,100	REFERENCE: DRF-WARM CELL OPERATIONS (4636RS). ADDITIONAL FUNDING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
63	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	8/12/2010	8/20/2010	$23,887	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND TORNADOES (1930DR). COMPUTER DISC FOR DATA CALCULATIONS AND COST ESTIMATES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
64	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	9/7/2010	9/30/2010	$256	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT DR-1763-IA FEMA TEMPORARY HOUSING MISSION.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
65	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	8/26/2010	9/8/2010	$4,439	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND TORNADOES (1930DR). COSTWORKS FACILITIES MANAGER PACKAGE/BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TO SUPPORT DR-1930-IA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
66	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	9/7/2010	9/30/2010	$198	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT DR-1763-IA FEMA TEMPORARY HOUSING MISSION.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
67	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	9/7/2010	9/30/2010	$17	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT DR-1763-IA FEMA TEMPORARY HOUSING MISSION.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
68	SHRED-IT USA INC.	9/14/2010	11/2/2010	$384	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND TORNADOES (1930DR). SHREDDING SERVICES TO SUPPORT DR-1763-IA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
69	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	9/2/2010	9/3/2010	$1,501	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). TONER CARTRIDGES TO SUPPORT DR-1763-IA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
70	RICOH AMERICAS CORPORATION	9/9/2010	9/29/2011	$3,100	REFERENCE: DRF-WARM CELL OPERATIONS (4636RS). COPIER MAINTENANCE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
71	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	9/29/2010	9/30/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND TORNADOES (1930DR). ACTIVATE YOUNG LAWYER'S DIVISION TO SUPPORT DR-1930-IA.	UNIQUE SOURCE
72	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, KANSAS	9/23/2010	9/30/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: DRF-WARM CELL OPERATIONS (4636RS). CONFERENCE SPACE.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
73	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	8/18/2010	8/23/2010	$146	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). UTILITIES - FUNDING TO PAY FINAL INVOICE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
74	STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION	9/28/2010	10/1/2011	$133,750	REFERENCE: DRF-WARM CELL OPERATIONS (4636RS). URM ASSESSMENT & INVENTORY FOR UT CATASTROPHIC PLANNING PROGRAM FEMA, REGION VIII.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
75	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	9/17/2010	4/30/2012	$89,628	REFERENCE: DRF-WARM CELL OPERATIONS (4636RS). SHAKEOUT OUTREACH SUPPORT FOR UT CATASTROPHIC EARTHQUAKE PROGRAM FEMA, REGION VIII.	UNIQUE SOURCE
76	SURE-SHRED	9/30/2010	8/31/2010	$1,300	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1907DR). ADDED 3 MONTH EXTENSION TO THE SHREDDING SERVICES FOR JFO (DR-1879-ND) AND ADDED FUNDING OF $1,000.00.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
77	CENTURY BUSINESS PRODUCTS, INC.	8/9/2010	10/31/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1915DR). ADDITIONAL COPIER/FAX RENTALS FOR SIOUX FALLS PAFO DR-1887-SD.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
78	CENTURY BUSINESS PRODUCTS, INC.	9/27/2010	10/31/2010	$9,000	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1915DR). ADDITIONAL COPIER/FAX RENTALS FOR SIOUX FALLS PAFO DR-1887-SD. EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE UNTIL 12-31-2010.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
79	LODE STAR CASINO	9/17/2010	9/23/2010	$400	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1915DR). CONFERENCE ROOM FOR 35 PEOPLE - L580 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
80	LODE STAR CASINO	9/17/2010	9/24/2010	$12,513	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1915DR). HOTEL ROOMS FOR TRAINEES FOR THE L580 COURSE, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
81	AMERICA HOMELAND SECURITY CONSULTING LLC.	9/13/2010	9/25/2010	$2,999	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1915DR). TRAINING FOR SD JFO (L580 - TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS) FEMA, REGION VIII.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
82	ROBERT I HOLDEN	9/13/2010	9/25/2010	$2,999	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODING (1915DR). TRAINING FOR L58 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR TRIBAL GOVT. FEMA REGION VIII.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
83	NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7/8/2010	10/31/2010	$15,000	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES, FLOODING, MUD FLOWS, AND DEBRIS FLOWS (1731DR). TRAILER MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
84	TANDBERG, INC.	7/15/2010	8/31/2010	$2,500	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). VTC REPAIR.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
85	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	7/15/2010	7/31/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE (1911DR). PUTTING DOWN ROOTS EARTHQUAKE PUBLICATIONS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
86	AST TELECOM LLC	8/4/2010	9/30/2010	$27,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MOD TO INCREASE FUNDING.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
87	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	9/7/2010	9/30/2010	$8,500	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD (1884DR). DR-1884 PARKING.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
88	PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.	8/6/2010	9/30/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR). ELECTRICAL POWER/NATURAL GAS SERVICES.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
89	GCI CABLE INC	7/8/2010	9/30/2010	$208	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). CELL PHONE SERVICE IN ALASKA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
90	ANDREW AIRWAYS INC	7/8/2010	7/30/2010	$786	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
91	AUTOMATED OFFICE SYSTEMS, INC.	8/17/2010	10/30/2010	$690	REFERENCE: IDAHO SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1927DR). COPY SERVICES FOR JFO.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
92	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	7/15/2010	7/14/2009	$66,985	REFERENCE: DRF-TRAINING EMI-INITIATED AND/OR SPONSORED (4710RS). CORRECT DEOBLIGATED FUNDING ON CLINS FROM P00004.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
93	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	9/17/2010	2/28/2011	$120,416	REFERENCE: DRF-TRAINING EMI-INITIATED AND/OR SPONSORED (4710RS). WEBMASTER AND SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR SUPPORT SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
94	RESUN LEASING INCORPORATED	7/27/2010	3/24/2008	$619	REFERENCE: FLORIDA TROPICAL STORM BONNIE AND HURRICANE CHARLEY (1539DR). MODIFICATION TO REOPEN CLOSED PO TO PAY INVOICE.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
95	THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS	7/16/2010	1/30/2010	$37,344	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE PROGRAM CODES (M). COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
96	THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS	9/3/2010	9/17/2010	$18,338	REFERENCE: NORTH CAROLINA HURRICANE EARL (3314EM). COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS - FEMA REQUIRES 24/7 EMAC TEAM SUPPORT FOR THE HURRICANE EARL AT FEMA HQ NRCC.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
97	MINORITY ADVANCEMENT IN CORPORATIONS INCORPORATED	9/27/2010	12/20/2010	$28,862	REFERENCE: DRF DAD PA-TAC III MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN COSTS (4328RS). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
98	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	7/19/2010	7/7/2011	$302,335	REFERENCE: DRS-IT-ITD SOFTWARE (4658RS). NEW TASK ORDER TO PROVIDE GIS SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
99	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	8/18/2010	10/31/2010	$35,058	REFERENCE: TEXAS TROPICAL STORM ALEX (3313EM). DISASTER SUPPORT FOR TROPICAL STORM ALEX IN TEXAS.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
00	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	9/17/2010	10/31/2010	$9,010	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). GIS SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
01	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	9/23/2010	9/30/2010	$70,330	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). FEMA NRCC SUPPORT FOR MAC.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
02	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	9/21/2010	12/31/2010	$12,456	REFERENCE: ILLINOIS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1935DR). GIS SUPPORT FOR DR-1935-IL JFO.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
03	CONCEPT SOLUTIONS, L.L.C.	7/20/2010	8/12/2013	$96,879	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). CONTRACT SUPPORT SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
04	LANDIS OFFICE CENTER, INC.	7/27/2010	7/31/2011	$3,893	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE PROGRAM CODES (M). MAINTENANCE TO MACHINES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
05	BREWER & COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, INC.	7/4/2010	9/9/2010	$12,790	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-(HQ) (4521RS). EXTENDING SPRINKLER SYSTEM.	UNIQUE SOURCE
06	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MANAGERS INC	8/3/2010	10/1/2010	$7,650	REFERENCE: DRS-OA-FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (0147RS). FCO MEMBERSHIPS.	UNIQUE SOURCE
07	BREWER & COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, INC.	8/13/2010	11/7/2010	$9,720	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-KATRINA FUNDING (4521EH). EXTENSION OF EXISTING DRY PIPE OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEM TO PROTECT RECORDS STORAGE ROOM.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
08	NAKAYAMA LLC	8/5/2010	9/30/2010	$2,970	REFERENCE: DRF-DC HAWAII (4531RS). REPLACE THE DRIVE UNIT IN A CROWN FORKLIFT.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
09	DELORME PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.	8/26/2010	9/30/2010	$7,300	REFERENCE: DRF DAD MARYLAND NPSC-HYATTSVILLE, MD (4410RS). PURCHASE OF XMAP SOFTWARE UPGRADE.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
10	HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS, LLC	8/23/2010	8/23/2011	$2,766	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-MELVILLE, LA (4530EH). INTERNET SERVICES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
11	PBM PRODUCTS, LLC	9/3/2010	9/30/2010	$52,098	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCOUNT-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). INFANT AND TODDLER SUPPLIES.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
12	ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTANTS	9/16/2010	11/6/2010	$4,300	REFERENCE: DRS-OCFO-COMPTROLLER ACTIVITIES (0344RS). PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
13	NATIONAL OFFICE SYSTEMS, INC.	9/28/2010	9/30/2011	$1,960	REFERENCE: DRS-DW-DISASTER WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION/CREDENTIALING (0361RS). MAINTENANCE ON FILING SYSTEM.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
14	NATIONAL COURT REPORTERS, INC.	9/30/2010	9/30/2010	$3,749	REFERENCE: ALABAMA HURRICANE KATRINA (1605DR). COURT REPORTER SERVICES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
15	CENTRAL ALABAMA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	9/8/2010	9/30/2011	$50,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-(HQ) (4521RS). ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE - FAR 41.202. FAR 5.202(A)(5).	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
16	HARRISON BOOKKEEPING SERVICES	9/13/2010	9/12/2011	$37,238	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PUBLIC NOTICES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
17	CARAMEDICS LLC, THE	8/13/2010	9/30/2010	$255	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). DETAIL CARWASH SERVICES FOR FEMA FLEET VEHICLES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
18	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF SOUTHERN LOUISIANA, INC.	8/6/2010	12/31/2010	$87,688	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR BATON ROUGE LRO.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
19	CULTURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM, LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF	8/23/2010	9/10/2010	$8,400	REFERENCE: DRF-ALT HOUSING PGM-4TH KATRINA SUPPL P.L. 109-234 (7491AH). CURATION FEES ARE PAID TO VENDOR IN ORDER FOR AGENCY TO DISCHARGE ITS SECTION 106 HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT DUTIES. THE ONLY SERVICE VENDOR PERFORMS IS ACCEPTING BOXES OF ARTIFACTS ON PAYMENT OF CURATION FEES.	UNIQUE SOURCE
20	LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT	9/22/2010	9/30/2011	$15,040	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). TOLL TAGS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
21	M&L INDUSTRIES, L.L.C.	9/22/2010	10/19/2010	$11,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). REPAIR OF TELESCOPIC FORKLIFT.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
22	PREMIERE SHREDDING INCORPORATED	7/30/2010	7/31/2011	$33,460	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). SERVICES NEEDED IN SUPPORT OF THE RECOVERY EFFORTS FOR HURRICANE KATRINA RESPONSE IN BILOXI MS.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
23	PREMIERE SHREDDING INCORPORATED	8/11/2010	7/31/2011	$770	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). SERVICES NEEDED IN SUPPORT OF THE RECOVERY EFFORTS FOR HURRICANE KATRINA RESPONSE IN BILOXI MS.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
24	GULF BREEZE PROPERTIES, II L.L.C.	7/30/2010	7/31/2010	$350	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF PANIC HARDWARE AT THE NEW OIG LOCATION IN GULFPORT, MS WHICH IS A LIFE / SAFETY REQUIREMENT.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
25	CINTAS DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT INC	9/30/2010	9/30/2010	$4,600	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). PURCHASE ORDER FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES OWED TO THE VENDOR FOR THE PERIOD OF 4-1-10 TO 9-30-10.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
26	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	8/27/2010	8/31/2010	$135,365	REFERENCE: TEXAS TROPICAL STORM ALEX (3313EM). EMERGENCY SERVICE OVERTIME SUPPORT FOR DEPLOYMENT ACTIONS AND CONTINUITY OF SERVICES FOR TRANSITION OF SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A) SOLE SOURCE
27	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INCORPORATED (OH) (2075)	8/4/2010	9/30/2010	$500	REFERENCE: IDAHO SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1927DR). SHIPPING SERVICES FOR DR 1927-ID.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
28	CYPRESS MEDIA, L.L.C.	9/28/2010	10/4/2010	$3,576	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1934DR). PUBLISH A PUBLIC NOTICE IN THE KANSAS CITY STAR FOR ONE DAY.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
29	YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	10/5/2010	10/19/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: WISCONSIN SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1933DR) YOUNG LAWYERS	UNIQUE SOURCE
30	PERSONAL STRENGTHS NORTH AMERICA, LLC	10/6/2010	10/21/2010	$578	REFERENCE: ILLINOIS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1935DR) MATERILAS FOR DFOM CLASS	UNIQUE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
31	CRISIS PREPARATION & RECOVERY, INC.	10/6/2010	10/13/2010	$4,210	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ONE INSTRUCTOR TO TEACH L-269 (MANAGING FEMA STAFF ON DISASTER OPERATIONS.)	SAP NON-COMPETITION
32	TERENCE M HENRY	10/7/2010	10/13/2010	$2,928	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ONE INSTRUCTOR TO TEACH L-269 "MANAGING FEMA STAFF ON DISASTRET OPERATIONS."	SAP NON-COMPETITION
33	ARAMARK CORPORATION	10/7/2010	10/31/2010	$500	REFERENCE: ILLINOIS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1935DR) CLEAN CARPET IN JFO	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
34	DONALD MCLELLAN	10/8/2010	11/10/2010	$3,650	REFERENCE: ILLINOIS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1935DR) INSTRUCTOR FOR L269 CLASS	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
35	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	10/8/2010	10/15/2010	$8,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR) PURCHASE OF RS MEANS COST/WORKS CD-ROM TEN (10) EACH.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
36	CINTAS DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT INC	10/12/2010	9/30/2012	$1,200	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE (1008DR) DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION SHREDDER SERVICES	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
37	ARAMARK CORPORATION	10/12/2010	9/6/2010	$4,500	REFERENCE: ILLINOIS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1935DR) ELECTRICAL AND DOOR INSTALLATION FOR JFO DR-1935	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
38	A1 Conditioned Air Company	10/12/2010	11/14/2010	$900	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE (1008DR) HVAC MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
39	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	10/13/2010	9/30/2011	$2,500	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE (1008DR) BUILDING MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT WITH GSA LESSOR.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
40	PITNEY BOWES INC	10/13/2010	9/30/2011	$13,026	REFERENCE: DRF DAD MARYLAND NPSC-HYATTSVILLE, MD (4410RS) EXERCISE OF OPTION YEAR II OF THE DELIVERY ORDER FOR OUTBOUND MAIL POSTAGE METERS.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
41	CITY OF NEW BERLIN POLICE DEPARTMENT	10/14/2010	10/23/2010	$1,800	REFERENCE: WISCONSIN SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1933DR) GUARD SERVICE FOR JFO DUE TO FPS ANOMALY	URGENCY
42	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	10/14/2010	9/30/2011	$16,800	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE (1008DR) FUNDING FOR OVERTIME ELECTRICAL USAGE AT THE FEMA PASADENA AREA OFFICE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
43	NB PROTECTIVE SERVICES	10/14/2010	11/30/2010	$22,755	REFERENCE: WISCONSIN SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1933DR) SECURITY FOR JFO DR-1933	UNIQUE SOURCE
44	ALUTIIQ DIVERSIFIED SERVICES LLC	10/15/2010	12/31/2010	$20,000	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR) SKID-MOUNTED BUILDING FOR USE IN EAGLE, AK AS A VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE IN SUPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
45	WEBB, COUNTY OF	10/15/2010	10/23/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE ALEX (1931DR) PROVIDE ARMED POLICE SECURITY SERVICE AT FEMA JFO 4805 MAHER AVE. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE STARTS MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2010 AT 0730 HRS AND ENDS FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2010 AT 1730 HRS. THE REQUIRED SHIFTS MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY WILL CONSIST OF TWO POLICE OFFICER	URGENCY
46	GULF BREEZE PROPERTIES, II L.L.C.	10/15/2010	10/25/2010	$822	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) MINOR REPAIRS TO GSA LEASED BUILDING	SAP NON-COMPETITION
47	VIRGIN ISLAND WATER & POWER AUTHORITY	10/19/2010	9/30/2011	$1,000	REFERENCE: VIRGIN ISLANDS HURRICANE EARL (1939DR) UTILITY SERVICES FOR BUNKER	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
48	BLACK HAWK SHIPPING ENTERPRISES INC	10/19/2010	9/30/2011	$3,000	REFERENCE: VIRGIN ISLANDS HURRICANE EARL (1939DR) SHIPPING SERVICES	SAP NON-COMPETITION
49	ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION, INC.	10/22/2010	11/10/2010	$4,811	REFERENCE: ILLINOIS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1935DR) ADVERTISEMENT	URGENCY
50	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS, LLC	10/25/2010	9/30/2011	$1,330,554	REFERENCE: Multiple States READINESS SUPPORT (Mul PG) CLASSROOM AND EDITORIAL SUPPORT	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
51	NESTLE WATERS NORTH AMERICA, INC	10/27/2010	12/31/2010	$100	REFERENCE: PENNSYLVANIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND SNOWSTORMS (1898DR) MODIFICATION FOR ADDITIONAL BOTTLED WATER SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF THE 10TH FLOOR JFO AT THE REGION III OFFICE BUILDING.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
52	INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	10/28/2010	11/30/2010	$3,500	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR) ARCHAEOLOGIST MONITORING/DATA	SAP NON-COMPETITION
53	UNIFIRST CORPORATION	10/28/2010	9/30/2011	$250	REFERENCE: Multiple States READINESS SUPPORT (Mul PG) COMMERCIAL LINEN SERVICES	SAP NON-COMPETITION
54	SHRED-IT USA INC.	10/29/2010	1/27/2011	$896	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND TORNADOES (1930DR) EXERCISE OPTION TO EXTEND, INCREASE QUANTITIES AND ADD FUNDING.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
55	MISSISSIPPI COAST COLISEUM COMMISSION	11/1/2010	11/3/2010	$4,300	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) THIS IS A SOLE SOURCE AWARD. THE PROPERTY WHERE THE TRAINING TRAILERS HAVE BEEN PLACED IS OWNED BY THE MISSISSIPPI COAST COLISEUM (MCC). THE AGENCY IS LEASING THE PADS WHERE THE TRAILERS ARE CURRENTLY LOCATED. THE MCC WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PERFORMAN	UNIQUE SOURCE
56	SAMOA MARKETING INC	11/2/2010	9/30/2011	$9,600	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR) COPIER RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
57	ALARM CENTER, INC.	11/5/2010	9/30/2011	$300	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR) ALARM MONITORING SERVICE	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
58	CENTURY BUSINESS PRODUCTS, INC.	11/8/2010	10/31/2010	$8,000	Reference:SOUTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1938DR) ADDITIONAL COPIER/FAX RENTALS FOR SIOUX FALLS PAFO DR-1887-SD, EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE TILL 03-1-2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION
59	PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.	11/8/2010	9/30/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR) GAS AND ELECTRICITY SERVICE FOR ANNEX	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
60	MISSISSIPPI COAST COLISEUM COMMISSION	11/9/2010	10/19/2011	$1,525	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) RENTAL OF ROOM SPACE IN THE COAST COLISEUM FOR MSRO TRAINING AND EVENT ACTIVITIES, WHEN NEEDED.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
61	POTOMAC EDISON COMPANY, THE	11/9/2010	11/30/2011	$250,000	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-NON-GSA RENT: LEASES (4018RS) ELECTRIC SERVICES	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
62	AMERICAN SAMOAN GOVERNMENT	11/10/2010	9/30/2011	$50,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR) SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
63	GOVERNMENT CONTRACT SALES INC.	11/10/2010	2/28/2011	$15,100	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1829DR) DESIGN AND INSTALL 40-45 SYSTMES FURNITURE WORKSTATIONS	SAP NON-COMPETITION
64	SAMOA MOTORS INCORPORATED	11/10/2010	9/30/2011	$45,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR) VEHICLE RENTAL DR-1859 RECOVERY	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
65	PALM COURT, LLC	11/17/2010	11/19/2010	$1,800	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) MINOR REPAIRS TO GSA LEASED FACILITY TO BE PERFORMED BY PROPERTY MANAGER. GSA PROVIDED DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE CO IN THE MS RECOORY OFFICE. THE VENDOR DOES NOT ACCEPT PAYMENT BY GOVERNMENT CREDIT CARD.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
66	PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY	11/17/2010	4/28/2011	$17,000	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-NON-GSA RENT: LEASES (4018RS) UTILITIES/ELECTRICITY SERVICES FOR LC WAREHOUSE IN PR MAUNABO	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
67	SUPERIOR LINEN SERVICE CO	11/22/2010	9/30/2011	$600	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR) COMMERCIAL LINEN SERVICES	SAP NON-COMPETITION
68	KEENLANCE BAILEY & ASSOCIATES	11/22/2010	11/22/2010	$1,700	REFERENCE: FLORIDA TROPICAL STORM BONNIE AND HURRICANE CHARLEY (1539DR) COURT REPORTING SERVICE RELATING TO APPEALS CLAIM AT THE MSRO, BILOXI MS.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
69	MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY	11/24/2010	9/30/2011	$3,000	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) ELECTRICAL UTILITY SERVICE FOR 2 FEMA OWNED TRAILERS UTILIZED AS THE TEMPORARY TRAINING FACILITY FOR THE MS RECOVERY OFFICE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
70	ADVANCED SYSTEMS INC	11/26/2010	3/31/2011	$1,068	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR) MODIFICATION TO CHANGE P00034 TO READ P00021 AND ADD FUNDING TO PURCHASE REPLACEMENT HARD DRIVES FOR COPIERS/SCANNERS.	URGENCY
71	AST TELECOM LLC	11/29/2010	9/30/2011	$40,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE,TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR) CELL PHONES	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
72	PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED	11/29/2010	9/30/2011	$10,000	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1943DR) ELECTRICAL SERVICES	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
73	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	11/29/2010	9/30/2011	$2,300	REFERENCE: Multiple States READINESS SUPPORT (Mul PG) COLOR COPIER MAINTENANCE	SAP NON-COMPETITION
74	WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY	11/30/2010	11/30/2011	$45,500	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-NON-GSA RENT: LEASES (4018RS) FUNDING AND POP EXTENSION, FROM 12/1/10 THROUGH 11/30/11.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
75	HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY OF CO	12/1/2010	11/30/2011	$7,000	REFERENCE: DRF DAD HOUSING INSPECTION SVCS NPSC NON-READINES (4407RS) CONTINUATION OF ISO 9001-2000 CERTIFICATION.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
76	FISH AND GAME, IDAHO DEPT OF	12/7/2010	9/30/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: IDAHO SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1927DR) FISH&GAME ENDANGERED SPECIES DATASET	SAP NON-COMPETITION
77	FISH & WILDLIFE, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF	12/8/2010	9/30/2011	$300	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, MUDSLIDES, AND FL (1817DR) WILDLIFE PRIORITY&HABITAT SPECIES DATASET	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
78	ENTERGY GULF STATES LOUISIANA, L.L.C.	12/10/2010	11/30/2011	$350,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR) ELETRICAL SERVICES	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
79	ENTERGY LOUISIANA, LLC	12/10/2010	5/31/2011	$5,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-LOTTIE, LA (4526EH) ELECTRIC-UTILITY SERVICE	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
80	DONALD'S CAMPER VILLAGE	12/13/2010	1/30/2011	$7,650	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR) FINAL PAYMENT FOR PAD CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL FO SET UP MATERIALS FROM DEACTIVATION OF UNITS FROM EACH PAD.	URGENCY
81	NB PROTECTIVE SERVICES	12/13/2010	12/15/2010	$5,805	REFERENCE: WISCONSIN SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1933DR) SECURITY FOR JFO DR-1933	UNIQUE SOURCE
82	POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	12/13/2010	9/30/2011	$30,000	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-NON-GSA RENT: LEASES (4018RS) ELECTRIC UTILITY SEVICES FOR SECURITY BADGING OFFICE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
83	UNITED RENTALS, INC.	12/20/2010	9/28/2010	$1,156	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS AND FLOODING (1855DR) FUNDING REQUESTED FOR UNITED RENTALS TO PAY FINAL INVOICE IN SUPPORT OF DR1855-KY, AND TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF FROM ENDING 07/01/2010 TO ENDING ON 09/30/2010	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
84	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	12/21/2010	3/29/2011	$4,061	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND (1909DR) ADD TWO RS MEANS COSTWORKS 2011 LICENSE AGREEMENTS	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
85	PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	12/21/2010	9/30/2011	$6,000	REFERENCE: OREGON SEVERE WINTER STORM, RECORD AND NEAR RECORD SNOW (1824DR) OREGON STATE GIS DATESET	SAP NON-COMPETITION
86	CANON U.S.A., INC.	12/22/2010	12/31/2010	$70,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR) COPIER SERVICE TO SUPPORT HURRICANE KATRINA EFFORTS.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
87	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	12/22/2010	1/7/2011	$141,276	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR) COST DATABASE FOR PROJECT WORK SHEETS	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
88	KANAM GRUND KAPITALANLAGEGESELLSCHAFT MBH	12/22/2010	9/30/2011	$330,000	REFERENCE: DRF DAD TEXAS NPSC-DENTON, TX (4430RS) EXERCISE OF OPTION.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
89	COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.	12/27/2010	12/31/2011	$100,000	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-NON-GSA RENT: LEASES (4018RS) UTILITY ORDER FOR GAS	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
90	AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	12/28/2010	12/14/2011	$155,508	REFERENCE: DRS-IT-DISASTER ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENT PROG (DAIP) (4711RS) AKAMAI DAIP	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
91	Fluor Enterprises, Inc.	12/29/2010	7/31/2006	$130,000	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1635DR) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	Correction to prior year contract action
92	POTOMAC EDISON COMPANY, THE	12/30/2010	9/30/2011	$150,000	REFERENCE: DRS-FM-NON-GSA RENT: LEASES (4018RS) FUNDING FOR UTILITY SERVICE	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

PART B - NONCOMPETITIVE PAD LEASES

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
393	B & W LAND COMPANY, L.L.C.	3/31/2010	1/16/2010	1,076.72	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). A NOVATION AGREEMENT AND EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE PAD UNTIL JANUARY 16, 2010	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
394	SEJ LLC	3/26/2010	6/30/2010	2,250.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR TWO PADS FOR THREE MONTHS FROM APRIL 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2010. THIS ACTION EXERCISES THE OPTION STATED IN THE PREVIOUS MODIFICATION.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
395	CATFISH HEAVEN AND AQUA FARM	2/5/2010	11/30/2009	2,450.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PAD LEASE FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING - KATRINA DR1603-LA EXTENDED LEASE PAYMENTS DUE TO DELAY PICKUP OF TRAILER	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
396	CIRCLE G MOBILE HOME PARK	2/24/2010	5/31/2010	14,520.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
397	LOST BAYOU MOBILE HOME PARK	2/5/2010	5/31/2010	47,413.48	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
398	L.O. RENTALS, INC.	3/5/2010	8/31/2010	6,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
399	MOREL'S GULF COAST PARK IN CAMPGROUND	3/3/2010	3/31/2010	1,459.51	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE KATRINA. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
400	RANGE ROAD MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	1/4/2010	6/30/2010	7,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
401	MCNEAL, BLANCHE	1/8/2010	6/30/2010	4,050.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
402	FAITH RENTALS LLC	1/1/2010	6/30/2010	50,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). ADMINISTRATIVE MODIFICATION FOR PAD LEASE GUSTAV-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
403	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LLC	1/8/2010	6/30/2010	4,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
404	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	1/12/2010	5/31/2010	3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
405	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES,LLC	3/8/2010	7/31/2010	29,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO ADD PAD LEASES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) FOR HURRICANE GUSTAV DR-1786-LA. LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN COMMUTING AREA OF APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
406	BREAUX GROUP LLC	1/12/2010	6/30/2010	22,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
407	BELLE PLACE ESTATES, LLC	1/4/2010	6/30/2010	9,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
408	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	3/23/2010	6/30/2010	42,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
409	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	1/12/2010	5/31/2010	3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
410	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	3/26/2010	6/30/2010	7,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
411	HYATT, R D	1/29/2010	5/31/2010	8,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
412	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY LLC	1/15/2010	5/31/2010	8,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
413	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY LLC	3/5/2010	6/30/2010	8,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
414	JERRY LEDET	3/3/2010	8/31/2010	16,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
415	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	3/26/2010	7/31/2010	9,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
416	SYLVE ENTERPRISES LLC	1/4/2010	6/30/2010	16,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
417	LASALLE RENTALS	1/8/2010	6/30/2010	16,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
418	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	3/3/2010	8/31/2010	7,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
419	OAK PINE MOBILE HOME PARK	1/14/2010	6/30/2010	4,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
420	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	1/8/2010	5/31/2010	3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
421	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	3/3/2010	7/31/2010	15,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
422	WHISPERING OAKS MOBILE HOME & RV PARKS	1/26/2010	6/30/2010	16,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
423	SHANDY ACRES, LLC	1/12/2010	6/30/2010	109,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). XTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
424	PHOENIX MOBILE HOME PARK OF LAKE CHARLES	1/25/2010	6/30/2010	4,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
425	HEILIG LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	3/26/2010	7/31/2010	3,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN 2008 DR-1786-LA GUSTAV. LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUTING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
426	CHACHATI BROTHERS LLC	1/8/2010	6/30/2010	3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
427	PALMER PROPERTIES, LLC	3/5/2010	8/31/2010	6,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR COMMERCIAL PAD LEASES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) GUSTAV 1786-LA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
428	D & D ENTERPRISE OF LOUISIANA,L.L.C.	1/19/2010	6/30/2010	4,050.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
429	TWIN PINES DEVELOPMENT LLC	3/26/2010	6/30/2010	525.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE PAD FOR THREE MONTHS FROM APRIL 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2010. THIS ACTION EXERCISES THE OPTION STATED IN THE PREVIOUS MODIFICATION.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
430	BRENDAN CEE LLC	3/29/2010	6/30/2010	1,200.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE PAD FOR THREE MONTHS FROM APRIL 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2010 AT THE RATE OF $400.00 PER MONTH. THIS ACTION EXERCISES THE OPTION STATED IN THE PREVIOUS MODIFICATION.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
431	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	6/23/2010	12/24/2010	$900.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). EXTENSION TO THE POP FOR THE MONTH-TO-MONTH LEASE FOR MOBILE HOME PAD FOR DR-1838-WV. PREMIER TRAILER PARK, WELCH WV.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
432	BRENDAN CEE AND COMPANY LLC	6/24/2010	12/31/2010	$2,400.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). PAD LEASE - DEOBLIGATION OF UNLIQUIDATED FUNDS FROM THIS PURCHASE ORDER TO RETURN TO THE DISASTER RELIEF FUND	URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
433	COAST MEADOWS MOBILE ESTATES	4/1/2010	6/30/2010	$1,050.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE PAD FOR THREE MONTHS FROM APRIL 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2010 AT THE RATE OF $350.00 PER MONTH. THIS ACTION EXERCISES THE OPTION STATED IN MODIFICATION NUMBER P00024.	URGENCY
434	COAST MEADOWS MOBILE ESTATES	6/28/2010	12/31/2010	$2,100.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR 1 PAD, # 195. FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010 AT THE RATE OF $350.00 PER MONTH. A NEW PAD LEASE AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED BY THE VENDOR FOR THE NEW PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.	URGENCY
435	SEJ LLC	6/24/2010	12/31/2010	$4,500.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR 2 PADS FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010 AT THE RATE OF $375.00 PER MONTH. A NEW PAD LEASE AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED BY THE VENDOR FOR THE NEW PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.	URGENCY
436	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	4/22/2010	9/30/2010	$27,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
437	ROMERO, JOHNNY	4/14/2010	9/30/2010	$10,350.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
438	QUIET OAKS RV PARK	4/15/2010	9/30/2010	$3,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
439	BOUTTE'S TRAILER PARK	4/9/2010	9/30/2010	$1,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
440	GIFFORD RENTALS, INC.	6/29/2010	9/30/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
441	CYPRESS BEND INVESTMENTS LLC	4/9/2010	9/30/2010	$3,270.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
442	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK, L.L.C.	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$7,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
443	LOST BAYOU MOBILE HOME PARK	5/21/2010	3/25/2011	$16,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
444	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	4/23/2010	9/30/2010	$16,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
445	HYATT, R D	4/9/2010	9/30/2010	$7,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
446	FONTENOT, RAPHEAL	4/19/2010	9/30/2010	$2,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
447	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	4/19/2010	9/30/2010	$13,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
448	MOREL'S GULF COAST PARK IN CAMPGROUND	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$29,190.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE KATRINA. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
449	MYRTLE GROVE PROPERTIES INC	4/27/2010	9/30/2010	$15,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
450	CHRISTIANS TRAILER PARK, LLC	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
451	WEST END RENTALS LLC	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA.SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
452	JEAN LAFITTE RV PARK	5/18/2010	9/30/2010	$2,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
453	HOUMA MOBILE HOMES	5/3/2010	3/26/2011	$23,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE ON PAD LEASES GUSTAV 1786-LA. SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
454	MARY ANN TRAILER PARK	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$15,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
455	ISLAND RV PARK, LLC	6/1/2010	3/31/2011	$72,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
456	STAFFORD'S FOUR CORNER RV & TRAILER PARK	5/18/2010	7/31/2010	$4,050.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
457	HENLEYS TRAILER COURT LLC	4/26/2010	9/30/2010	$11,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
458	WALLER, SANDRA	5/20/2010	9/30/2010	$3,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
459	SHANDY ACRES, L.L.C.	4/23/2010	9/30/2010	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
460	PHOENIX MOBILE HOME PARK OF LAKE CHARLES LLC	4/22/2010	9/30/2010	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
461	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$11,250.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
462	EVANGELINE TRAILER COURT LLC	4/6/2010	9/30/2010	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
463	SOUTHEAST INVESTMENTS LLC	4/13/2010	9/30/2010	$2,940.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
464	P & R PROPERTIES OF OUACHITA, L.L.C.	5/17/2010	9/30/2010	$2,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
465	JPG, LLC	4/13/2010	9/30/2010	$13,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
466	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	4/27/2010	9/30/2010	$25,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
467	TAUNTON, JERRY	6/14/2010	9/30/2010	$200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
468	TAMMANY MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$18,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
469	GRANDWOOD PROPERTIES	5/13/2010	9/30/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
470	DIXIE STORAGE	4/15/2010	9/30/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
471	HEILIG LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	4/20/2010	9/30/2010	$2,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
472	DATION, L.L.C.	4/15/2010	9/30/2010	$4,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
473	PRIMEAUX PROPERTIES, INC	4/15/2010	9/30/2010	$3,690.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
474	CHADDICK, CHAD	4/26/2010	9/30/2010	$2,850.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
475	DIXIE STORAGE	4/16/2010	9/30/2010	$4,290.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
476	COUNTRY VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	4/9/2010	9/30/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
477	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	4/15/2010	9/30/2010	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
478	GOING WEST MOBILE HOME PARK, L.L.C.	4/19/2010	9/30/2010	$1,440.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
479	FLARES MOBIL HOME PARK	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
480	JMM INTERESTS	4/13/2010	9/30/2010	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
481	WALKER SOUTH MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	4/29/2010	9/30/2010	$4,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
482	TRADERS RENDEZVOUS RV CAMP	4/9/2010	9/30/2010	$3,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
483	GREEN ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	4/15/2010	9/30/2010	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
484	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	4/15/2010	9/30/2010	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
485	FAITH RENTALS, L.L.C.	5/5/2010	3/31/2011	$117,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND POP OF PAD LEASES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) FOR HURRICANE GUSTAV DR-1786-LA. LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN COMMUTING AREA OF APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
486	FAITH RENTALS, L.L.C.	5/5/2010	3/31/2011	$53,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION FOR PAD LEASE GUSTAV-1786-LA TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PAD LEASES - SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
487	LEDET, JERRY	4/8/2010	9/30/2010	$1,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
488	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LLC	5/6/2010	8/31/2010	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
489	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	5/11/2010	3/31/2011	$18,850.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
490	HIDDEN PONDS RV PARK	5/18/2010	7/31/2010	$25,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
491	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	6/1/2010	3/31/2011	$17,250.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
492	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	4/27/2010	3/31/2011	$33,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
493	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	4/26/2010	6/30/2010	$25,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
494	LEDET, JERRY	6/18/2010	3/31/2011	$177,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
495	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	4/30/2010	3/31/2011	$9,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
496	OAK PLACE TRAILER PARK	6/4/2010	3/31/2011	$7,150.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND POP FOR PAD LEASES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) FOR HURRICANE GUSTAV DR-1786-LA. LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN COMMUTING AREA OF APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
497	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	5/7/2010	3/31/2011	$7,150.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
498	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	4/23/2010	7/31/2010	$4,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS AN EXTENSION TO THE PURCHASE ORDER TO ACQUIRE PAD LEASES ISSUED IN 2008 TO SUPPORT DR-1786-LA- GUSTAV / IKE LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED LOCATED IN THE COMMUTING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/ SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
499	BLUESTONE COMPANY, LLC	4/27/2010	3/31/2011	$14,950.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
500	PERTUIT, THOMAS F	5/20/2010	8/31/2010	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN 2008 DR-1786-LA GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUTING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/ SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
501	AZALEA LANE MOBIL HOME PARK, LLC	4/30/2010	8/31/2010	$4,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER TO ACQUIRE PAD LEASES ISSUED IN 2008 TO SUPPORT DR-1786-LA- GUSTAV / IKE LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED LOCATED IN THE COMMUTING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/ SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
502	BACK TO BACK RV PARK	4/8/2010	7/31/2010	$4,350.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO ADD PAD LEASES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) FOR HURRICANE GUSTAV DR-1786-LA. LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN COMMUTING AREA OF APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
503	BACK TO BACK RV PARK	5/5/2010	3/31/2011	$17,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO ADD PAD LEASES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) FOR HURRICANE GUSTAV DR-1786-LA. LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN COMMUTING AREA OF APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
504	WESTLAKE MOBILE VILLAGE INC	4/6/2010	6/30/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	UNIQUE SOURCE
505	CHACHATI BROTHERS LLC	4/26/2010	3/31/2011	$63,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
506	BAILEY, LIONEL	4/27/2010	8/31/2010	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
507	PARK PLACE MOBILE HOMES LLC	4/6/2010	7/31/2010	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
508	TWIN PINES DEVELOPMENT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	6/24/2010	12/31/2010	$1,050.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR 1 PAD FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010 AT THE RATE OF $175.00 PER MONTH. A NEW PAD LEASE AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED BY THE VENDOR FOR THE NEW PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.	URGENCY
509	GTM, L.L.C.	7/20/2010	2/28/2011	$2,000.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND THE LEASE OF MOBILE HOME PAD IN SUPPORT OF FEMA MISSION FOR DR-1838-WV.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
510	COOK AND THOMAS	7/19/2010	2/19/2011	$2,100.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). 7 MONTH EXTENSION TO THE MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE. THIS ACTION IS IN SUPPORT OF DR 1838-WV.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
511	WYOMING, COUNTY OF	8/16/2010	2/19/2012	$40,500.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE FOR 18 MONTHS TO ACCOMMODATE FEMA MOBILE HOMES FOR WV VICTIMS OF FLOODS & MUDSLIDES.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
512	C G A ENTERPRISES	8/17/2010	2/8/2012	$2,700.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE FOR 18 MONTHS FOR ONE UNIT.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
513	APRIL MATHIS THOMAS	8/18/2010	2/2/2012	$4,500.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE FOR 18 MONTHS FOR ONE UNIT.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
514	BUTCHER-ADKINS DEVELOPERS INC	8/19/2010	2/11/2012	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE FOR 18 MONTHS FOR ONE UNIT.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
515	CHARLES W. COOK PROPERTIES, LLC	8/18/2010	2/9/2012	$5,400.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE FOR 18 MONTHS FOR ONE UNIT.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
516	POWELL DAVID	8/17/2010	2/10/2012	$2,700.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE FOR 18 MONTHS FOR ONE UNIT.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
517	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	8/19/2010	2/9/2012	$7,200.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS. FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1918DR). MOBILE HOME UNIT PAD LEASES FOR (2) LOTS FOR (18) MONTHS.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
518	CAUDET ROAD MOBILE HOME PARK	7/14/2010	12/31/2010	$3,300.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR 2 PADS FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010 AT THE RATE OF $275.00 PER MONTH. A NEW PAD LEASE AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED BY THE VENDOR FOR THE NEW PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
519	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$13,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
520	ROMERO, JOHNNY	9/3/2010	3/31/2011	$10,350.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
521	QUIET OAKS RV PARK	8/30/2010	7/17/2010	$283.39	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDS THAT WERE DEOBLIGATED ON P00005. TEMPORARY HOUSING (PAD LEASES) DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
522	CIRCLE G MOBILE HOME PARK	8/6/2010	3/31/2010	$53,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY HOUSING (PAD LEASES) FOR HURRICANE GUSTAV DR-1786-LA.- LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
523	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK, L.L.C.	9/3/2010	3/31/2010	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
524	LOST BAYOU MOBILE HOME PARK	7/26/2010	3/31/2011	$68,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
525	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	9/17/2010	3/31/2011	$8,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
526	HYATT, R D	9/3/2010	3/31/2011	$7,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY HOUSING (PAD LEASES). DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
527	LO RENTALS, INC.	7/12/2010	3/31/2011	$15,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
528	LO RENTALS, INC.	8/26/2010	3/31/2011	$3,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
529	LO RENTALS, INC.	9/16/2010	9/19/2010	$316.73	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-INCREASE FUNDING AND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR MH LOT. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
530	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	9/7/2010	3/31/2011	$13,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASING FUNDS AND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR THREE (3) MOBILE HOME PADS. KATRINA DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
531	MOREL'S GULF COAST PARK IN CAMPGROUND	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$20,850.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE KATRINA. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
532	MYRTLE GROVE PROPERTIES INC	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASE FUNDS/PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE (1) PAD. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
533	JEAN LAFITTE RV PARK	9/22/2010	3/31/2011	$2,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASE FUNDS/PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PAD. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
534	MARY ANN TRAILER PARK	9/8/2010	3/31/2011	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASE FUNDS/PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE (1) PAD. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
535	ISLAND RV PARK, LLC	8/13/2010	3/31/2011	$44,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
536	STAFFORD'S FOUR CORNER RV & TRAILER PARK	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$6,750.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
537	STAFFORD'S FOUR CORNER RV & TRAILER PARK	7/22/2010	3/31/2011	$5,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
538	HENLEYS TRAILER COURT LLC	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE (1) MOBILE HOME PAD; KATRINA. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
539	WALLER, SANDRA	9/17/2010	3/31/2011	$3,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
540	SHANDY ACRES, L.L.C.	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$4,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASE FUNDS/PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE (1) MOBILE HOME PAD. DR-1603-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
541	PHOENIX MOBILE HOME PARK OF LAKE CHARLES LLC	8/26/2010	3/31/2011	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE KATRINA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
542	EVANGELINE TRAILER COURT LLC	9/7/2010	3/31/2011	$6,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASE FUNDS AND EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PAD LEASES. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
543	SOUTHEAST INVESTMENTS LLC	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$2,940.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASE FUNDS/PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONE (1) MOBILE HOME PAD. KATRINA; DR-1603.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
544	P & R PROPERTIES OF OUACHITA, L.L.C.	9/21/2010	3/31/2011	$2,100.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
545	JPG, LLC	9/21/2010	3/31/2011	$9,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PAD LEASE. DEOBLIGATION OF FUNDS. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
546	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	9/21/2010	3/31/2011	$10,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PAD LEASE. DEOBLIGATION OF FUNDS. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
547	TAMMANY MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	9/22/2010	3/31/2011	$18,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
548	HEILIG LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	9/16/2010	3/31/2011	$2,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
549	DATION, L.L.C.	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$2,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EXTEND FUNDING ON PAD LEASES. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
550	CHADDICK, CHAD	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$2,850.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KARINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
551	COUNTRY VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	9/1/2010	3/31/2011	$3,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). TEMPORARY HOUSING (PAD LEASE RENEWAL). DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
552	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY LLC	7/16/2010	9/30/2010	$4,320.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES UNDER DR1603 KATRINA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
553	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY LLC	8/24/2010	9/30/2010	$4,320.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADMINISTRATIVE MOD TO ADD FUNDS DE-OBLIGATED IN ERROR FOR KATRINA PAD LEASES DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
554	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY LLC	9/7/2010	3/31/2011	$3,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
555	GOING WEST MOBILE HOME PARK, L.L.C.	9/7/2010	3/31/2011	$1,440.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
556	JMM INTERESTS	8/31/2010	3/31/2011	$3,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
557	J & K RENTALS	9/15/2010	3/31/2010	$2,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR KATRINA PADS. DR-1603-LA. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
558	FAITH RENTALS, L.L.C.	7/8/2010	3/31/2011	$22,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
559	FAITH RENTALS, L.L.C.	8/13/2010	3/31/2011	$31,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
560	FAITH RENTALS, L.L.C.	9/8/2010	3/31/2011	$29,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
561	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LLC	8/9/2010	3/31/2011	$6,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
562	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LLC	9/3/2010	3/31/2011	$4,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
563	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LLC	9/3/2010	3/31/2011	$5,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
564	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	8/6/2010	3/31/2011	$11,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
565	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	8/27/2010	3/31/2011	$4,550.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
566	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES,LLC	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$12,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
567	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES,LLC	8/3/2010	3/31/2011	$31,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
568	BREAUX GROUP LLC	7/13/2010	3/31/2011	$13,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
569	HIDDEN PONDS RV PARK	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$14,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
570	HIDDEN PONDS RV PARK	7/19/2010	3/31/2011	$5,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
571	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	7/28/2010	3/31/2011	$6,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
572	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	8/7/2010	3/31/2011	$13,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
573	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	9/17/2010	3/31/2011	$5,250.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
574	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK, L.L.C.	9/21/2010	3/31/2010	$6,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
575	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	7/8/2010	3/31/2011	$11,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
576	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	8/6/2010	3/31/2011	$38,500.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
577	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	9/21/2010	3/31/2011	$15,750.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
578	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	7/16/2010	3/31/2011	$16,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
579	HYATT, R D	8/2/2010	3/31/2011	$12,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
580	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY LLC	7/16/2010	3/31/2010	$25,650.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
581	D&L TRAILER PARK INC	7/8/2010	3/31/2011	$6,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
582	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	8/16/2010	7/31/2010	$8,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
583	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	8/16/2010	3/31/2011	$11,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
584	LEDET, JERRY	8/2/2010	3/26/2011	$7,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
585	LEDET, JERRY	8/27/2010	3/31/2011	$19,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
586	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	8/6/2010	3/31/2011	$12,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
587	SYLVE ENTERPRISES LLC	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$6,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
588	SYLVE ENTERPRISES LLC	8/25/2010	3/31/2011	$6,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
589	LASALLE RENTALS	8/9/2010	3/31/2011	$18,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). TEMPORARY HOUSING (PAD LEASES) FOR GUSTAV DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
590	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	9/1/2010	3/31/2011	$4,550.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
591	OAK PINE MOBILE HOME PARK	7/30/2010	3/31/2011	$6,750.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
592	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$26,563.42	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
593	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$10,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
594	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$5,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
595	WHISPERING OAKS MOBILE HOME & RV PARKS	9/7/2010	3/31/2011	$18,225.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
596	SCHEXNAYDER PROPERTIES. L.L.C.	7/8/2010	3/31/2011	$42,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND POP FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
597	SCHEXNAYDER PROPERTIES, L.L.C.	8/6/2010	3/31/2011	$18,000.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND POP FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
598	SCHEXNAYDER PROPERTIES. L.L.C.	8/27/2010	3/31/2011	$4,200.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND POP FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. SMALL LOCAL VENDOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
599	SHANDY ACRES. L.L.C.	8/6/2010	3/31/2011	$113,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
600	PHOENIX MOBILE HOME PARK OF LAKE CHARLES LLC	8/26/2010	3/31/2011	$6,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
601	PERTUIT, THOMAS F	7/20/2010	3/31/2011	$5,600.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
602	AZALEA LANE MOBIL HOME PARK, LLC	9/15/2010	3/31/2011	$4,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE OF ONE (1) UNIT (LOT 124) AT AZALEA LANE MHP.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
603	BACK TO BACK RV PARK	8/9/2010	3/31/2011	$5,800.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). MODIFICATION TO ADD PAD LEASES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) FOR HURRICANE GUSTAV DR-1786-LA. LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN COMMUTING AREA OF APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
604	CHACHATI BROTHERS LLC	8/9/2010	3/31/2011	$5,850.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
605	BAILEY, LIONEL	8/30/2010	3/31/2011	$14,700.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
606	D & D ENTERPRISE OF LOUISIANA, L.L.C.	8/13/2010	3/31/2010	$6,075.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
607	PARK PLACE MOBILE HOMES LLC	7/6/2010	3/31/2011	$27,300.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
608	MISSISSIPPI COAST COLISEUM COMMISSION	9/28/2010	10/15/2012	$28,800.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). RENTAL OF 2 PAD LEASES FOR TRAINING FACILITY MOBILE HOMES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
609	JEAN LAFITTE RV PARK	10/6/2010	3/31/2010	$4,400.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR) ADMINISTRATIVE MOD TO ADD FUNDS TO PAD LEASE WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY DE-OBLIGATED. KATRINA-DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
610	TANGI MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	11/18/2010	3/31/2011	$18,900.00	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR) EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
611	Marsha West	11/29/2010	5/31/2011	$23,400.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR) LEASE OF MOBILE HOME PARK PAD SITES. 6 MONTH EXTENSION.	URGENCY
612	WYOMING COUNTY COMMISSION	12/8/2010	4/30/2011	$44,550.00	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR) MODIFICATION TO EXTEND LEASE OF 43 MOBILE HOME PADS IN WV. UNITS OF PADS HAS DECREASED FROM 43 TO 33.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	ISSUE DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OBLIGATED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
613	SEJ LLC	12/17/2010	6/30/2011	$4,500.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR AN ADDITIONAL SIX MONTHS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2011 FOR TWO PADS	URGENCY
614	TWIN PINES DEVELOPMENT LLC	12/23/2010	6/30/2011	$1,050.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR 1 PAD FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2011 AT THE RATE OF $175.00 PER MONTH. A NEW PAD LEASE AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED BY THE VENDOR FOR THE NEW PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.	URGENCY
615	Cuandet Road Mobile Home Park	12/27/2010	6/30/2011	$3,300.00	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR) EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR 2 PADS FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUN. 30, 2011 AT THE RATE OF $275.00 PER MONTH. A NEW PAD LEASE AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED BY THE VENDOR FOR THE NEW PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.	URGENCY

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all FEMA contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER:
The U.S. Agency for International Development provided $21,844 in funds to the Asia Foundation to contract with FEMA to develop a training project to improve leadership and coordination of disaster management in China. FEMA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Asia Foundation to provide the Chinese Academy of Governance, National Institute of Emergency Management (NIEM) with technical assistance and training in emergency management. Activities include hosting a study tour delegation from China to the EMI, delivering adapted Master Exercise Practitioner training in Beijing in August 2011, and hosting a NIEM faculty member at the EMI for residential training. FEMA staff will be accompanied by a contractor who has not yet been selected. The agreement start date was February 9, 2011, and the agreement end date is December 31, 2012.

Bonuses

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2010 budget for bonuses for FEMA political employees, FEMA SES employees, and FEMA non-SES employees.

ANSWER:
FEMA did not have a budget in FY 2010 for political appointee bonuses, either SES or non-SES political appointees.

FEMA FY 2010 AWARDS PROGRAM BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET BY APPROPRIATION for Non-SES Employees			
FUND CODES	APPRN	DIRECTORATE/OFFICE	FINAL REVISED BUDGET
90	Management and Administration		$ 6,463,647
77	U. S. Fire Administration		193,704
27	Mount Weather		471,221
9B	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program		100,000
M0	Assistance to Firefighters Grants		119,001
E0	Emergency Management Performance Grants		27,000
68	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program		271,000
5	National Flood Insurance Fund - Discretionary		521,600
5	National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory		36,001
44	Flood Map Modernization		94,000
69	National Predisaster Mitigation Fund		29,000
06	Disaster Relief Fund		2,116,990

SES Award Budget (not included in the chart above)	$ 440,311

Total FY 2010 FEMA Award Budget	$ 10,883,475

Question: Please list all FEMA SES bonuses provided in 2010 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Please see table below.

FEMA SES Bonuses – CY 2010

POSITION	OFFICE	BONUS AMOUNT
Deputy Assistant Administrator, U.S. Fire Administration	Deputy ADM Direct Reports	$6,120
Associate Deputy Administrator	Deputy ADM Direct Reports	$8,985
Dep. Asst. Admin., Mitigation	Deputy ADM Direct Reports	$8,388
Regional Administrator (Region IV Atlanta)	Deputy ADM Direct Reports	$7,672
Chief Counsel, FEMA	Deputy ADM Direct Reports	$15,000
Deputy Director, External Affairs	External Affairs	$6,587
Deputy Director, Policy and Program Analysis	Policy	$7,897
Chief Financial Officer	Mission Support Bureau	$16,861
CIO/Director, Information Technology Division	Mission Support Bureau	$8,510
Director, Office of Acquisition Management	Mission Support Bureau	$8,191
Asst. Administrator, Mgmt. Directorate	Mission Support Bureau	$17,970
Deputy Chief Counsel, FEMA	Chief Counsel	$12,000
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Disaster Operations (EOD: 6/20/10)	Response/Recovery	$ 17,091
Chief, Risk Reduction Branch (Mitigation)	Response/Recovery	$8,191
Asst. Administrator, Logistics Management	Response/Recovery	$8,216
Chief, Operations Mgmt. Division, Disaster Operations	Response/Recovery	$17,784
Deputy Director, Office of National Continuity Programs	Preparedness	$8,510
Asst. Deputy Administrator for Nat'l Preparedness	Preparedness	$8,892
Director, National Exercise Division (EOD: 12/6/09)	Preparedness	$8,421
Director, Technological Hazards Division	Preparedness	$8,606

Deputy Director for Insurance	FIMA	$7,783

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2010, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: Please see tables below.

FEMA Non-SES Awards
CY 2010

Organization	Grade	Description	Amount	Employees
Administrator	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	642.24	2
Administrator	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	500.00	1
Administrator	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,118.38	45
Administrator	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,498.77	6
Administrator	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	22,000.00	25
Administrator	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	20,324.61	52
Administrator	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	11,240.05	14
Administrator	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	28,340.00	34
Administrator	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	30,274.68	73
Administrator	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,425.57	4
Administrator	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	60,974.00	67
Administrator	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	49,668.62	77
Administrator	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	23,413.14	23
Administrator	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	85,520.00	74
Administrator	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	21,845.47	25
Administrator	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,725.06	1
Administrator	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	45,000.00	33
Administrator	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,824.70	12
Administrator	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,829.92	2
Administrator	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	32,842.00	24
Administrator	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	119,979.02	87
Administrator	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	480.62	1
Administrator	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	137,154.00	38
Administrator Total			**729,620.85**	**720**
Chief Financial Ofcr	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,525.00	9

Chief Financial Ofcr	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	269.94	1
Chief Financial Ofcr	05	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,150.00	10
Chief Financial Ofcr	06	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	150.00	1
Chief Financial Ofcr	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,350.00	4
Chief Financial Ofcr	07	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	300.00	2
Chief Financial Ofcr	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	9,350.00	9
Chief Financial Ofcr	09	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	1,000.00	1
Chief Financial Ofcr	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	910.34	2
Chief Financial Ofcr	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,425.00	5
Chief Financial Ofcr	11	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	500.00	2
Chief Financial Ofcr	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	21,525.00	14
Chief Financial Ofcr	12	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	1,000.00	2
Chief Financial Ofcr	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,883.84	5
Chief Financial Ofcr	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,922.91	2
Chief Financial Ofcr	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	41,750.00	23
Chief Financial Ofcr	13	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	500.00	1
Chief Financial Ofcr	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,989.10	3
Chief Financial Ofcr	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	68,950.00	35
Chief Financial Ofcr	14	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	510.00	2
Chief Financial Ofcr	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	9,356.48	7
Chief Financial Ofcr	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	4,153.94	3
Chief Financial Ofcr	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	72,565.11	27
Chief Financial Ofcr	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,743.96	3
Chief Financial Ofcr	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,178.45	2
Chief Financial Ofcr	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	51,250.00	15

Chief Financial Ofcr Total			**331,209.07**	**190**
Disaster Assistance	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,500.00	3
Disaster Assistance	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	607.36	2
Disaster Assistance	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,898.47	6
Disaster Assistance	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,194.84	7
Disaster Assistance	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	19,500.00	7
Disaster Assistance	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	388.32	1
Disaster Assistance	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,017.14	6
Disaster Assistance	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	19,125.00	7
Disaster Assistance	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,500.00	2
Disaster Assistance	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	21,569.36	68
Disaster Assistance	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	36,577.34	89
Disaster Assistance	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	134,625.00	64
Disaster Assistance	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	11,074.62	21
Disaster Assistance	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	26,070.64	70
Disaster Assistance	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	137,625.00	58
Disaster Assistance	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	20,878.28	30
Disaster Assistance	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	9,566.25	14
Disaster Assistance	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	176,625.00	65
Disaster Assistance	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,405.69	10
Disaster Assistance	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	7,030.04	10
Disaster Assistance	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	120,000.00	41
Disaster Assistance	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,371.21	1
Disaster Assistance	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	937.66	1
Disaster Assistance	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	106,000.00	34
Disaster Assistance	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	34,500.00	14
Disaster Assistance Total			**911,587.22**	**631**
Disaster Operations	00	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	672.57	1
Disaster Operations	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,500.00	1
Disaster Operations	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	454.84	1
Disaster Operations	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	202.15	1
Disaster Operations	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	23,500.00	8
Disaster Operations	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,500.00	4
Disaster Operations	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	19,250.00	10
Disaster Operations	10	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,300.00	1
Disaster Operations	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,346.57	2

Disaster Operations	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,375.51	3
Disaster Operations	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	32,000.00	18
Disaster Operations	12	GROUP AWARD-CH 45	12,375.00	11
Disaster Operations	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	16,240.46	26
Disaster Operations	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	23,455.94	39
Disaster Operations	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	210,589.00	133
Disaster Operations	13	GROUP AWARD-CH 45	1,250.00	2
Disaster Operations	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,233.44	7
Disaster Operations	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,398.64	2
Disaster Operations	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	178,665.11	93
Disaster Operations	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,451.04	7
Disaster Operations	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	154,593.00	69
Disaster Operations	15	GROUP AWARD-CH 45	1,125.00	1
Disaster Operations	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,333.40	1
Disaster Operations	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	93,000.00	34
Disaster Operations Total			**801,811.67**	**475**
Equal Rights	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,000.00	10
Equal Rights	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	750.00	1
Equal Rights	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	145.60	1
Equal Rights	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,500.00	1
Equal Rights	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	856.26	1
Equal Rights	08	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	209.04	1
Equal Rights	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,500.00	1
Equal Rights	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	409.01	1
Equal Rights	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	900.00	1
Equal Rights	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,705.17	3
Equal Rights	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,900.00	5
Equal Rights	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,435.02	1
Equal Rights	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,593.00	7
Equal Rights	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	364.04	1
Equal Rights	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	3,300.00	2
Equal Rights	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,371.21	1
Equal Rights	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	7,500.00	3
Equal Rights	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,000.00	1
Equal Rights Total			**50,438.35**	**42**
External Affairs	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,780.00	6
External Affairs	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	600.00	2

External Affairs	05	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,500.00	5
External Affairs	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,250.00	2
External Affairs	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	3,375.00	3
External Affairs	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,875.00	4
External Affairs	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	688.80	1
External Affairs	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	23,250.00	12
External Affairs	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	793.49	1
External Affairs	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	26,500.00	14
External Affairs	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	937.66	1
External Affairs	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	52,725.00	27
External Affairs	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	36,225.00	16
External Affairs Total			**156,499.95**	**94**
Fed Ins & Mitigation	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	804.50	1
Fed Ins & Mitigation	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,564.60	3
Fed Ins & Mitigation Total			**9,369.10**	**4**
FEMA	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	950.00	1
FEMA	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	707.93	1
FEMA Total			**1,657.93**	**2**
FIMA - Insurance	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	172.59	1
FIMA - Insurance	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,557.20	1
FIMA - Insurance	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	698.78	1
FIMA - Insurance	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,167.90	1
FIMA - Insurance	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	282.00	1
FIMA - Insurance	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,900.29	4
FIMA - Insurance	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,839.50	3
FIMA - Insurance	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,293.11	5
FIMA - Insurance	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,228.80	3
FIMA - Insurance	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	31,439.53	33
FIMA - Insurance	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	49,051.80	24
FIMA - Insurance	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	16,141.82	14
FIMA - Insurance	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	25,831.20	12
FIMA - Insurance	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	15,251.04	12
FIMA - Insurance	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	28,441.80	11

FIMA - Insurance Total			**189,297.36**	**126**
FIMA - Mitigation	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	262.04	1
FIMA - Mitigation	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	458.00	1
FIMA - Mitigation	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	257.26	1
FIMA - Mitigation	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,657.91	4
FIMA - Mitigation	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,725.10	2
FIMA - Mitigation	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,577.71	6
FIMA - Mitigation	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,335.80	1
FIMA - Mitigation	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	31,015.81	31
FIMA - Mitigation	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	36,597.60	17
FIMA - Mitigation	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	39,124.03	35
FIMA - Mitigation	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	57,337.60	26
FIMA - Mitigation	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	9,177.81	9
FIMA - Mitigation	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	29,197.93	10
FIMA - Mitigation Total			**215,724.60**	**144**
Fire Administration	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	359.12	2
Fire Administration	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,282.37	14
Fire Administration	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	334.38	1
Fire Administration	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	20,750.00	16
Fire Administration	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,762.68	5
Fire Administration	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	14,500.00	8
Fire Administration	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,404.07	9
Fire Administration	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	488.15	1
Fire Administration	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,200.00	7
Fire Administration	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,971.42	3
Fire Administration	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	23,050.00	17
Fire Administration	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,092.95	15
Fire Administration	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	20,500.00	19
Fire Administration	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,982.75	24
Fire Administration	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	65,700.00	45
Fire Administration	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,775.50	6

Fire Administration	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	14,750.00	16
Fire Administration	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,000.00	6
Fire Administration Total			**216,903.39**	**214**
Florida Long Term	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	151.64	1
Florida Long Term	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	463.00	1
Florida Long Term	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	961.60	6
Florida Long Term	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	926.00	2
Florida Long Term	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	806.89	3
Florida Long Term	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,922.18	12
Florida Long Term	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,246.17	6
Florida Long Term	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	14,964.00	17
Florida Long Term	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,628.57	9
Florida Long Term	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,808.80	6
Florida Long Term	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	7,093.00	9
Florida Long Term	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,758.42	5
Florida Long Term	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	622.04	2
Florida Long Term	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	13,200.00	18
Florida Long Term	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	6,680.70	6
Florida Long Term	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	431.26	1
Florida Long Term	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	13,723.00	13
Florida Long Term	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	6,844.40	4
Florida Long Term	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,857.00	5
Florida Long Term	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,000.00	2
Florida Long Term Total			**86,088.67**	**128**
General Counsel	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,940.00	22
General Counsel	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	501.57	1
General Counsel	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	340.00	1
General Counsel	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,551.78	6
General Counsel	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,391.00	4
General Counsel	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,267.05	3
General Counsel	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	340.00	1
General Counsel	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	7,826.83	11
General Counsel	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	375.41	1
General Counsel	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	7,323.00	5

General Counsel	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	24,752.42	29
General Counsel	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,512.37	3
General Counsel	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	37,943.11	25
General Counsel	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	56,470.93	47
General Counsel	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,850.14	2
General Counsel	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	114,585.72	43
General Counsel Total			**274,971.33**	**204**
Grants	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	500.00	1
Grants	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,000.00	3
Grants	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,484.29	2
Grants	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,000.00	2
Grants	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,071.25	5
Grants	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	21,750.00	10
Grants	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,874.56	6
Grants	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	49,600.00	22
Grants	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	11,865.37	11
Grants	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	93,738.32	46
Grants	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,823.10	2
Grants	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	74,350.00	25
Grants	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,501.95	6
Grants	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	49,927.00	16
Grants Total			**332,485.84**	**157**
Gulf Coast Recovery	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	752.75	1
Gulf Coast Recovery	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,400.00	1
Gulf Coast Recovery Total			**2,152.75**	**2**
Logistics	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	900.00	1
Logistics	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	809.02	1
Logistics	05	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,120.00	2
Logistics	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,050.00	10
Logistics	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,873.59	7
Logistics	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	7,785.20	7
Logistics	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	9,000.00	8
Logistics	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,652.35	6
Logistics	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	6,029.27	14

Logistics	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	18,534.02	15
Logistics	10	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	421.20	1
Logistics	10	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,200.00	1
Logistics	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,475.26	7
Logistics	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,129.04	4
Logistics	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	52,696.22	38
Logistics	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,910.42	5
Logistics	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,483.64	2
Logistics	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	77,541.42	45
Logistics	13	GROUP AWARD-CH 45	1,125.00	1
Logistics	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,374.79	5
Logistics	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	80,166.37	30
Logistics	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,277.11	2
Logistics	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	64,205.76	18
Logistics	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	36,240.00	9
Logistics Total			**387,999.68**	**239**
Management	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	30,104.00	47
Management	04	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	271.43	1
Management	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	450.00	1
Management	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,067.77	5
Management	05	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	761.80	3
Management	05	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	3,540.00	4
Management	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	641.22	3
Management	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	900.87	3
Management	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,029.00	6
Management	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,792.02	14
Management	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,863.86	8
Management	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	24,037.45	22
Management	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,228.23	8
Management	08	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	4,421.30	13
Management	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,530.00	11
Management	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	6,576.59	16
Management	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	7,447.35	17
Management	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	34,560.20	30
Management	11	GROUP AWARD-CH 45	742.39	1
Management	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	17,181.63	35
Management	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	6,567.84	19

Management	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	74,516.04	55
Management	12	GROUP AWARD-CH 45	742.39	1
Management	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	29,989.42	53
Management	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	13,299.01	29
Management	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	183,782.32	114
Management	13	GROUP AWARD-CH 45	1,484.78	2
Management	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	39,033.09	47
Management	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	14,169.00	24
Management	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	266,493.80	128
Management	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	40,144.72	37
Management	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	5,790.63	6
Management	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	433,646.10	173
Management	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,453.52	8
Management	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,235.81	2
Management	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	200,907.23	64
Management Total			**1,486,402.81**	**1,010**
Mission Support	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	767.89	1
Mission Support	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,209.90	1
Mission Support	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,470.62	1
Mission Support Total			**3,448.41**	**3**
Mitigation	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	425.85	1
Mitigation	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	376.18	1
Mitigation	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,229.60	3
Mitigation	08	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	524.09	1
Mitigation	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,000.00	3
Mitigation	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	761.95	3
Mitigation	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,590.34	3
Mitigation	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,069.24	4
Mitigation	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,000.00	2
Mitigation	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,929.57	7
Mitigation	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,123.57	5
Mitigation	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	9,010.00	8
Mitigation	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,001.58	17
Mitigation	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	6,308.11	8

Mitigation	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	29,665.11	15
Mitigation	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	12,385.66	13
Mitigation	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	4,725.31	5
Mitigation	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	54,427.62	24
Mitigation	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,771.45	3
Mitigation	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	16,000.00	5
Mitigation Total			**173,325.23**	**131**
MSB - CAO	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	809.22	1
MSB - CAO	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,397.32	3
MSB - CAO	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	497.32	1
MSB - CAO	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	500.00	1
MSB - CAO	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,000.00	1
MSB - CAO Total			**7,203.86**	**7**
MSB - CFO	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,400.00	2
MSB - CFO	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	134.97	1
MSB - CFO	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	320.30	2
MSB - CFO	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,035.54	3
MSB - CFO	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	969.70	2
MSB - CFO	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	997.70	4
MSB - CFO	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,870.01	7
MSB - CFO	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	750.00	1
MSB - CFO	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	8,370.03	19
MSB - CFO	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,229.41	7
MSB - CFO	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,400.00	1
MSB - CFO	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,703.99	3
MSB - CFO	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,298.81	2
MSB - CFO Total			**38,480.46**	**54**
MSB - CHCO	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	15,600.00	38
MSB - CHCO	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	382.02	1
MSB - CHCO	05	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	143.67	1
MSB - CHCO	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	338.52	1
MSB - CHCO	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	320.30	2
MSB - CHCO	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,431.99	5
MSB - CHCO	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,027.45	6
MSB - CHCO	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	500.00	1

MSB - CHCO	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,031.80	3
MSB - CHCO	08	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,678.30	8
MSB - CHCO	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,237.38	7
MSB - CHCO	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,633.62	6
MSB - CHCO	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	494.86	2
MSB - CHCO	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,250.32	4
MSB - CHCO	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	560.00	1
MSB - CHCO	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	12,212.34	15
MSB - CHCO	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,092.12	3
MSB - CHCO	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	15,829.39	16
MSB - CHCO	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	7,052.68	5
MSB - CHCO	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	3,457.00	2
MSB - CHCO Total			**73,273.76**	**127**
MSB - CIO	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	152.11	1
MSB - CIO	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,829.08	3
MSB - CIO	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	764.92	3
MSB - CIO	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,137.73	7
MSB - CIO	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	870.99	3
MSB - CIO	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	500.00	1
MSB - CIO	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,586.68	6
MSB - CIO	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	680.45	3
MSB - CIO	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	11,683.34	10
MSB - CIO	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	447.94	1
MSB - CIO	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	500.00	1
MSB - CIO	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,938.84	6
MSB - CIO	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,477.00	1
MSB - CIO	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	7,377.74	4
MSB - CIO Total			**35,946.82**	**50**
MSB - CPO	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,850.00	1
MSB - CPO	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	728.08	1
MSB - CPO	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,500.00	1
MSB - CPO	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,083.70	1

MSB - CPO	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	13,215.11	4
MSB - CPO	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,605.00	4
MSB - CPO Total			**31,981.89**	**12**
MSB - CSO	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,000.00	1
MSB - CSO	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	682.57	1
MSB - CSO	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,000.00	1
MSB - CSO	15	INDIVIDUAL CASH AWARD RB	1,500.00	1
MSB - CSO Total			**5,182.57**	**4**
Nat Cap Region Coord	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,000.00	1
Nat Cap Region Coord	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	430.51	1
Nat Cap Region Coord	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,500.00	2
Nat Cap Region Coord	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	7,500.00	3
Nat Cap Region Coord	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	13,500.00	3
Nat Cap Region Coord	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	29,000.00	5
Nat Cap Region Coord Total			**59,930.51**	**15**
National Continuity	04	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,720.90	18
National Continuity	04	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	332.48	1
National Continuity	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	20,795.11	22
National Continuity	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	692.88	1
National Continuity	05	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,000.00	1
National Continuity	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,294.86	11
National Continuity	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,742.70	10
National Continuity	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	35,936.11	28
National Continuity	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	8,400.32	16
National Continuity	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	841.35	2
National Continuity	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	52,296.70	46
National Continuity	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,648.21	20
National Continuity	08	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,240.62	5
National Continuity	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	64,444.76	55
National Continuity	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,950.13	10
National Continuity	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	5,333.61	11
National Continuity	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	54,424.25	46
National Continuity	10	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,565.75	9

National Continuity	10	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	4,887.84	11
National Continuity	10	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	52,397.36	54
National Continuity	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,944.15	31
National Continuity	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	19,238.05	36
National Continuity	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	116,142.05	115
National Continuity	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,398.68	17
National Continuity	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	8,439.88	15
National Continuity	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	78,261.25	55
National Continuity	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,338.11	10
National Continuity	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	4,448.09	6
National Continuity	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	122,006.92	59
National Continuity	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,901.51	4
National Continuity	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	61,072.11	23
National Continuity	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,518.00	2
National Continuity	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	56,243.11	16
National Continuity Total			**838,897.85**	**766**
National Preparedness	05	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	139.32	1
National Preparedness	05	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	313.48	1
National Preparedness	05	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	393.00	1
National Preparedness	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	849.78	2
National Preparedness	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,067.00	3
National Preparedness	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,076.37	8
National Preparedness	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	121.35	1
National Preparedness	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,846.00	13
National Preparedness	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,622.93	4
National Preparedness	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,540.00	6
National Preparedness	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,797.68	7
National Preparedness	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,800.00	4
National Preparedness	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	7,476.58	11
National Preparedness	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	31,251.00	19

National Preparedness	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	17,592.23	26
National Preparedness	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,303.20	4
National Preparedness	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	56,653.00	34
National Preparedness	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	20,817.08	22
National Preparedness	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	315.69	1
National Preparedness	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	164,513.00	81
National Preparedness	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	28,576.24	20
National Preparedness	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,576.22	3
National Preparedness	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	129,176.56	46
National Preparedness	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	14,503.01	9
National Preparedness	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	426.96	1
National Preparedness	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	89,024.00	23
National Preparedness Total			**602,771.68**	**351**
PNP - Grants	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,500.00	1
PNP - Grants	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	645.76	1
PNP - Grants	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	750.83	1
PNP - Grants	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,165.11	3
PNP - Grants	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,000.00	1
PNP - Grants	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,801.32	2
PNP - Grants Total			**15,863.02**	**9**
PNP - Nat Prep	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	619.57	2
PNP - Nat Prep	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	89.59	1
PNP - Nat Prep	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	244.07	1
PNP - Nat Prep	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	124.70	1
PNP - Nat Prep	11	LUMP SUM PERF PYMNT NRB	500.00	1
PNP - Nat Prep	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF	939.84	2

		AWARD		
PNP - Nat Prep	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	300.00	1
PNP - Nat Prep	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,149.80	4
PNP - Nat Prep	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	200.00	1
PNP - Nat Prep	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,571.80	4
PNP - Nat Prep	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,100.00	2
PNP - Nat Prep Total			**15,839.37**	**20**
PNP - NCP	04	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	930.94	4
PNP - NCP	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	168.96	1
PNP - NCP	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	449.02	1
PNP - NCP	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,186.36	5
PNP - NCP	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	204.40	1
PNP - NCP	08	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	4,011.60	15
PNP - NCP	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	752.00	1
PNP - NCP	10	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,251.38	6
PNP - NCP	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	526.78	1
PNP - NCP	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,701.70	5
PNP - NCP	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,211.50	8
PNP - NCP	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	21,670.23	21
PNP - NCP	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	15,017.70	9
PNP - NCP	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	14,745.83	6
PNP - NCP Total			**69,828.40**	**84**
PNP - NCRC	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,000.00	1
PNP - NCRC	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,800.00	1
PNP - NCRC Total			**9,800.00**	**2**
Policy & Pgm Analysis	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	593.73	1
Policy & Pgm Analysis	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,000.00	1
Policy & Pgm Analysis	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,482.86	1
Policy & Pgm Analysis	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,000.00	1
Policy & Pgm Analysis	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	7,756.75	5
Policy & Pgm Analysis	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	19,946.00	9

Policy & Pgm Analysis	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,929.95	3
Policy & Pgm Analysis	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	28,500.00	8
Policy & Pgm Analysis Total			**66,209.29**	**29**
Recovery Division	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,000.00	1
Recovery Division Total			**2,000.00**	**1**
Region Eight	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	54,042.00	167
Region Eight	04	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	690.85	1
Region Eight	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,000.00	1
Region Eight	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,627.81	3
Region Eight	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	398.98	2
Region Eight	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,593.78	3
Region Eight	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	498.15	1
Region Eight	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	253.74	1
Region Eight	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,549.26	3
Region Eight	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	921.05	1
Region Eight	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	236.17	1
Region Eight	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	200.00	1
Region Eight	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	31,666.72	30
Region Eight	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,151.37	7
Region Eight	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	53,666.93	47
Region Eight	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	32,121.51	25
Region Eight	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,144.50	3
Region Eight	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	47,811.59	34
Region Eight	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	37,629.56	18
Region Eight	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,829.76	3
Region Eight	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	61,764.35	28
Region Eight	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	7,940.13	3
Region Eight	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	16,146.00	4
Region Eight Total			**362,884.21**	**387**
Region Five	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	48,883.00	130
Region Five	04	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	158.71	1
Region Five	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,500.00	1
Region Five	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,674.34	2
Region Five	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	6,600.00	4
Region Five	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF	1,614.41	3

		AWARD		
Region Five	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,255.61	3
Region Five	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,000.00	3
Region Five	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,877.92	6
Region Five	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,260.74	5
Region Five	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	18,144.00	9
Region Five	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	25,330.48	22
Region Five	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	6,590.06	10
Region Five	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	72,750.00	36
Region Five	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	25,774.92	20
Region Five	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	6,947.16	9
Region Five	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	50,500.00	23
Region Five	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,289.22	5
Region Five	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,838.16	4
Region Five	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	48,850.00	22
Region Five	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,182.45	1
Region Five	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	28,500.00	9
Region Five Total			**373,521.18**	**328**
Region Four	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	116,291.00	164
Region Four	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,733.84	6
Region Four	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	3,756.00	2
Region Four	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	6,226.10	14
Region Four	08	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,051.90	4
Region Four	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	25,354.00	15
Region Four	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,540.83	28
Region Four	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,295.75	5
Region Four	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	32,258.00	22
Region Four	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	14,556.79	31
Region Four	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,525.69	6
Region Four	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	19,865.00	13
Region Four	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	75,485.64	110
Region Four	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	19,738.55	26
Region Four	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	158,191.00	102
Region Four	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	51,299.17	59
Region Four	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	8,649.49	12
Region Four	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	97,175.00	57
Region Four	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF	12,011.43	10

		AWARD		
Region Four	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,832.02	2
Region Four	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	41,872.00	22
Region Four	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,819.18	2
Region Four	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	13,560.00	7
Region Four Total			**725,088.38**	**719**
Region Nine	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	43,081.00	37
Region Nine	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	257.47	1
Region Nine	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	211.25	1
Region Nine	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	15,489.00	7
Region Nine	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	538.27	2
Region Nine	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,051.00	3
Region Nine	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	586.16	2
Region Nine	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	260.52	1
Region Nine	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,000.00	2
Region Nine	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	6,516.99	6
Region Nine	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,165.74	3
Region Nine	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	75,505.00	38
Region Nine	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,448.13	2
Region Nine	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	396.07	1
Region Nine	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	65,495.00	32
Region Nine	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,711.44	3
Region Nine	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	59,058.00	21
Region Nine	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,980.35	1
Region Nine	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	38,052.00	11
Region Nine Total			**322,803.39**	**174**
Region One	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	36,695.00	30
Region One	04	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	263.90	1
Region One	04	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	263.90	1
Region One	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,108.95	8
Region One	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	712.53	2
Region One	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	7,680.00	6
Region One	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,838.30	11
Region One	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,133.35	3
Region One	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,200.00	3
Region One	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,556.75	6
Region One	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,040.45	2

Region One	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	12,360.00	7
Region One	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	12,694.32	19
Region One	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,467.31	7
Region One	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	27,945.00	18
Region One	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	12,460.78	13
Region One	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,368.72	3
Region One	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	42,541.00	22
Region One	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	11,797.48	8
Region One	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,093.97	1
Region One	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	62,550.00	20
Region One	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,016.35	3
Region One	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	28,250.00	7
Region One Total			**287,038.06**	**201**
Region Seven	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	84,398.11	56
Region Seven	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,342.00	1
Region Seven	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	150.53	1
Region Seven	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,789.00	1
Region Seven	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	894.00	1
Region Seven	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,018.82	5
Region Seven	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	3,130.00	2
Region Seven	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,491.00	9
Region Seven	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,015.02	3
Region Seven	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	9,418.00	5
Region Seven	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,324.01	22
Region Seven	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	4,945.52	10
Region Seven	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	38,999.11	24
Region Seven	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	8,536.46	15
Region Seven	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,150.84	4
Region Seven	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	58,620.00	29
Region Seven	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,812.07	6
Region Seven	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	46,651.00	23
Region Seven	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	18,291.00	7
Region Seven Total			**302,976.49**	**224**
Region Six	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	94,945.00	138
Region Six	04	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	226.82	1
Region Six	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,525.00	1
Region Six	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF	389.02	2

		AWARD		
Region Six	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	9,390.00	10
Region Six	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	711.45	2
Region Six	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,950.00	3
Region Six	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	7,525.00	6
Region Six	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	843.20	3
Region Six	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,910.00	13
Region Six	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	10,664.17	19
Region Six	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	120,118.00	81
Region Six	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,230.82	3
Region Six	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	78,328.00	40
Region Six	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,732.60	2
Region Six	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	48,329.00	24
Region Six	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,580.00	6
Region Six Total			**405,398.08**	**354**
Region Ten	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	44,756.00	74
Region Ten	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,319.00	1
Region Ten	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,850.66	4
Region Ten	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	12,405.00	10
Region Ten	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,537.92	2
Region Ten	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,810.00	5
Region Ten	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,878.45	2
Region Ten	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,491.00	4
Region Ten	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	12,990.64	13
Region Ten	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	54,557.00	38
Region Ten	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	23,957.31	20
Region Ten	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	51,096.00	36
Region Ten	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	11,160.00	9
Region Ten	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	35,018.00	24
Region Ten	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	9,371.64	6
Region Ten	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	12,595.00	6
Region Ten Total			**285,793.62**	**254**
Region Three	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	48,455.00	191
Region Three	04	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	137.34	2
Region Three	04	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	700.00	2
Region Three	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF	1,121.09	8

		AWARD		
Region Three	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,726.57	14
Region Three	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,650.00	3
Region Three	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	895.76	4
Region Three	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,355.00	10
Region Three	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,400.00	19
Region Three	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,408.61	6
Region Three	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	821.69	4
Region Three	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,500.00	12
Region Three	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	12,753.26	39
Region Three	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	20,054.63	69
Region Three	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	52,700.00	71
Region Three	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	12,377.77	35
Region Three	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	19,212.09	54
Region Three	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	61,250.00	62
Region Three	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	6,688.96	15
Region Three	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	23,520.11	54
Region Three	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	38,600.00	37
Region Three	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	3,589.15	4
Region Three	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,263.56	4
Region Three	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	10,300.00	7
Region Three Total			**335,480.59**	**726**
Region Two	00	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	76,750.00	118
Region Two	03	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	930.00	1
Region Two	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,039.96	2
Region Two	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	5,498.00	3
Region Two	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	457.98	1
Region Two	08	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,865.00	1
Region Two	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,666.22	3
Region Two	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	8,760.00	2
Region Two	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,763.95	6
Region Two	11	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	2,100.00	1
Region Two	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	42,502.77	33
Region Two	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	56,422.00	22
Region Two	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	23,595.51	17

Region Two	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	64,209.00	23
Region Two	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	24,628.60	14
Region Two	14	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	38,380.00	12
Region Two	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	14,573.82	6
Region Two	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	21,411.00	7
Region Two Total			**393,553.81**	**272**
RR - FCO	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	633.29	1
RR - FCO	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	6,027.38	4
RR - FCO	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,597.13	2
RR - FCO	15	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,000.00	2
RR - FCO Total			**19,257.80**	**9**
RR - Logistics Dir	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	713.74	2
RR - Logistics Dir	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	889.94	2
RR - Logistics Dir	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	115.44	1
RR - Logistics Dir	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	351.68	1
RR - Logistics Dir	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,325.00	1
RR - Logistics Dir	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,612.94	1
RR - Logistics Dir Total			**5,008.74**	**8**
RR - Recovery Dir	06	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	1,105.59	3
RR - Recovery Dir	06	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	157.73	2
RR - Recovery Dir	06	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,306.53	2
RR - Recovery Dir	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	813.91	3
RR - Recovery Dir	07	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	2,753.05	9
RR - Recovery Dir	07	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,530.22	2
RR - Recovery Dir	08	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	235.17	1
RR - Recovery Dir	09	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,678.90	12
RR - Recovery Dir	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	63,860.82	239
RR - Recovery Dir	09	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	4,500.00	2
RR - Recovery Dir	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	18,396.14	56
RR - Recovery Dir	11	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	16,376.68	49
RR - Recovery Dir	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	13,483.41	21
RR - Recovery Dir	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	15,882.26	32
RR - Recovery Dir	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	15,244.06	19
RR - Recovery Dir	13	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	5,253.93	10

RR - Recovery Dir	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	765.11	1
RR - Recovery Dir	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	11,224.97	11
RR - Recovery Dir	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	3,998.75	13
RR - Recovery Dir	15	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	4,964.18	3
RR - Recovery Dir	15	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	253.46	1
RR - Recovery Dir Total			**186,784.87**	**491**
RR - Response Dir	07	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	466.81	1
RR - Response Dir	09	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	593.73	1
RR - Response Dir	11	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	2,073.07	3
RR - Response Dir	12	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	25,665.89	22
RR - Response Dir	12	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	861.01	1
RR - Response Dir	12	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	1,000.00	1
RR - Response Dir	13	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	5,534.74	3
RR - Response Dir	13	INDIV CASH AWARD NRB	11,680.00	3
RR - Response Dir	14	INDIVIDUAL TIME-OFF AWARD	8,194.40	4
RR - Response Dir	14	GROUP TIME-OFF-AWARD	1,371.21	1
RR - Response Dir Total			**57,440.86**	**40**
Grand Total			**12,297,233.77**	**10,234**

FEMA Non-SES QSI Awards – CY 2010

Oranization	Grade	Employees
Administrator	12	1
Administrator	15	6
Administrator Total		**7**
Disaster Assistance	09	1
Disaster Assistance	11	1
Disaster Assistance	12	2
Disaster Assistance	13	6
Disaster Assistance	14	5
Disaster Assistance	15	2
Disaster Assistance Total		**17**
Disaster Operations	12	6
Disaster Operations	13	4
Disaster Operations	14	6

Disaster Operations Total		**16**
External Affairs	14	3
External Affairs	15	2
External Affairs Total		**5**
Fire Administration	12	2
Fire Administration	13	1
Fire Administration	14	1
Fire Administration	15	1
Fire Administration Total		**5**
General Counsel	14	1
General Counsel	15	4
General Counsel Total		**5**
Grants	13	1
Grants	15	2
Grants Total		**3**
Logistics	13	2
Logistics	14	2
Logistics	15	1
Logistics Total		**5**
Management	12	2
Management	13	5
Management	14	10
Management	15	10
Management Total		**27**
Mitigation	09	1
Mitigation	13	4
Mitigation	14	4
Mitigation	15	1
Mitigation Total		**10**
MSB - CFO	12	3
MSB - CFO	13	4
MSB - CFO	14	3
MSB - CFO Total		**10**
MSB - CIO	11	1
MSB - CIO	12	1
MSB - CIO	13	1
MSB - CIO	14	1
MSB - CIO	15	3
MSB - CIO Total		**7**
National Continuity	09	2
National Continuity	12	3
National Continuity	13	3

National Continuity	14	6
National Continuity	15	2
National Continuity Total		**16**
National Preparedness	13	5
National Preparedness	14	4
National Preparedness	15	3
National Preparedness Total		**12**
PNP - Grants	15	1
PNP - Grants Total		**1**
PNP - Nat Prep	14	1
PNP - Nat Prep Total		**1**
Policy & Pgm Analysis	15	1
Policy & Pgm Analysis Total		**1**
Region Eight	12	1
Region Eight	13	4
Region Eight	14	2
Region Eight Total		**7**
Region Five	12	2
Region Five	13	7
Region Five	14	2
Region Five	15	1
Region Five Total		**12**
Region Four	12	2
Region Four	13	9
Region Four	15	1
Region Four Total		**12**
Region Nine	07	1
Region Nine	12	2
Region Nine	13	5
Region Nine	14	4
Region Nine	15	2
Region Nine Total		**14**
Region One	07	1
Region One	12	1
Region One	13	1
Region One	14	3
Region One	15	1
Region One Total		**7**
Region Seven	13	4
Region Seven	14	4
Region Seven	15	2

Region Seven Total		**10**
Region Six	09	1
Region Six	12	5
Region Six	13	5
Region Six	14	2
Region Six	15	1
Region Six Total		**14**
Region Ten	07	1
Region Ten	09	1
Region Ten	12	2
Region Ten	13	3
Region Ten Total		**7**
Region Three	12	2
Region Three	13	4
Region Three	14	3
Region Three Total		**9**
Region Two	12	2
Region Two	13	1
Region Two	14	3
Region Two Total		**6**
RR - Response Dir	13	1
RR - Response Dir Total		**1**
Grand Total		**247**

FEMA Grade Count
End-of Year CY 2010

Organization	Grade	Employees
AD - Exec Secretariat	12	2
AD - Exec Secretariat	14	1
AD - Exec Secretariat Total		**3**
AD - Fth Based & Comm	11	1
AD - Fth Based & Comm	14	1
AD - Fth Based & Comm	15	2
AD - Fth Based & Comm Total		**4**
AD - Law Enforcement	12	1

AD - Law Enforcement Total		**1**
AD - Regional Ops	07	1
AD - Regional Ops	12	1
AD - Regional Ops	13	1
AD - Regional Ops	14	1
AD - Regional Ops	15	2
AD - Regional Ops Total		**6**
Administrator	02	1
Administrator	03	1
Administrator	11	2
Administrator	12	1
Administrator	13	3
Administrator	14	3
Administrator	15	6
Administrator Total		**17**
Chief Counsel	00	40
Chief Counsel	07	1
Chief Counsel	09	1
Chief Counsel	11	4
Chief Counsel	12	2
Chief Counsel	13	5
Chief Counsel	14	25
Chief Counsel	15	38
Chief Counsel Total		**116**
Equal Rights	00	45
Equal Rights	04	1
Equal Rights	07	1
Equal Rights	09	1
Equal Rights	11	7
Equal Rights	12	7
Equal Rights	13	3
Equal Rights	14	4
Equal Rights	15	1
Equal Rights Total		**70**
External Affairs Dir	00	356
External Affairs Dir	07	1
External Affairs Dir	08	1
External Affairs Dir	09	4
External Affairs Dir	11	9
External Affairs Dir	12	15
External Affairs Dir	13	15
External Affairs Dir	14	24
External Affairs Dir	15	16

External Affairs Dir Total		**441**
Fed Ins & Mitigation	00	21
Fed Ins & Mitigation	12	1
Fed Ins & Mitigation	14	1
Fed Ins & Mitigation	15	3
Fed Ins & Mitigation Total		**26**
FIMA - Insurance	06	1
FIMA - Insurance	07	2
FIMA - Insurance	08	1
FIMA - Insurance	09	3
FIMA - Insurance	11	3
FIMA - Insurance	12	8
FIMA - Insurance	13	29
FIMA - Insurance	14	16
FIMA - Insurance	15	14
FIMA - Insurance Total		**77**
FIMA - Mitigation	00	13
FIMA - Mitigation	08	2
FIMA - Mitigation	09	4
FIMA - Mitigation	11	4
FIMA - Mitigation	12	15
FIMA - Mitigation	13	35
FIMA - Mitigation	14	45
FIMA - Mitigation	15	18
FIMA - Mitigation Total		**136**
Fire Administration	04	1
Fire Administration	05	1
Fire Administration	06	1
Fire Administration	07	11
Fire Administration	08	5
Fire Administration	09	8
Fire Administration	11	11
Fire Administration	12	13
Fire Administration	13	38
Fire Administration	14	13
Fire Administration	15	5
Fire Administration Total		**107**
Mission Support	05	1
Mission Support	09	2
Mission Support	11	3
Mission Support	12	4
Mission Support	13	3
Mission Support	14	9

Mission Support	15	4
Mission Support Total		**26**
MSB - CAO	00	58
MSB - CAO	05	1
MSB - CAO	06	1
MSB - CAO	07	3
MSB - CAO	09	7
MSB - CAO	11	11
MSB - CAO	12	36
MSB - CAO	13	26
MSB - CAO	14	16
MSB - CAO	15	13
MSB - CAO Total		**172**
MSB - CFO	00	35
MSB - CFO	05	22
MSB - CFO	06	11
MSB - CFO	07	17
MSB - CFO	09	20
MSB - CFO	11	19
MSB - CFO	12	33
MSB - CFO	13	54
MSB - CFO	14	28
MSB - CFO	15	17
MSB - CFO Total		**256**
MSB - CHCO	00	1,731
MSB - CHCO	05	8
MSB - CHCO	06	6
MSB - CHCO	07	14
MSB - CHCO	08	14
MSB - CHCO	09	20
MSB - CHCO	11	21
MSB - CHCO	12	21
MSB - CHCO	13	47
MSB - CHCO	14	33
MSB - CHCO	15	12
MSB - CHCO Total		**1,927**
MSB - CIO	00	4
MSB - CIO	05	5
MSB - CIO	06	1
MSB - CIO	07	15
MSB - CIO	09	39
MSB - CIO	11	82
MSB - CIO	12	99
MSB - CIO	13	86
MSB - CIO	14	82
MSB - CIO	15	24

MSB - CIO Total		**437**
MSB - CPO	00	50
MSB - CPO	05	1
MSB - CPO	07	5
MSB - CPO	09	9
MSB - CPO	11	8
MSB - CPO	12	22
MSB - CPO	13	36
MSB - CPO	14	49
MSB - CPO	15	18
MSB - CPO Total		**198**
MSB - CSO	00	105
MSB - CSO	05	1
MSB - CSO	06	3
MSB - CSO	07	5
MSB - CSO	08	3
MSB - CSO	09	11
MSB - CSO	11	7
MSB - CSO	12	25
MSB - CSO	13	16
MSB - CSO	14	9
MSB - CSO	15	6
MSB - CSO Total		**191**
PNP - Grants	04	3
PNP - Grants	06	1
PNP - Grants	07	2
PNP - Grants	09	4
PNP - Grants	11	12
PNP - Grants	12	30
PNP - Grants	13	68
PNP - Grants	14	29
PNP - Grants	15	24
PNP - Grants Total		**173**
PNP - Nat Prep	00	8
PNP - Nat Prep	03	1
PNP - Nat Prep	05	5
PNP - Nat Prep	06	5
PNP - Nat Prep	07	14
PNP - Nat Prep	08	5
PNP - Nat Prep	09	9
PNP - Nat Prep	11	17
PNP - Nat Prep	12	50
PNP - Nat Prep	13	93
PNP - Nat Prep	14	57
PNP - Nat Prep	15	26
PNP - Nat Prep Total		**290**

PNP - NCP	03	1
PNP - NCP	04	25
PNP - NCP	05	2
PNP - NCP	06	32
PNP - NCP	07	64
PNP - NCP	08	52
PNP - NCP	09	40
PNP - NCP	10	33
PNP - NCP	11	80
PNP - NCP	12	57
PNP - NCP	13	60
PNP - NCP	14	28
PNP - NCP	15	20
PNP - NCP Total		**494**
PNP - NCRC	12	2
PNP - NCRC	13	7
PNP - NCRC	14	2
PNP - NCRC	15	5
PNP - NCRC Total		**16**
Policy & Pgm Analysis	11	2
Policy & Pgm Analysis	12	3
Policy & Pgm Analysis	13	1
Policy & Pgm Analysis	14	7
Policy & Pgm Analysis	15	10
Policy & Pgm Analysis Total		**23**
Protection & Nat Prep	07	1
Protection & Nat Prep	11	2
Protection & Nat Prep	12	3
Protection & Nat Prep	13	5
Protection & Nat Prep	14	2
Protection & Nat Prep	15	5
Protection & Nat Prep Total		**18**
Region Eight	00	463
Region Eight	04	1
Region Eight	07	5
Region Eight	08	1
Region Eight	09	5
Region Eight	11	4
Region Eight	12	56
Region Eight	13	44
Region Eight	14	28
Region Eight	15	8
Region Eight Total		**615**
Region Five	00	550

Region Five	04	1
Region Five	05	2
Region Five	07	6
Region Five	09	7
Region Five	11	15
Region Five	12	63
Region Five	13	42
Region Five	14	25
Region Five	15	7
Region Five Total		**718**
Region Four	00	1,438
Region Four	06	3
Region Four	07	27
Region Four	08	17
Region Four	09	74
Region Four	11	76
Region Four	12	192
Region Four	13	92
Region Four	14	35
Region Four	15	17
Region Four Total		**1,971**
Region Nine	00	487
Region Nine	04	1
Region Nine	06	1
Region Nine	07	7
Region Nine	09	8
Region Nine	11	12
Region Nine	12	75
Region Nine	13	41
Region Nine	14	29
Region Nine	15	11
Region Nine Total		**672**
Region One	00	594
Region One	07	6
Region One	08	1
Region One	09	8
Region One	11	12
Region One	12	44
Region One	13	34
Region One	14	21
Region One	15	7
Region One Total		**727**
Region Seven	00	572
Region Seven	04	1
Region Seven	06	4
Region Seven	07	3

Region Seven	09	6
Region Seven	11	43
Region Seven	12	61
Region Seven	13	42
Region Seven	14	27
Region Seven	15	7
Region Seven Total		**766**
Region Six	00	922
Region Six	04	1
Region Six	05	1
Region Six	06	2
Region Six	07	59
Region Six	08	6
Region Six	09	99
Region Six	11	133
Region Six	12	232
Region Six	13	82
Region Six	14	44
Region Six	15	12
Region Six Total		**1,593**
Region Ten	00	572
Region Ten	06	1
Region Ten	07	10
Region Ten	08	1
Region Ten	09	10
Region Ten	11	4
Region Ten	12	49
Region Ten	13	38
Region Ten	14	25
Region Ten	15	7
Region Ten Total		**717**
Region Three	00	504
Region Three	04	1
Region Three	05	2
Region Three	07	10
Region Three	09	8
Region Three	11	6
Region Three	12	48
Region Three	13	42
Region Three	14	23
Region Three	15	6
Region Three Total		**650**
Region Two	00	645
Region Two	03	1
Region Two	05	1
Region Two	07	3

Region Two	08	1
Region Two	09	5
Region Two	11	7
Region Two	12	53
Region Two	13	46
Region Two	14	22
Region Two	15	9
Region Two Total		**793**
Response & Recovery	07	2
Response & Recovery	09	2
Response & Recovery	11	2
Response & Recovery	13	5
Response & Recovery	14	5
Response & Recovery	15	5
Response & Recovery Total		**21**
RR - FCO	07	2
RR - FCO	09	2
RR - FCO	13	1
RR - FCO	15	41
RR - FCO Total		**46**
RR - Logistics Dir	00	353
RR - Logistics Dir	05	1
RR - Logistics Dir	06	23
RR - Logistics Dir	07	16
RR - Logistics Dir	08	6
RR - Logistics Dir	09	42
RR - Logistics Dir	11	41
RR - Logistics Dir	12	50
RR - Logistics Dir	13	29
RR - Logistics Dir	14	17
RR - Logistics Dir	15	10
RR - Logistics Dir Total		**588**
RR - Recovery Dir	00	159
RR - Recovery Dir	04	2
RR - Recovery Dir	05	4
RR - Recovery Dir	06	31
RR - Recovery Dir	07	49
RR - Recovery Dir	08	3
RR - Recovery Dir	09	846
RR - Recovery Dir	11	338
RR - Recovery Dir	12	208
RR - Recovery Dir	13	82
RR - Recovery Dir	14	43
RR - Recovery Dir	15	26

RR - Recovery Dir Total		**1,791**
RR - Response Dir	00	69
RR - Response Dir	07	7
RR - Response Dir	08	2
RR - Response Dir	09	12
RR - Response Dir	10	1
RR - Response Dir	11	35
RR - Response Dir	12	193
RR - Response Dir	13	85
RR - Response Dir	14	60
RR - Response Dir	15	34
RR - Response Dir Total		**498**
Grand Total		**17,391**

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – FEMA
April 6, 2011

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by FEMA political employees for travel in 2010. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER:

		Dates of Travel				
Traveler	Title	PERIOD BEGIN	PERIOD END	Total Cost	Purpose of Travel	Location Visited
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	3/7/2010	5/11/2010	$66.73	Training	Washington, DC
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	3/29/2010	3/30/2010	$234.01	Press Conference	Los Angeles, CA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	3/29/2010	3/30/2010	$514.93	Press Conference	Los Angeles, CA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	4/8/2010	4/9/2010	$164.50	Regional Preparedness Roundtable	Denver, CO
Aniskoff Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	4/8/2010	4/9/2010	$546.13	Training	Albuquerque, NM
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	4/26/2010	4/29/2010	$377.40	National Conference	San Diego, CA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	4/26/2010	4/29/2010	$970.66	National Conference	San Diego, CA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	5/11/2010	5/14/2010	$248.50	Training	Manhattan, NY
Aniskoff Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	5/11/2010	5/14/2010	$1,271.53	Training	Manhattan, NY
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$91.50	Eagle Horizon Group Exercise	Bluemont, VA

	Preparedness					
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$149 85	Eagle Horizon Group Exercise	Bluemont, VA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	5/25/2010	5/25/2010	$257 15	Regional Preparedness Roundtable	Denver, CO
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	5/25/2010	5/25/2010	$488 26	Regional Preparedness Roundtable	Denver, CO
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	6/22/2010	6/24/2010	$602 75	UASI Conference	New Orleans, LA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	6/22/2010	6/24/2010	$1,354 12	UASI Conference	New Orleans, LA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	8/23/2010	8/26/2010	$268 75	Region I Community Meeting	Seattle, WA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	8/23/2010	8/26/2010	$1,664 15	Region I Community Meeting	Seattle, WA
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	10/27/2010	10/27/2010	$107 83	FPC Meeting	Chicago IL
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	10/27/2010	10/27/2010	$259 33	FPC Meeting	Chicago, IL
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	10/31/2010	11/2/2010	$370 95	IAEM Conference	San Antonio, TX
Aniskoff, Paulette	Director of Individual and Community Preparedness	10/31/2010	11/2/2010	$1,008 73	IAEM Conference	San Antonio, TX
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	1/7/2010	1/7/2010	$27 50	Training	Washington DC
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	1/20/2010	1/20/2010	$8 00	Training	Washington DC
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	1/25/2010	1/27/2010	$157 60	Attend Regional Border Coordination	Texas
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	1/25/2010	1/27/2010	$164 00	Attend Regional Border Coordination	Texas
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	3/6/2010	3/7/2010	$103 60	Training	Alexandria, VA
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	5/7/2010	5/7/2010	$88 23	Local	Alexandria, VA
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$152 00	Eagle Horizon Group Exercise	Berryville, VA
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$10 72	Eagle Horizon Group Exercise	Berryville, VA
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	6/22/2010	6/24/2010	$273 35	National Homeland Security Consortium Meeting	Chicago, IL
Beckham, Steward D	Director, Office of NCRC	6/22/2010	6/24/2010	$816 69	National Homeland Security Consortium Meeting	Chicago, IL
Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	7/18/2010	7/22/2010	$306 52	Disaster/ Site Visit	Washington, DC

Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	7/18/2010	7/22/2010	$528 79	Disaster/ Site Visit	Washington, DC
Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	9/20/2010	9/21/2010	$84 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Augusta, Maine
Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	9/20/2010	9/21/2010	$112 35	Disaster/ Site Visit	Augusta, Maine
Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	10/20/2010	10/22/2010	$196 75	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	10/20/2010	10/22/2010	$736 50	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	11/3/2010	11/3/2010	$82 00	Conference	Washington, DC
Boyce, Don R	Regional Administrator, Region I	11/3/2010	11/3/2010	$563 33	Conference	Washington, DC
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	4/15/2010	4/15/2010	$72 00	Staff Administrator	Baton Rouge, LA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	5/3/2010	5/3/2010	$103 50	Staff Administrator	Devil's Lake, ND
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	5/5/2010	6/11/2010	$191 00	Training	FEMA HQ
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$151 50	Governors Hurricane Conference	Ft Lauderdale, FL
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$120 99	Governors Hurricane Conference	Ft Lauderdale, FL
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	5/25/2010	5/25/2010	$32 83	Governors Hurricane Conference	Ft Lauderdale, FL
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	5/25/2010	5/25/2010	$319 40	Governors Hurricane Conference	Ft Lauderdale, FL
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	6/16/2010	6/17/2010	$179 50	Regional Admin Conference	Boston, MA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	6/16/2010	6/17/2010	$536 61	Regional Admin Conference	Boston, MA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	6/16/2010	6/30/2010	$115 00	Regional Admin Conference	Boston, MA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	7/9/2010	7/11/2010	$249 50	National Counsel of Governors	Boston, MA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	7/9/2010	7/11/2010	$621 79	National Counsel of Governors	Boston, MA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	7/9/2010	7/10/2010	$42 78	National Counsel of Governors	Boston, MA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	7/9/2010	7/10/2010	$119 70	National Counsel of Governors	Boston, MA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	7/29/2010	8/23/2010	$125 56	National Lt Gov Assoc/Lt Unified Area Command	Biloxi, MS/ New Orleans, LA

Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	8/12/2010	8/13/2010	$197 58	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	8/12/2010	8/13/2010	$1,082 77	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	8/23/2010	8/30/2010	$809 74	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	8/23/2010	8/30/2010	$1,397 16	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	9/23/2010	9/24/2010	$30 23	White House	Washington, DC
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	10/7/2010	10/7/2010	$55 23	Taxi from FEMA to DHS	Washington, DC
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$491 74	NEMA Annual Meeting	Little Rock, AR
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$1,156 71	NEMA Annual Meeting	Little Rock, AR
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	10/27/2010	10/27/2010	$106 43	Meeting	Tyson's Corner, VA
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	10/30/2010	11/2/2010	$313 00	IAEM Conference	San Antonio, TX
Camp, Gwen M	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division	10/30/2010	11/2/2010	$1,301 38	IAEM Conference	San Antonio, TX
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	1/11/2010	1/14/2010	$693 18	Regional Admin Conference	Tampa FL
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	1/25/2010	1/25/2010	$158 40	Conference	Yaphank, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	1/27/2010	1/28/2010	$231 13	Outreach meetings	New York
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	1/27/2010	1/28/2010	$91 00	Outreach meetings	New York
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	2/7/2010	2/8/2010	$236 95	Disaster/ Site Visit	PR, NJ, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	2/7/2010	2/8/2010	$1,697 19	Disaster/ Site Visit	PR, NJ, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	2/9/2010	2/12/2010	$430 20	Disaster/ Site Visit	PR, NJ, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	2/9/2010	2/12/2010	$1,192 65	Disaster/ Site Visit	PR, NJ, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	3/3/2010	3/10/2010	$662 65	FEMA/NEMA Mid Year Conf	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	3/3/2010	3/10/2010	$2,380 89	FEMA/NEMA Mid Year Conf	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	3/22/2010	3/26/2010	$419 15	RISC Conference	PR, NJ, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	3/22/2010	3/26/2010	$1,841 61	RISC Conference	PR, NJ, NY

Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	3/28/2010	4/1/2010	$553 65	Leadership Meeting/ Hurricane Conf	Washington, DC / Florida
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	3/28/2010	4/1/2010	$1,723 93	Leadership Meeting/ Hurricane Conf	Washington, DC / Florida
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	4/5/2010	4/5/2010	$244 99	Disaster/ Site Visit	New York
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	4/9/2010	4/9/2010	$218 70	SCI Clearance	Maynard, MA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	4/12/2010	4/14/2010	$308 70	USACE/FEMA Senior Seminar	Arlington, VA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	4/12/2010	4/14/2010	$1,319 27	USACE/FEMA Senior Seminar	Arlington, VA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	5/16/2010	5/19/2010	$387 10	Training	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	5/16/2010	5/19/2010	$1,825 15	Training	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	5/27/2010	5/27/2010	$55 00	Meeting	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	5/27/2010	5/27/2010	$168 95	Meeting	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	6/9/2010	6/9/2010	$96 69	Local	Ft Monmouth, NJ
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$493 24	Regional Administrator Meeting	Boston, MA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$803 86	Regional Administrator Meeting	Boston, MA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	6/29/2010	6/29/2010	$40 00	Other	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	6/29/2010	6/29/2010	$146 15	Other	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$267 50	Other	Winchester, VA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$944 30	Other	Winchester, VA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	8/3/2010	8/3/2010	$99 37	Fort Dix, NJ	Fort Dix, NJ
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	8/20/2010	8/20/2010	$50 00	Other	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	8/20/2010	8/20/2010	$808 84	Other	Washington, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	8/22/2010	8/24/2010	$305 00	Other	Arlington, VA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	8/22/2010	8/24/2010	$1,194 40	Other	Arlington, VA
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	9/13/2010	9/18/2010	$865 75	Conference/training/site visit	NY, NJ, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	9/13/2010	9/18/2010	$2,634 31	Conference/training/site visit	NY, NJ, DC
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	9/21/2010	9/21/2010	$38 22	Town Hall Meeting	Local

Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/1/2010	10/1/2010	$45 23	Town Hall Meeting	Local
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/13/2010	10/15/2010	$407 50	Homeland Security Conference	St Thomas, FC VIR
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/13/2010	10/15/2010	$1,591 90	Homeland Security Conference	St Thomas, FC VIR
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/18/2010	10/22/2010	$917 50	NEMA Conference	Little Rock, AR
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/18/2010	10/22/2010	$535 33	NEMA Conference	Little Rock, AR
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/28/2010	10/28/2010	$77 76	Project Freedom	Robbinsville, NJ
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/29/2010	10/29/2010	$28 76	NYS Government Managers	Albany, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/31/2010	11/3/2010	$957 86	IAEM Conference	San Antonio, TX
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	10/31/2010	11/3/2010	$1,247 53	IAEM Conference	San Antonio, TX
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	11/8/2010	11/8/2010	$24 76	Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	Albany, NY
Canton, Lynn G	Regional Administrator, Region II	11/9/2010	11/9/2010	$155 26	Homeland Security Seminar	Dobbs Ferry, NY
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	1/12/2010	1/13/2010	$76 50	Media Appearance	NC/ New Orleans, LA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	1/12/2010	1/13/2010	$1,426 91	Media Appearance	NC/ New Orleans, LA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	1/12/2010	1/12/2010	$1 00	Media Appearance	NC/ New Orleans, LA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	1/27/2010	1/28/2010	$142 00	Meeting	Seattle, Washington
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	1/27/2010	1/28/2010	$1,883 77	Meeting	Seattle, Washington
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	2/28/2010	3/2/2010	$177 50	To assist Administrator	Boston, MA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	2/28/2010	3/2/2010	$1,205 27	To assist Administrator	Boston, MA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$140 00	National Hurricane Conference	Tampa FL
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$905 49	National Hurricane Conference	Tampa FL
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	4/6/2010	4/6/2010	$71 00	Emergency Management Meeting	New York, NY
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	4/6/2010	4/6/2010	$398 00	Emergency Management Meeting	New York, NY
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	4/28/2010	4/29/2010	$84 00	Travel with Administrator	Gulfport, MS
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	4/28/2010	4/29/2010	$634 00	Travel with Administrator	Gulfport, MS

Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$132 00	Emergency Management Meeting	New York, NY
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$318 18	Emergency Management Meeting	New York, NY
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/6/2010	5/8/2010	$167 45	Disaster/ Site Visit	Memphis, TN
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/6/2010	5/8/2010	$506 72	Disaster/ Site Visit	Memphis, TN
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/10/2010	5/10/2010	$53 25	Travel with Administrator	Chicago, IL
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/10/2010	5/10/2010	$264 23	Travel with Administrator	Chicago IL
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/12/2010	5/13/2010	$84 00	Travel with Administrator	Orlando, FL
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/12/2010	5/13/2010	$763 73	Travel with Administrator	Orlando, FL
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/19/2010	5/19/2010	$60 75	Travel with Administrator	Oaklahoma City, OK
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	5/19/2010	5/19/2010	$471 63	Travel with Administrator	Oaklahoma City, OK
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	6/1/2010	6/1/2010	$57 00	Travel with Administrator	Atlanta, GA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	6/1/2010	6/1/2010	$473 23	Travel with Administrator	Atlanta, GA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	6/21/2010	6/24/2010	$242 81	Disaster/ Site Visit	Memphis, TN
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	6/21/2010	6/24/2010	$1,666 75	Disaster/ Site Visit	Memphis, TN
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	6/29/2010	7/2/2010	$332 82	Disaster/ Site Visit	Texas
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	6/29/2010	7/2/2010	$1,408 10	Disaster/ Site Visit	Texas
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	8/25/2010	8/30/2010	$390 50	Public Affairs	New Orleans, LA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	8/25/2010	8/30/2010	$1,106 08	Public Affairs	New Orleans, LA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	9/1/2010	9/2/2010	$256 41	Admin Support for Region IV	Atlanta, GA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	9/1/2010	9/2/2010	$589 89	Admin Support for Region IV	Atlanta, GA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	9/14/2010	9/16/2010	$252 50	support for Deputy Administrator	Los Angeles, CA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	9/14/2010	9/16/2010	$678 14	support for Deputy Administrator	Los Angeles, CA
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$535 53	Conferences	Little Rock, AR
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$985 05	Conferences	Little Rock, AR
Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	11/1/2010	11/5/2010	$259 50	Conference	San Antonio, TX/ Orlando, FL

Carroll, Bradley W	Press Secretary, Public Affairs Division	11/1/2010	11/5/2010	$1,693.82	Conference	San Antonio, TX/ Orlando, FL
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	2/4/2010	2/15/2010	$297.50	NDPC Quarterly Meeting	Honolulu, HI
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	2/4/2010	2/15/2010	$813.00	NDPC Quarterly Meeting	Honolulu, HI
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	2/22/2010	2/25/2010	$223.55	Workshop on Preparedness	Boulder, CO
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	2/22/2010	2/25/2010	$978.58	Workshop on Preparedness	Boulder, CO
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/3/2010	3/4/2010	$199.00	US Army War College	Carlisle, PA
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/3/2010	3/4/2010	$57.00	US Army War College	Carlisle, PA
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/29/2010	5/3/2010	$250.25	Site Visit	San Francisco
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/29/2010	5/3/2010	$692.66	Site Visit	San Francisco
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	5/4/2010	5/9/2010	$457.50	Conference	Taiwan
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	5/4/2010	5/9/2010	$2.013.21	Conference	Taiwan
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/3/2010	6/5/2010	$139.70	Tri-State Hurricane Conference	Mobile, AL
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/3/2010	6/5/2010	$739.51	Tri-State Hurricane Conference	Mobile, AL
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$369.00	RA/R&R Hurricane Discussion	Boston, MA
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$1,151.67	RA/R&R Hurricane Discussion	Boston, MA
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	8/28/2010	8/30/2010	$247.50	Site Visit	Gulfport, MS
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	8/28/2010	8/30/2010	$1,433.02	Site Visit	Gulfport, MS
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	9/13/2010	9/15/2010	$281.42	Site Visit	Denver, CO
Carwile Iii, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	9/13/2010	9/15/2010	$1,038.37	Site Visit	Denver, CO

Carwile III, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/14/2010	10/15/2010	$200 15	Conference trip to Region 9	San Francisco, CA
Carwile III, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/14/2010	10/15/2010	$729 87	Conference trip to Region 9	San Francisco, CA
Carwile III, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$376 06	NEMA Conference	Little Rock, AR
Carwile III, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$1,942 26	NEMA Conference	Little Rock, AR
Carwile III, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/26/2010	10/28/2010	$356 03	Region X RISC Meeting	Portland, OR
Carwile III, William L	Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/26/2010	10/28/2010	$1,862 79	Region X RISC Meeting	Portland, OR
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$157 30	Travel with Administrator	Tampa FL
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$855 45	Travel with Administrator	Tampa FL
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	1/16/2010	1/20/2010	$64 00	Training	Washington, DC
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	1/22/2010	1/24/2010	$846 50	Haiti Earthquake Assistance	Santo Domingo
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	1/22/2010	1/24/2010	$724 52	Haiti Earthquake Assistance	Santo Domingo
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	1/27/2010	1/29/2010	$177 50	Travel with Administrator	Seattle, WA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	1/27/2010	1/29/2010	$1,907 29	Travel with Administrator	Seattle, WA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	2/23/2010	2/25/2010	$165 00	Travel with Administrator	Denver, CO
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	2/23/2010	2/25/2010	$672 65	Travel with Administrator	Denver, CO
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	2/28/2010	3/2/2010	$211 25	Travel with Administrator	Boston, MA/ Hartford, CT
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	2/28/2010	3/2/2010	$959 05	Travel with Administrator	Boston, MA/ Hartford, CT
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	3/14/2010	3/17/2010	$577 50	Travel with Administrator	Belgium Brussels
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	3/14/2010	3/17/2010	$1,438 50	Travel with Administrator	Belgium Brussels
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	3/30/2010	4/2/2010	$306 10	Travel with Administrator	Orlando, FL
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	3/30/2010	4/2/2010	$1,227 31	Travel with Administrator	Orlando, FL
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$268 04	Travel with Administrator	San Diego, Ontario, San Francisco
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$1,341 55	Travel with Administrator	San Diego Ontario, San Francisco
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	4/28/2010	4/29/2010	$121 92	Travel with Administrator	Gulfport, MS
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	4/28/2010	4/29/2010	$693 17	Travel with Administrator	Gulfport, MS
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$84 00	Travel with Administrator	Nashville, TN
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$351 01	Travel with Administrator	Nashville, TN

Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/6/2010	5/8/2010	$186.70	Travel with Administrator	Nashville, TN / Memphis, TN
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/6/2010	5/8/2010	$490.92	Travel with Administrator	Nashville, TN / Memphis, TN
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/10/2010	5/10/2010	$69.25	Swearin in Ceremony	New Orleans, LA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/10/2010	5/10/2010	$252.15	Swearin in Ceremony	New Orleans, LA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/12/2010	5/13/2010	$132.71	Attend NVOAD Conference	Boston, MA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/12/2010	5/13/2010	$733.04	Attend NVOAD Conference	Boston, MA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$117.00	Travel with Administrator	Little Rock, AR
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$444.94	Travel with Administrator	Little Rock, AR
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/1/2010	6/1/2010	$72.75	Site Visit	Atlanta, GA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/1/2010	6/1/2010	$534.95	Site Visit	Atlanta, GA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$242.34	Regional Administrator Meeting	Boston, MA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$788.91	Regional Administrator Meeting	Boston, MA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$117.00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Nashville, TN
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$1,056.08	Disaster/ Site Visit	Nashville, TN
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/24/2010	6/25/2010	$137.02	Conference	Miami, FL
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/24/2010	6/25/2010	$1,034.31	Conference	Miami, FL
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/28/2010	6/29/2010	$119.25	Travel with Administrator	New Orleans, LA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/28/2010	6/29/2010	$433.19	Travel with Administrator	New Orleans, LA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/30/2010	7/1/2010	$99.61	FLETC Conference	Jacksonville, FL/ Brunswick, GA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	6/30/2010	7/1/2010	$849.46	FLETC Conference	Jacksonville, FL/ Brunswick, GA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	7/21/2010	7/24/2010	$275.00	Travel with Administrator	Moscow
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	7/21/2010	7/24/2010	$6,733.71	Travel with Administrator	Moscow
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	8/3/2010	8/5/2010	$217.58	Conference	Denver, CO
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	8/3/2010	8/5/2010	$1,458.65	Conference	Denver, CO
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	8/25/2010	8/29/2010	$451.82	Travel with Administrator	New Orleans, LA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	8/25/2010	8/29/2010	$1,640.08	Travel with Administrator	New Orleans, LA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	8/30/2010	8/30/2010	$19.00	Travel with Administrator	Philadelphia, PA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	8/30/2010	8/30/2010	$230.83	Travel with Administrator	Philadelphia, PA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$93.00	Travel with Administrator	Colorado Springs, CO
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$562.97	Travel with Administrator	Colorado Springs, CO

Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$223 53	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$1,238 53	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	10/27/2010	10/29/2010	$257 53	Accompany Administrator to TEDMED	San Diego, CA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	10/27/2010	10/29/2010	$2,007 80	Accompany Administrator to TEDMED	San Diego, CA
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	11/1/2010	11/2/2010	$175 23	IAEM Annual Conference	San Antonio, TX
Coen, Michael	Counselor to the Administrator	11/1/2010	11/2/2010	$764 44	IAEM Annual Conference	San Antonio, TX
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	1/12/2010	1/13/2010	$76 50	External Affairs	Tampa FL
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	1/12/2010	1/13/2010	$701 05	External Affairs	Tampa FL
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	1/15/2010	1/16/2010	$30 00	Conference	Local
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	1/22/2010	1/23/2010	$98 75	Disaster/ Site Visit	Santo Domingo
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	1/22/2010	1/23/2010	$724 45	Disaster/ Site Visit	Santo Domingo
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	1/26/2010	1/26/2010	$25 01	Meeting	Local
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	2/20/2010	2/25/2010	$231 00	Event Scenerio	Denver, CO
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	2/20/2010	2/25/2010	$675 65	Event Scenerio	Denver, CO
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	3/14/2010	3/17/2010	$668 00	Travel with Administrator	Belgium Brussels
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	3/14/2010	3/17/2010	$1,434 29	Travel with Administrator	Belgium Brussels
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$152 00	Travel with Administrator	Orlando, FL
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$1,040 48	Travel with Administrator	Orlando, FL
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	4/6/2010	4/7/2010	$174 40	Interagency Meetings	New York City, NY
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	4/6/2010	4/7/2010	$709 40	Interagency Meetings	New York City, NY
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	4/13/2010	4/14/2010	$164 33	Roundtable meetings	Bentonville, AR
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	4/13/2010	4/14/2010	$749 93	Roundtable meetings	Bentonville, AR
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	5/7/2010	5/8/2010	$139 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	5/7/2010	5/8/2010	$560 18	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$69 00	COOP Exercise	Berryville, VA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$113 01	COOP Exercise	Berryville, VA

	Affairs					
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	6/16/2010	6/18/2010	$106 50	Cancelled in Fed Traveler	Boston, MA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	6/16/2010	6/18/2010	$902 81	Cancelled in Fed Traveler	Boston, MA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$119.86	Conferences	nashville, TN
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$470 72	Conferences	nashville, TN
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	6/21/2010	6/21/2010	$12 63	Conferences	Nashville, TN
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	6/27/2010	6/29/2010	$168 22	Conferences	Mobile, AL /Houma, LA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	6/27/2010	6/29/2010	$966 14	Conferences	Mobile, AL /Houma, LA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	7/22/2010	7/24/2010	$275 00	Bilateral Presidential Commission	Moscow
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	7/22/2010	7/24/2010	$6,810 46	Bilateral Presidential Commission	Moscow
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	8/28/2010	8/30/2010	$197 50	Cancelled in Fed Traveler	New Orleans, LA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	8/28/2010	8/30/2010	$837 27	Cancelled in Fed Traveler	New Orleans, LA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$273 50	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$1,294 23	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	10/18/2010	10/20/2010	$65 66	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	10/18/2010	10/20/2010	$538 95	Conference	Little Rock, AR
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	10/27/2010	10/29/2010	$255 07	TED MED	San Diego CA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	10/27/2010	10/29/2010	$1,412 05	TED MED	San Diego, CA
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	11/2/2010	11/5/2010	$467 72	Space Shuttle Discover	Orlando, FL
Colburn, Christopher Brent	Director, Office of External Affairs	11/2/2010	11/5/2010	$1,116 32	Space Shuttle Discover	Orlando, FL
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	4/27/2010	8/5/2010	$141 98	Activation and depoloyment exercise/Meeting/Fire Exercise/Flood Awareness/NAC Meet	Local
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/2/2010	5/2/2010	$75 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Bismark, ND
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/2/2010	5/2/2010	$351 53	Disaster/ Site Visit	Bismark, ND
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/3/2010	5/7/2010	$374 25	Congressional Meetings	Washington DC
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/3/2010	5/7/2010	$1,469 54	Congressional Meetings	Washington DC

Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/13/2010	5/14/2010	$90 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Denver, CO
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/13/2010	5/14/2010	$1,369 65	Disaster/ Site Visit	Denver, CO
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/13/2010	5/13/2010	$38 83	Disaster/ Site Visit	Bismark, ND
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	5/26/2010	5/27/2010	$32 83	Disaster/ Site Visit	Pierre, SD
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$355 60	Regional Admin Meeting	Boston, MA
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$1,338 09	Regional Admin Meeting	Boston, MA
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	6/25/2010	6/28/2010	$100 50	Western Governors Association	Kalispell, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	6/25/2010	6/28/2010	$1,839 95	Western Governors Association	Kalispell, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	6/28/2010	6/30/2010	$238 00	Information Meeting	Washington, DC
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	6/28/2010	6/30/2010	$1,000 49	Information Meeting	Washington, DC
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	7/12/2010	7/13/2010	$132 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	7/12/2010	7/13/2010	$836 13	Disaster/ Site Visit	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$227 80	RISC/RAC Meetings	Salt Lake City, UT / FEMA HQ
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$1,323 62	RISC/RAC Meetings	Salt Lake City, UT / FEMA HQ
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	7/22/2010	7/22/2010	$85 75	EQ Planning Meeting	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	7/22/2010	7/22/2010	$272 23	EQ Planning Meeting	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/3/2010	8/4/2010	$354 00	Information Meeting	Casper, WY
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/3/2010	8/4/2010	$88 62	Information Meeting	Casper, WY
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/16/2010	8/18/2010	$170 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/16/2010	8/18/2010	$882 53	Disaster/ Site Visit	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/20/2010	8/20/2010	$317 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Cheyenne, WY
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/24/2010	8/26/2010	$181 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/24/2010	8/26/2010	$1,953 68	Disaster/ Site Visit	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/24/2010	8/25/2010	$475 00	conference	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	8/24/2010	8/24/2010	$32 83	Conference	Great Falls, MT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/1/2010	9/29/2010	$60 50	Terrorism Conference	Denver, CO
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/14/2010	9/15/2010	$150 00	CSEPP Community Exercise	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/14/2010	9/15/2010	$311 59	CSEPP Community Exercise	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/14/2010	9/14/2010	$32 83	CSEPP Community Exercise	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/20/2010	9/21/2010	$62 25	Catastrophic Earthquake Planning	Salt lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/20/2010	9/21/2010	$231 89	Catastrophic Earthquake Planning	Salt lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/21/2010	9/23/2010	$220 50	Regional Admin Meeting	Baltimore, MD
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/21/2010	9/23/2010	$809 75	Regional Admin Meeting	Baltimore, MD

Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/23/2010	9/24/2010	$144 50	CSEPP Community Exercise	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/23/2010	9/24/2010	$1,451 76	CSEPP Community Exercise	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/23/2010	9/25/2010	$32 83	CSEPP Community Exercise	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/29/2010	9/30/2010	$164 00	Regional Admin Meeting	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	9/29/2010	9/30/2010	$687 09	Regional Admin Meeting	Salt Lake City, UT
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$280 40	NEMA 2010 Conference	Little Rock, AR
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$999 60	NEMA 2010 Conference	Little Rock, AR
Finegan, Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	11/8/2010	11/9/2010	$84 00	COVA Conference	Keystone, CO
Finegan Robin Fudge	Regional Administrator	11/8/2010	11/9/2010	$140 76	COVA Conference	Keystone, CO
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	3/11/2000	3/12/2010	$84 00	Hospital Dedication	Greensburg, KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	3/11/2000	3/12/2010	$102 19	Hospital Dedication	Greensburg, KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	12/4/2009	9/30/2010	$7,225 38	0	0
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	12/4/2009	9/30/2010	$21,748 05	Permanent Change of Station	0
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	1/5/2010	1/8/2010	$178 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	1/5/2010	1/8/2010	$290 08	Disaster/ Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	1/11/2010	1/14/2010	$367 82	Regional Admin Meeting	Tampa, FL
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	1/11/2010	1/14/2010	$659 75	Regional Admin Meeting	Tampa, FL
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	2/8/2010	2/8/2010	$27 25	National Advisory Counsel	Washington, DC
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	2/24/2010	2/25/2010	$34 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Lincoln, NE
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	2/24/2010	2/25/2010	$78 40	Disaster/ Site Visit	Lincoln, NE
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	2/25/2010	2/26/2010	$89 25	Disaster/ Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	2/25/2010	2/26/2010	$96 32	Disaster/ Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	3/1/2010	3/10/2010	$985 82	NEMA 2010 Conference/RA conference	Washington DC
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	3/1/2010	3/10/2010	$2,173 23	NEMA 2010 Conference/RA conference	Washington, DC
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	4/7/2010	4/9/2010	$127 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	4/7/2010	4/9/2010	$206 88	Disaster/ Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	4/12/2010	4/15/2010	$394 10	FEMA leadership Conference	Alexandria, VA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	4/12/2010	4/15/2010	$1,210 74	FEMA leadership Conference	Alexandria, VA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	4/19/2010	4/20/2010	$69 00	Floodmapping Issues	Garden City, KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	4/19/2010	4/20/2010	$78 02	Floodmapping Issues	Garden City, KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$69 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Lincoln, NE
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$78 40	Disaster/ Site Visit	Lincoln, NE
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	5/18/2010	5/19/2010	$76 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Des Moines, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional	5/18/2010	5/19/2010	$96 32	Disaster/ Site Visit	Des Moines, IA

	Administrator					
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	5/18/2010	5/18/2010	$13 32	JFO & IEMD MTGS	DES MOINES, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	5/26/2010	5/27/2010	$210 32	Disaster/ Site Visit	Salina , KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	5/26/2010	5/27/2010	$79 73	Disaster/ Site Visit	Salina , KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/1/2010	6/4/2010	$193 50	Congressional Meetings	Missouri
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/1/2010	6/4/2010	$292 23	Congressional Meetings	Missouri
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/18/2010	$578 90	Regional Admin Meeting	Boston, MA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/18/2010	$1,822 04	Regional Admin Meeting	Boston, MA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$76 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Des Moines, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$109 64	Disaster/ Site Visit	Des Moines, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/23/2010	6/24/2010	$69 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Lincoln, NE
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	6/23/2010	6/24/2010	$91 72	Disaster/ Site Visit	Lincoln, NE
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	7/6/2010	7/7/2010	$109 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Des Moines, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	7/6/2010	7/7/2010	$96 32	Disaster/ Site Visit	Des Moines, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$262 50	SR STAFF MTG	MWEAC- BERRYVILLE. VA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$1,205 28	SR STAFF MTG	MWEAC- BERRYVILLE. VA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/20/2010	$147 83	SR STAFF MTG	MWEAC- BERRYVILLE. VA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	8/11/2010	8/13/2010	$90 00	FEB EXECUTIVE FORUM	BRANSON, MO
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	8/11/2010	8/13/2010	$10 72	FEB EXECUTIVE FORUM	BRANSON, MO
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	8/14/2010	8/14/2010	$38 25	TMC RECLAIM FEE	BRANSON, MO
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	8/30/2010	9/1/2010	$171 00	ARES TABLETOP EXER	CLAYTON, MO
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	8/30/2010	9/1/2010	$260 04	ARES TABLETOP EXER	CLAYTON, MO
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	9/13/2010	9/17/2010	$224 50	VISIT APPLICANTS	DES MOINES, IA, IOWA CITY, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	9/13/2010	9/17/2010	$367 36	VISIT APPLICANTS	DES MOINES, IA, I OWA CITY, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	9/28/2010	9/29/2010	$69 00	RISK QTRLY MTG	SALINA, KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	9/28/2010	9/29/2010	$91 15	RISK QTRLY MTG	SALINA, KS
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	10/14/2010	10/15/2010	$121 83	FLOOD RISK MTG	MOLINE, IL
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	10/14/2010	10/15/2010	$243 52	FLOOD RISK MTG	MOLINE, IL
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	10/18/2010	10/22/2010	$301 50	NEMA CONFERENCE	LITTLE ROCK, AR
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	10/18/2010	10/22/2010	$418 88	NEMA CONFERENCE	LITTLE ROCK, AR
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	11/2/2010	11/4/2010	$127 50	IA GOVENORS H S CONF	DES MOINES, IA
Freeman, Beth A	Regional Administrator	11/2/2010	11/4/2010	$196 64	IA GOVENORS H S CONF	DES MOINES, IA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/11/2010	1/14/2010	$152 50	Conferences	Tampa, FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/11/2010	1/14/2010	$835 45	Conferences	Tampa, FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator. FEMA	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$25 00	Conference	Tampa, FL

Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/22/2010	1/24/2010	$773.50	Disaster/ Site Visit	Santa Domingo/ Miami FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/22/2010	1/24/2010	$724.52	Disaster/ Site Visit	Santa Domingo/ Miami FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/22/2010	1/23/2010	$2.43	Conference	Santa Domingo/ Miami FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/27/2010	1/28/2010	$0.00	Conferences	WA, TX
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/27/2010	1/28/2010	$0.00	Conferences	WA, TX
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/27/2010	1/29/2010	$177.50	Conferences	WA, TX
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	1/27/2010	1/29/2010	$1,907.29	Conferences	WA, TX
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	2/23/2010	2/25/2010	$152.50	Conferences	Boulder, CO
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	2/23/2010	2/25/2010	$693.77	Conferences	Boulder, CO
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	2/28/2010	3/2/2010	$160.00	Conferences	Maine / Conneticut
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	2/28/2010	3/2/2010	$959.05	Conferences	Maine / Conneticut
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	3/14/2010	3/17/2010	$577.50	Conferences	Brussels
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	3/14/2010	3/17/2010	$1,442.64	Conferences	Brussels
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	3/30/2010	4/5/2010	$118.50	Conferences	Florida
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	3/30/2010	4/5/2010	$558.36	Conferences	Florida
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	3/30/2010	4/4/2010	$411.73	Conferences	Barboursville, WV
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$151.25	Conferences	San Diego/ Ontario
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$1,272.07	Conferences	San Diego/ Ontario
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	4/28/2010	4/28/2010	$637.93	Ceremony Richard Serino	Biloxi, MS
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$115.50	Conferences	Washington, DC
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$529.18	Conferences	Washington, DC
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/6/2010	5/8/2010	$161.25	Conferences	Memphis/ Nashville, TN
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/6/2010	5/8/2010	$263.99	Conferences	Memphis/ Nashville, TN
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/10/2010	5/10/2010	$53.25	Ceremony	Region 5
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/10/2010	5/10/2010	$252.15	Ceremony	Region 5
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/12/2010	5/17/2010	$140.00	Conference	orlando, fl
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/12/2010	5/17/2010	$540.85	conference	orlando, fl
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/19/2010	5/19/2010	$49.50	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Oklahoma City, OK
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/19/2010	5/19/2010	$459.55	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Oklahoma City, OK
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$106.50	SPEECH PRESENTATION	FT. Lauderdale, FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$461.14	SPEECH PRESENTATION	FT. Lauderdale, FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/1/2010	6/1/2010	$42.00	Site Visit	Atlanta, GA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/1/2010	6/1/2010	$620.95	Site Visit	atlanta, GA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$340.97	Conferences	Boston, MA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$717.37	Conferences	Boston, MA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$99.00	Recovery Trip	Nashville, TN

Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/21/2010	6/22/2010	$1,044.00	Recovery Trip	Nashville, TN
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/24/2010	6/25/2010	$99.00	Conferences	Miami, FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/24/2010	6/25/2010	$749.44	Conferences	Miami, FL
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/28/2010	6/29/2010	$106.50	Conferences	New Orleans, LA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/28/2010	6/29/2010	$894.19	Conferences	New Orleans, LA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/28/2010	6/28/2010	$102.86	Conference	New Orleans, LA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/30/2010	7/11/2010	$137.25	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Boston, MA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	6/30/2010	7/11/2010	$1,272.16	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Boston, MA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	7/21/2010	7/24/2010	$385.00	Conferences	Moscow
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	7/21/2010	7/24/2010	$6,733.33	Conferences	Moscow
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	7/21/2010	7/23/2010	$256.03	Conference	Moscow
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	7/28/2010	7/28/2010	$27.25	Conference	Moscow
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	8/3/2010	8/5/2010	$165.00	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Denver, co
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	8/3/2010	8/5/2010	$1,011.89	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Denver, co
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	8/25/2010	8/29/2010	$319.50	Conferences	New Orleans, LA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	8/25/2010	8/29/2010	$1,080.31	Conferences	New Orleans, LA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	8/30/2010	8/30/2010	$230.83	Conferences	Philadelphia, PA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$99.00	Conferences	Colorado Springs, CO
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$556.97	Conferences	Colorado Springs, CO
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$213.50	Conference	LITTLE ROCK, AR
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$879.64	Conference	litTLE ROCK, AR
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	10/27/2010	11/7/2010	$544.31	Conference	San Diego, CA
Fugate, William Craig	Administrator, FEMA	10/27/2010	11/7/2010	$3,953.88	Conference	San Diego, CA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	1/19/2010	1/22/2010	$407.09	Conference	New Orleans, NV
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	1/19/2010	1/22/2010	$1,139.98	Conference	New Orleans, NV
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	3/9/2010	3/9/2010	$16.00	Training	Washington, DC
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	4/12/2010	4/14/2010	$282.90	meeting	boston, ma
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	4/12/2010	4/14/2010	$740.91	meeting	boston, ma
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	4/29/2010	5/7/2010	$135.53	meeting	washington, DC
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$214.30	conference	leesburg, va

Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$10 72	conference	leesburg, va
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	5/25/2010	8/11/2010	$90 73	meeting	Washington, DC
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator Grants Program Directorate	5/26/2010	9/30/2010	$80 25	conference	New York, NY
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	5/27/2010	5/27/2010	$393 55	Conference	New York, NY
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	6/9/2010	6/10/2010	$187 75	conference	Chicago, IL
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	6/9/2010	6/10/2010	$517 09	conference	Chicago, IL
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	6/17/2010	6/17/2010	$93 25	conference	Boston, MA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	6/17/2010	6/17/2010	$212 15	conference	Boston, MA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	6/20/2010	6/24/2010	$828 45	conference	New Orleans, LA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	6/20/2010	6/24/2010	$1,054 71	conference	New Orleans, LA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$192 90	meeting	Winchester, VA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$85 62	meeting	Winchester, VA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	8/2/2010	8/6/2010	$363 50	meeting	oakland, ca
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	8/2/2010	8/6/2010	$1,211 06	meeting	oakland, ca
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	8/10/2010	8/10/2010	$125 15	meeting	boston, ma
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	8/10/2010	8/10/2010	$479 61	meeting	boston, ma
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$194 50	conference	las vegas, nv
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$680 75	conference	las vegas, nv
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	9/24/2010	9/28/2010	$92 23	meeting	Washington, DC

Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/6/2010	10/7/2010	$185 23	Site Visit	cleveland, oh
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/12/2010	10/13/2010	$119 00	meeting	Philadelphia, PA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/12/2010	10/13/2010	$169 75	meeting	Philadelphia, PA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/18/2010	10/19/2010	$215 70	meeting	San Diego, CA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/18/2010	10/19/2010	$747 12	meeting	san diego, CA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/21/2010	10/22/2010	$151 83	meeting	Atlanta, GA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/21/2010	10/22/2010	$439 92	meeting	Atlanta, GA
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/30/2010	10/31/2010	$227 93	conference	san antonio, tx
Harman, Elizabeth M	Assistant Administrator, Grants Program Directorate	10/30/2010	10/31/2010	$653 88	conference	san antonio, tx
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	5/7/2010	5/8/2010	$203 35	Disaster/ Site Visit	Nashville, TN
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	5/7/2010	5/8/2010	$1,274 54	Disaster/ Site Visit	Nashville, TN
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	6/21/2010	6/21/2010	$70 00	Disaster/ Site Visit	Memphis, TN
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	6/21/2010	6/21/2010	$672 73	Disaster/ Site Visit	Memphis, TN
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	8/25/2010	8/30/2010	$695 50	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	8/25/2010	8/30/2010	$1,667 15	Disaster/ Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	10/19/2010	10/20/2010	$201 93	conference	Little Rock, Ar
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	10/19/2010	10/20/2010	$680 91	conference	little Rock, Ar
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	10/27/2010	10/28/2010	$122 32	conference	Alexandria, la
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	10/27/2010	10/28/2010	$1,149 30	conference	Alexandria, la
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	10/30/2010	10/31/2010	$281 83	conference	san antonio, tx
Hart, Patrick J	Director, Legislative Affairs Division	10/30/2010	10/31/2010	$906 49	conference	san antonio, tx
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	10/1/2009	5/4/2010	$144 23	conference	Chicago, IL

Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$200 50	Training Conferences	Tampa, FL
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$775 45	Training Conferences	Tampa, FL
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	5/27/2010	6/19/2010	$143 23	meetings	shepardstown, wv
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	6/15/2010	6/16/2010	$260 50	conference	Boston, ma
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	6/15/2010	6/16/2010	$514 50	conference	Boston, ma
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	6/23/2010	6/24/2010	$231 84	meetings	Washington, DC
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	6/23/2010	6/24/2010	$727 41	meetings	Washington, DC
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$239 90	meetings	Blue Ridge, Va
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$85 62	meetings	Blue Ridge, Va
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	7/27/2010	7/29/2010	$321 50	conference	san francisco, ca
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	7/27/2010	7/29/2010	$668 30	conference	san francisco, ca
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	8/4/2010	9/15/2010	$32 23	meetings	Washington, DC
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	8/15/2010	8/18/2010	$435 00	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Monterey, CA
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	8/15/2010	8/18/2010	$1,669 53	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Monterey, CA
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	9/8/2010	9/8/2010	$97 00	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Philadelphia, PA
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	9/8/2010	9/8/2010	$194 72	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Monterey, CA
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	9/9/2010	10/14/2010	$32 01	meetings	arlington va
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	9/22/2010	9/22/2010	$28 23	meetings	Washington, DC
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	9/22/2010	9/22/2010	$45 23	meetings	Washington, DC
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$328 53	conference	Little Rock, Ar
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$1,225 52	conference	Little Rock, ar
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	10/28/2010	10/28/2010	$200 28	meetings	Chicago IL
Kaufman, David J	Director, Office of Policy & Program Analysis	10/28/2010	10/28/2010	$258 12	meetings	Chicago IL
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	1/15/2010	1/16/2010	$152 82	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Miami, FL
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National	1/15/2010	1/16/2010	$1,132 22	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Miami, FL

	Preparedness					
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	2/2/2010	2/4/2010	$181 50	CHDS Alumni Conference	Monterey, CA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	2/2/2010	2/4/2010	$1,915 89	CHDS Alumni Conference	Monterey, CA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	2/22/2010	2/25/2010	$245 71	Conferences	Denver, CO
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	2/22/2010	2/25/2010	$845 97	Conferences	Denver, CO
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	3/29/2010	4/2/2010	$302 43	Region 8 Preparedness Meeting	Honolulu, HI
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	3/29/2010	4/2/2010	$1,561 40	Region 8 Preparedness Meeting	Honolulu, HI
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	4/12/2010	4/14/2010	$244 65	Federal Task Force Meeting	Boston, MA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	4/12/2010	4/14/2010	$801 47	Federal Task Force Meeting	Boston, MA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	4/26/2010	4/26/2010	$80.37	Joint Fusion Management meeting	Philadelphia, PA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	4/26/2010	4/26/2010	$230 83	Joint Fusion Management meeting	Philadelphia, PA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	4/29/2010	4/29/2010	$146 00	Insurance	Delaware
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	5/15/2010	5/22/2010	$1,130 96	ReNATO Civilian Emergency Meeting	Brussels, Stockholm
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	5/15/2010	5/22/2010	$3,760 65	ReNATO Civilian Emergency Meeting	Brussels, Stockholm
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	5/25/2010	5/29/2010	$517 00	Serve as US Representative	Moscow
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	5/25/2010	5/29/2010	$2,318 59	Serve as US Representative	Moscow
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	6/7/2010	6/9/2010	$304 95	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Chicago, IL
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	6/7/2010	6/9/2010	$680 45	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Chicago, IL
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	6/21/2010	6/24/2010	$399 15	UASI conference/ NHSC Conference	New Orleans, LA/ Chicago, IL
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator,	6/21/2010	6/24/2010	$1,227 16	UASI conference/ NHSC Conference	New Orleans, LA/ Chicago, IL

	National Preparedness					
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	6/28/2010	6/30/2010	$196 98	Breifing meeting	New Mexico
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	6/28/2010	6/30/2010	$984 37	Breifing meeting	New Mexico
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	7/8/2010	7/19/2010	$0 00	MEETING	New York, NY
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	7/8/2010	7/19/2010	$0 00	MEETING	New York, NY
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	7/8/2010	7/9/2010	$180 27	MEETING	New York, NY
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	7/8/2010	7/9/2010	$393 34	mEETING	New York, NY
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	7/26/2010	7/30/2010	$458 25	conference	san francisco, ca
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	7/26/2010	7/30/2010	$1,631 34	conference	san francisco, ca
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	8/17/2010	8/20/2010	$256 27	Site Visit	san jose, ca
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	8/17/2010	8/20/2010	$1,948 35	Site Visit	san jose, ca
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	9/17/2010	9/18/2010	$191 50	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	9/17/2010	9/18/2010	$1,292 59	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	9/21/2010	9/23/2010	$237 50	Conference	Seattle, WA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	9/21/2010	9/23/2010	$601 87	Conference	Seattle, WA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	9/21/2010	9/22/2010	$392 93	conference	Seattle, WA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/6/2010	10/6/2010	$70 75	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Boston, ma
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/6/2010	10/6/2010	$260 12	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Boston, ma
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/7/2010	10/8/2010	$129 75	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Syracuse, NY
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator,	10/7/2010	10/8/2010	$777 82	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Syracuse, NY

	National Preparedness					
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$360 25	conference	Little Rock, AR
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$1,069 24	conference	Little Rock, AR
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/17/2010	10/20/2010	$167 93	conference	Atlanta, GA
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/25/2010	10/26/2010	$155 06	conference	Chicago IL
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	10/25/2010	10/26/2010	$433 96	conference	chicago, IL
Manning, Timothy W	Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness	11/5/2010	11/5/2010	$25 23	Site Visit	Little Rock, AR
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$152 95	Conference attendance	Abu Dhabi
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	3/5/2010	3/12/2010	$76 25	Conference attendance	Alexandria, VA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	4/12/2010	4/13/2010	$194 00	ASTHO/ FEMA Leadership	Little Rock, AR
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	4/12/2010	4/13/2010	$582 46	ASTHO/ FEMA Leadership	Little Rock, AR
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	4/19/2010	4/19/2010	$18 00	MEETING	Little Rock, AR
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	4/23/2010	4/23/2010	$88 25	IAE/MAMEP Conference	Boston, MA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	4/23/2010	4/23/2010	$465 06	IAE/MAMEP Conference	Boston, MA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$136 64	Conference attendance	Mt Weather, VA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$247 45	MEETING	BOSTON, MA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$788 90	MEETING	BOSTON, MA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$132 70	Conference attendance	Mt Weather, VA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$62 72	Conference attendance	Mt Weather, VA
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	8/3/2010	8/5 2010	$175 00	Conference attendance	Denver, CO
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	8/3/2010	8/5/2010	$1,209 59	Conference attendance	Denver, CO
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	9/27/2010	9/29/2010	$177 53	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Duke University, NC
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	9/27/2010	9/29/2010	$436 24	SPEECH PRESENTATION	Duke University, NC
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$303 53	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Mcnamara, Jason R	Chief of Staff	10/18/2010	10/21/2010	$1,138 84	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	6/28/2010	7/2/2010	$1,474 73	Conference attendance	Anchorage, AK
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	7/13/2010	7/28/2010	$44 23	MEETING	Washington DC
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	7/18/2010	7/22/2010	$451 44	Conference attendance	Anchorage, AK
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	7/18/2010	7/22/2010	$1,617 79	MEETING	WINCHSTER, VA

Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	8/9/2010	8/12/2010	$387 97	MEETING	Washington DC
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	8/9/2010	8/12/2010	$1,733 88	MEETING	Washington DC
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	8/30/2010	9/6/2010	$767 50	REP EXERCISE	RICHLAND, WA
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	8/30/2010	9/6/2010	$89 43	REP EXERCISE	RICHLAND, WA
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/7/2010	9/9/2010	$365 29	MEETING	JUNEAU, AK
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/7/2010	9/9/2010	$1,635 97	MEETING	JUNEAU, AK
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/14/2010	9/16/2010	$393 50	ANTHRAX EXERCISE	SALEM, OR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/14/2010	9/16/2010	$10 72	ANTHRAX EXERCISE	SALEM, OR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/20/2010	9/21/2010	$180 54	SPEECH PRESENTATION	KENNEWICK, WA
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/20/2010	9/21/2010	$511 22	SPEECH PRESENTATION	KENNEWICK, WA
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/28/2010	9/30/2010	$329 35	Conference attendance	Boise, ID
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	9/28/2010	9/30/2010	$518 36	Conference attendance	Boise, ID
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	10/8/2010	10/14/2010	$406 64	Conference attendance	SALEM, OR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	10/8/2010	10/14/2010	$241 72	Conference attendance	SALEM, OR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	10/16/2010	10/22/2010	$652 33	NEMA CONFERENCE	Little Rock, AR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	10/16/2010	10/22/2010	$1,262 35	NEMA CONFERENCE	Little Rock, AR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	10/25/2010	10/27/2010	$362 95	MEETING	PORTLAND, OR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	10/25/2010	10/27/2010	$264 98	MEETING	PORTLAND, OR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	11/4/2010	11/7/2010	$583 00	Conference attendance	PORTLAND, OR
Murphy, Kenneth	Regional Administrator	11/4/2010	11/7/2010	$10 72	Conference attendance	PORTLAND, OR
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	12/15/2009	2/1/2010	$79 00	Training	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	1/4/2010	1/7/2010	$346 50	Conference attendance	Tampa, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	1/4/2010	1/7/2010	$1,063 24	Conference attendance	New Orleans, LA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	1/28/2010	1/30/2010	$150 50	Presentation / Speech	Houston, TX
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	1/28/2010	1/30/2010	$868 16	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/9/2010	2/15/2010	$395 25	Presentation / Speech	Colorado Springs, CO
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/9/2010	2/15/2010	$1,728 81	Presentation / Speech	Chicago, IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community	2/9/2010	2/14/2010	$25 00	JFO - Disaster Site Visit	Colorado Springs, CO

	Initiatives					
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/9/2010	2/14/2010	$27.25	JFO - Disaster Site Visit	Chicago, IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/16/2010	2/19/2010	$261.00	Presentation / Speech	Atlanta, GA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/16/2010	2/19/2010	$836.30	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/23/2010	2/24/2010	$135.00	Training	Denver, CO
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/23/2010	2/24/2010	$556.91	Training	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/25/2010	2/27/2010	$164.14	Presentation / Speech	Orlando, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	2/25/2010	2/27/2010	$795.66	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/1/2010	3/7/2010	$241.48	Training	Orlando, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/1/2010	3/7/2010	$861.25	Training	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/2/2010	3/15/2010	$925.00	2 day Disaster Chaplain Training	Orlando, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/8/2010	3/22/2010	$73.00	Domicile for Annual VAL Meeting	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/24/2010	3/25/2010	$139.00	Conference attendance	Miami, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/24/2010	3/25/2010	$1,285.59	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/24/2010	3/24/2010	$32.83	CANCELED TRAVEL FEE	New York, NY
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/30/2010	4/4/2010	$413.79	Conference attendance	Orlando, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/30/2010	4/4/2010	$1,702.24	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/30/2010	4/3/2010	$32.83	CANCELED TRAVEL FEE	New York, NY
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/6/2010	4/6/2010	$24.23	MEETING	MT Weather, VA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based &	4/10/2010	4/14/2010	$216.37	NorthCom Conference	Colorado Springs, CO

	Community Initiatives					
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/10/2010	4/14/2010	$698.72	NorthCom Conference	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/10/2010	4/13/2010	$234.40	NorthCom Conference	Colorado Springs, CO
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/23/2010	5/3/2010	$591.78	IA/ESFG Conference	San Diego, CA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/23/2010	5/3/2010	$1,504.03	Briefing meeting	Chicago, IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/23/2010	5/2/2010	$65.66	IA/ESFG Conference	San Diego, CA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/9/2010	5/14/2010	$459.29	National VOAD Conference	Orlando, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/9/2010	5/14/2010	$1,592.66	National VOAD Conference	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/9/2010	5/13/2010	$70.00	National VOAD Conference	Orlando, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/16/2010	5/28/2010	$1,120.05	Training	Nashville, TN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/16/2010	5/28/2010	$2,236.39	Training	Nashville, TN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/24/2010	5/26/2010	$82.08	Meeting - Center for Community Faith Based Initiatives	Charlotte, NC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/24/2010	5/26/2010	$1,514.04	Meeting - Center for Community Faith Based Initiatives	Nashville, TN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/6/2010	6/10/2010	$541.27	Presentation / Speech	Nashville, TN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/6/2010	6/10/2010	$1,835.77	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$277.29	Presentation / Speech	Miami, FL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/14/2010	6/16/2010	$1,543.32	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/17/2010	6/24/2010	$489.96	Presentation / Speech	Chicago, IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/17/2010	6/24/2010	$1,564.43	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based &	6/27/2010	7/12/2010	$794.75	Presentation / Speech	San Juan, PR

	Community Initiatives					
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/27/2010	7/12/2010	$2,394 17	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/19/2010	7/19/2010	$24 23	MEETING	Mt Weather, VA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$183 23	VOAD HQ MEETING	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/27/2010	7/28/2010	$92 23	VOAD HQ MEETING	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/30/2010	8/2/2010	$300 47	Presentation / Speech	Berne, IN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/30/2010	8/2/2010	$737 19	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/3/2010	8/3/2010	$28 00	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/4/2010	8/12/2010	$316 68	Presentation / Speech	Colorado Springs, CO
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/4/2010	8/12/2010	$776 06	Presentation / Speech	Chicago IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/18/2010	8/20/2010	$75 00	Presentation / Speech	Indianapolis, IN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/18/2010	8/20/2010	$601 19	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/18/2010	8/19/2010	$40 00	Presentation / Speech	Indianapolis, IN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/18/2010	8/18/2010	$152 50	Presentation / Speech	Indianapolis, IN
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/25/2010	8/30/2010	$691 15	Presentation / Speech	New Orleans, LA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/25/2010	8/30/2010	$1,525 92	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/1/2010	9/1/2010	$20 00	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/6/2010	9/15/2010	$612 02	Presentation / Speech	Lexington, KY
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/6/2010	9/15/2010	$2,328 73	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based &	9/6/2010	9/14/2010	$32 83	Presentation / Speech	Lexington, KY

	Community Initiatives					
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/16/2010	9/27/2010	$52 00	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/19/2010	9/26/2010	$843 11	Presentation / Speech	Boise, ID
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/19/2010	9/26/2010	$2,119 67	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/27/2010	9/28/2010	$232 00	Presentation / Speech	Lancaster, PA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/27/2010	9/28/2010	$109 89	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/27/2010	9/27/2010	$13 32	Presentation / Speech	Lancaster, PA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/4/2010	10/7/2010	$91 48	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/14/2010	10/16/2010	$387 33	STATE VAL MEETING	New York, NY
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/14/2010	10/16/2010	$813 48	STATE VAL MEETING	New York, NY
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/14/2010	10/15/2010	$10 03	STATE VAL MEETING	New York, NY
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/14/2010	10/15/2010	$11 93	STATE VAL MEETING	New York, NY
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/17/2010	10/22/2010	$1,246 95	Presentation / Speech	Kansas City, MO
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/17/2010	10/22/2010	$2,164 87	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$10 03	Presentation / Speech	Kansas City, MO
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$11 93	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/25/2010	10/27/2010	$269 80	Conference attendance	Chicago, IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/25/2010	10/27/2010	$711 99	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/30/2010	11/3/2010	$1,300 45	Conference attendance	Chicago, IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based &	10/30/2010	11/3/2010	$2,792 30	Conference attendance	Washington DC

	Community Initiatives					
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/30/2010	11/2/2010	$10 03	Conference attendance	Chicago, IL
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/30/2010	11/2/2010	$11 93	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	11/4/2010	11/7/2010	$311 08	Presentation / Speech	New Orleans, LA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	11/4/2010	11/7/2010	$746 40	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	11/4/2010	11/6/2010	$10 03	Presentation / Speech	New Orleans, LA
Myers, David L	Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	11/4/2010	11/6/2010	$11 93	Presentation / Speech	Washington DC
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	1/2/2010	1/7/2010	$590 30	Conference attendance	Anchorage, AK
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	1/2/2010	1/7/2010	$2,177 53	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	1/15/2010	2/1/2010	$247 69	Haiti Earthquake Response	Tampa, FL
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	1/15/2010	2/1/2010	$1,822 95	Haiti Earthquake Response	Santo Domingo, Haiti
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	2/16/2010	2/23/2010	$134 00	Meeting attendance	Bluemont, VA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	3/2/2010	4/6/2010	$276 50	Meeting attendance	Bluemont, VA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	3/15/2010	3/17/2010	$203 00	Conference attendance	Houston, TX
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	3/15/2010	3/17/2010	$1,298 09	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	4/12/2010	4/15/2010	$295 85	Conference attendance	Las Vegas, NV
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	4/12/2010	4/15/2010	$1,188 71	Conference attendance	Washington DC

Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	4/20/2010	6/3/2010	$218 00	Meeting attendance	Bluemont, VA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	5/25/2010	5/28/2010	$321 46	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	5/25/2010	5/28/2010	$965 23	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	6/7/2010	6/9/2010	$192 50	Conference attendance	New York, NY
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	6/7/2010	6/9/2010	$1,084 63	Conference attendance	New York, NY
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	6/17/2010	6/17/2010	$47 37	Meeting attendance	Bluemont, VA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	6/22/2010	7/21/2010	$252 00	Meeting attendance	Bluemont, VA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	6/23/2010	6/25/2010	$175 00	Conference attendance	Denton, TX
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	6/23/2010	6/25/2010	$702 43	Conference attendance	Dallas/Ft Worth, TX
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	7/11/2010	7/16/2010	$640 82	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	7/11/2010	7/16/2010	$2,209 87	Conference attendance	St Thomas, VI
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	7/27/2010	7/29/2010	$472 12	Training	Washington DC
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	7/27/2010	7/29/2010	$815 17	Training	Kansas City, MO
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	8/3/2010	8/27/2010	$218 00	Conference attendance	Bluemont, VA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	8/31/2010	8/31/2010	$38 25	Training	Jacksonville, FL

Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	8/31/2010	8/31/2010	$660 23	Meeting	Jacksonville, FL
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	9/3/2010	9/28/2010	$218 00	Conference attendance	Bluemont, VA
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	10/14/2010	10/27/2010	$126 79	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	10/17/2010	10/20/2010	$274 00	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	10/17/2010	10/20/2010	$1,080 70	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	10/31/2010	11/2/2010	$304 10	Conference attendance	Dallas/Ft Worth, TX
Penn, Damon C	Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs	10/31/2010	11/2/2010	$687 15	Conference attendance	Dallas/Ft Worth, TX
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$106 50	Conference attendance	Fort Lauderdale, FL
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	5/25/2010	5/26/2010	$499 26	Conference attendance	Fort Lauderdale, FL
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	6/16/2010	6/17/2010	$106 50	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	6/16/2010	6/17/2010	$536 61	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	6/24/2010	6/25/2010	$99 00	Meeting attendance	Miami, FL
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	6/24/2010	6/25/2010	$998 87	Meeting attendance	Miami, FL
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	7/29/2010	7/30/2010	$155 98	Meeting-National Hurricane Meeting	New Orleans, LA
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	7/29/2010	7/30/2010	$2,128 13	Meeting-National Hurricane Meeting	New Orleans, LA
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	8/23/2010	8/30/2010	$756 58	Conference attendance	New Orleans, LA
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	8/23/2010	8/30/2010	$1,767 51	Conference attendance	New Orleans, LA
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	10/18/2010	10/20/2010	$162 53	NEIM Conference	Little Rock, AR
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	10/18/2010	10/20/2010	$911 15	NEIM Conference	Little Rock, AR
Racusen, Rachel	Director, Public Affairs Division	11/4/2010	11/4/2010	$48 23	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$187 50	Conference attendance	Tampa, FL
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$835 45	Conference attendance	Tampa, FL
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	3/8/2010	7/7/2010	$95 23	Gallup Session	Washington DC

Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	3/16/2010	3/17/2010	$180 01	Conference attendance	Atlanta, GA
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	3/16/2010	3/17/2010	$611 01	Conference attendance	Atlanta, GA
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	3/18/2010	7/22/2010	$206 26	meeting/training coop	mt weather, va
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$278 05	Conference attendance	San Diego, CA
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$1,281 13	Conference attendance	San Diego, CA
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	5/17/2010	5/17/2010	$49 50	Meeting attendance	Bluemont, VA
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	5/18/2010	5/19/2010	$223 50	Conference attendance	Oklahoma City, OK
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	5/18/2010	5/19/2010	$601 27	Conference attendance	Oklahoma City, OK
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	6/15/2010	6/17/2010	$350 50	Regional Administrators Meeting	Boston, MA
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	6/15/2010	6/17/2010	$728 91	Regional Administrators Meeting	Boston, MA
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	7/10/2010	7/14/2010	$439 50	Conference attendance	DENVer, CO
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	7/10/2010	7/14/2010	$1,509 15	Conference attendance	DENVer, CO
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	9/20/2010	9/21/2010	$180 32	Meeting attendance	Easton, MD
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	10/1/2010	11/2/2010	$59 46	Meeting NPC	Winchester, Va
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$417 53	Nema Conference	Little Rock, AR
Robinson, Kristin E	Policy Advisor to the Deputy Administrator	10/17/2010	10/21/2010	$1,315 24	Nema Conference	Little Rock, AR
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/11/2000	1/14/2010	$206 25	Meeting attendance	Tampa, FL
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/11/2000	1/14/2010	$636 15	Meeting attendance	Tampa, FL
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/3/2010	1/7/2010	$327 60	Training	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/3/2010	1/7/2010	$1,355 11	Training	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/14/2010	1/20/2010	$602 64	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/14/2010	1/20/2010	$1,540 17	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/14/2010	1/19/2010	$20 59	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Houston, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/14/2010	1/19/2010	$387 69	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Houston, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/21/2010	1/23/2010	$196 11	Meeting attendance	Tampa, FL
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/21/2010	1/23/2010	$763 66	Meeting attendance	Tampa, FL
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/28/2010	1/30/2010	$129 25	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Houston, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/28/2010	1/30/2010	$589 82	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Houston, TX

Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/30/2010	2/6/2010	$775 48	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	1/30/2010	2/6/2010	$1,687 40	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	2/6/2010	2/9/2010	$52 78	Meeting attendance	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	2/6/2010	2/9/2010	$515 81	Meeting attendance	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	2/14/2010	2/20/2010	$566 78	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	San Antonio, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	2/14/2010	2/20/2010	$1,343 27	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	San Antonio, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	2/24/2010	2/24/2010	$49 50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Oklahoma City, OK
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/1/2010	3/1/2010	$45 75	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Little Rock, AR
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/1/2010	3/1/2010	$342 65	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Little Rock, AR
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/3/2010	3/11/2010	$1,168 54	Training	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/3/2010	3/11/2010	$2,577 20	Training	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/3/2010	3/10/2010	$72 00	Meeting attendance	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/14/2010	3/18/2010	$410 85	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/14/2010	3/18/2010	$2,169 47	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/21/2010	3/25/2010	$338 32	Training	College Station, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/21/2010	3/25/2010	$1,247 37	Training	College Station, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/25/2010	3/30/2010	$539 25	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/25/2010	3/30/2010	$1,241 89	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/30/2010	4/2/2010	$624 25	Meeting attendance	Orlando, FL
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	3/30/2010	4/2/2010	$1,172 79	Meeting attendance	Orlando, FL
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	4/2/2010	4/6/2010	$107 90	Meeting attendance	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	4/2/2010	4/6/2010	$219 03	Meeting attendance	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	4/7/2010	4/16/2010	$1,056 17	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	4/7/2010	4/16/2010	$2,591 70	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	4/18/2010	4/19/2010	$321 50	Presentation / Speech	Oklahoma City, OK
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	4/18/2010	4/19/2010	$97 75	Presentation / Speech	Oklahoma City, OK
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	5/4/2010	5/5/2010	$177 50	Speech Presentation	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	5/4/2010	5/5/2010	$780 89	Speech Presentation	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	5/18/2010	5/19/2010	$143 50	Presentation / Speech	McAllen, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	5/18/2010	5/19/2010	$661 30	Presentation / Speech	McAllen, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	5/26/2010	5/28/2010	$252 50	Meeting attendance	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	5/26/2010	5/28/2010	$1,088 56	Meeting attendance	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/3/2010	6/13/2010	$1,232 56	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA

Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/3/2010	6/13/2010	$2,381.27	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$359.85	Conference attendance	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$989.26	Conference attendance	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/17/2010	6/20/2010	$373.23	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/17/2010	6/20/2010	$1,328.82	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/22/2010	6/22/2010	$38.00	Meeting attendance	Dallas/Ft Worth, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/27/2010	6/29/2010	$280.35	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	6/27/2010	6/29/2010	$996.79	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	7/6/2010	7/12/2010	$321.77	Information MTG Meeting	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	7/6/2010	7/12/2010	$1,599.54	Information MTG Meeting	Albuquerque, NM
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$246.91	SES RA Meeting	Mt. Weather
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$1,038.96	SES RA Meeting	Mt. Weather
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/4/2010	8/8/2010	$504.36	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/4/2010	8/8/2010	$1,262.99	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/11/2010	8/19/2010	$731.91	Congressional HQ Meeting	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/11/2010	8/19/2010	$1,827.31	Congressional HQ Meeting	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/22/2010	8/30/2010	$832.92	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/22/2010	8/30/2010	$1,371.58	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/22/2010	8/29/2010	$321.40	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Houston, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/30/2010	8/31/2010	$74.00	Disaster Assistance - Tornadoes, Severe Storms	Norman, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	8/30/2010	8/31/2010	$78.58	Disaster Assistance - Tornadoes, Severe Storms	Norman, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/2/2010	9/2/2010	$88.50	Disaster Assistance - Tornadoes, Severe Storms	Laredo, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/2/2010	9/2/2010	$532.23	Disaster Assistance - Tornadoes, Severe Storms	Laredo, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/8/2010	9/8/2010	$32.83	Disaster Assistance - Tornadoes, Severe Storms	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$162.00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/13/2010	9/14/2010	$621.75	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/13/2010	9/13/2010	$32.83	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/20/2010	9/23/2010	$340.78	Senate Testimony	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/20/2010	9/23/2010	$1,371.09	Senate Testimony	Washington DC

Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/24/2010	9/30/2010	$388.63	Conference attendance	El Paso, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/24/2010	9/30/2010	$1,334.42	Conference attendance	El Paso, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/30/2010	10/5/2010	$449.70	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	El Paso, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	9/30/2010	10/5/2010	$1,399.73	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	El Paso, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/8/2010	10/8/2010	$99.75	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/8/2010	10/8/2010	$424.23	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/12/2010	10/12/2010	$38.06	Cancelled Trip Fee	Washington DC
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/18/2010	10/22/2010	$845.69	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/18/2010	10/22/2010	$1,086.64	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/27/2010	10/27/2010	$46.50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Alexandria, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/27/2010	10/27/2010	$414.23	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Alexandria, LA
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/29/2010	11/5/2010	$836.76	IAEM Conference	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	10/29/2010	11/5/2010	$1,298.52	IAEM Conference	Denton, TX
Russell, Anthony A	Regional Administrator	11/8/2010	11/9/2010	$138.50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Houston, TX
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/24/2010	3/26/2010	$302.36	Meeting attendance	Miami, FL
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	3/24/2010	3/26/2010	$1,455.45	Meeting attendance	Miami, FL
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/6/2010	4/9/2010	$204.25	Presentation / Speech	Tuscon, AZ
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/6/2010	4/9/2010	$381.01	Presentation / Speech	Tuscon, AZ
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/13/2010	4/16/2010	$370.00	Presentation / Speech	Colorado Springs, CO
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/13/2010	4/16/2010	$867.63	Presentation / Speech	Colorado Springs, CO
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/17/2010	4/20/2010	$69.00	Presentation / Speech	New Windsor, MD
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	4/17/2010	4/20/2010	$100.00	Presentation / Speech	New Windsor, MD
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$65.48	Training	Winchester, VA
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$176.04	Training	Winchester, VA
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/19/2010	5/21/2010	$240.23	Conference attendance	Milwaukee, WI

Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	5/19/2010	5/21/2010	$798 67	Conference attendance	Milwaukee, WI
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/2/2010	6/17/2010	$1,229 36	DEEP WATER HORIZON SPILL	New Orleans, LA
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/2/2010	6/17/2010	$2,777 85	DEEP WATER HORIZON SPILL	new orleans, LA
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/25/2010	6/25/2010	$0 00	CLOSED	0
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	6/25/2010	6/25/2010	$0 00	CLOSED	0
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/5/2010	7/16/2010	$1,162 57	Conference attendance	Dallas/Ft Worth, TX
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/5/2010	7/16/2010	$2,756 60	Conference attendance	Dallas/Ft Worth, TX
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/22/2010	8/2/2010	$250 25	Speech Presentation	istanbul Turkey
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	7/22/2010	8/2/2010	$1,298 42	Speech Presentation	istanbul Turkey
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/4/2010	8/11/2010	$552 19	Conference attendance	San Diego, CA
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/4/2010	8/11/2010	$1,293 95	Conference attendance	San Diego, CA
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/25/2010	8/28/2010	$292 98	Conference attendance	Milwaukee, WI
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/25/2010	8/28/2010	$822 18	Conference attendance	Milwaukee, WI
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/31/2010	9/10/2010	$695 81	Conference attendance	jackson, ms
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	8/31/2010	9/10/2010	$2,085 72	Conference attendance	jackson, ms
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/22/2010	9/30/2010	$823 95	Conference attendance	Miami, FL
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	9/22/2010	9/30/2010	$2,270 69	Conference attendance	Miami, FL
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/23/2010	10/25/2010	$211 90	Conference attendance	san jose, ca
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/23/2010	10/25/2010	$842 82	Conference attendance	san jose, ca

Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/31/2010	11/2/2010	$302 12	Conference attendance	lake geneva, wi
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	10/31/2010	11/2/2010	$687 26	Conference attendance	lake geneva, wi
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	11/3/2010	11/6/2010	$311 26	Conference attendance	Phoenix, AZ
Scott, Jannah M	Deputy Director, Faith Based & Community Initiatives	11/3/2010	11/6/2010	$869 38	Conference attendance	Phoenix, AZ
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	10/20/2009	9/30/2010	$1,007 70	Meeting attendance	DENVer, CO
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	12/15/2009	3/14/2010	$28 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$135 00	Conference attendance	Tampa, FL
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	1/11/2010	1/13/2010	$593 00	Conference attendance	Tampa, FL
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	1/11/2010	1/12/2010	$177 70	Meeting attendance	Tampa, FL
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	1/21/2010	1/28/2010	$334 45	Meeting attendance	New York, NY
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	1/21/2010	1/28/2010	$1,802 07	Meeting attendance	Kansas City, MO
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	1/31/2010	2/5/2010	$334 50	Conference attendance	Seattle, WA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	1/31/2010	2/5/2010	$1,657 84	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	2/22/2010	2/26/2010	$377 70	Meeting attendance	Denton, TX
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	2/22/2010	2/26/2010	$1,167 49	Meeting attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	3/3/2010	3/4/2010	$53 25	Conference attendance	Baltimore, MD
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	3/3/2010	3/4/2010	$215 65	Conference attendance	Baltimore, MD
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	3/11/2010	3/13/2010	$140 00	Meeting attendance	Wichita, KS
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	3/11/2010	3/13/2010	$754 51	Meeting attendance	Wichita, KS
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$155 85	Meeting attendance	Atlanta, GA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$643 55	Meeting attendance	Atlanta, GA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/2/2010	4/6/2010	$427 75	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Providence, RI
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/15/2010	4/17/2010	$110 50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	American Samoa
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/15/2010	4/17/2010	$7,556 99	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	American Samoa

Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/18/2010	4/25/2010	$791 00	Meeting attendance	Honolulu, HI
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/18/2010	4/25/2010	$1,432 41	Meeting attendance	San Diego, CA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/19/2010	4/24/2010	$89 01	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Honolulu, HI
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/26/2010	4/27/2010	$139 25	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/26/2010	4/27/2010	$198 44	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/28/2010	5/7/2010	$111 45	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	4/28/2010	5/7/2010	$74 90	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$118 50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/3/2010	5/4/2010	$272 23	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/5/2010	5/5/2010	$32 83	Meeting attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/18/2010	5/18/2010	$65 66	Meeting attendance	Miami, FL
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/19/2010	5/20/2010	$99 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Nashville, TN
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/19/2010	5/20/2010	$406 61	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Nashville, TN
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/22/2010	5/22/2010	$56 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/27/2010	6/1/2010	$150 60	Meeting attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	5/27/2010	6/1/2010	$599 89	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	6/2/2010	6/8/2010	$349 05	Conference attendance	Las Vegas, NV
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	6/2/2010	6/8/2010	$2,207 60	Conference attendance	Las Vegas, NV
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	6/11/2010	7/2/2010	$1,108 55	Meeting attendance	New Orleans, LA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	6/11/2010	7/2/2010	$3,582 96	Meeting attendance	New Orleans, LA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	7/9/2010	7/13/2010	$177 50	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	7/9/2010	8/13/2010	$250 12	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	7/16/2010	7/16/2010	$49 50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Nashville, TN
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	7/16/2010	7/16/2010	$214 23	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Nashville, TN
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	7/23/2010	7/23/2010	$152 53	Conference attendance	Washington DC

Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	8/3/2010	8/9/2010	$234 75	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	8/3/2010	8/9/2010	$1,005 39	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	8/28/2010	8/29/2010	$84 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Gulfport, MS
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	8/28/2010	8/29/2010	$395 71	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Gulfport, MS
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	9/1/2010	9/3/2010	$177 50	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	9/1/2010	9/3/2010	$554 16	Conference attendance	Washington DC
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	9/14/2010	9/20/2010	$302 45	Conference attendance	Los Angeles, CA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	9/14/2010	9/20/2010	$1,310 61	Conference attendance	Los Angeles, CA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	9/14/2010	9/19/2010	$32 83	Meeting attendance	Los Angeles, CA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	10/1/2010	10/5/2010	$187 53	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	10/1/2010	10/5/2010	$411 12	Conference attendance	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	10/7/2010	10/12/2010	$187 53	Crisis Management Conference	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	10/7/2010	10/12/2010	$412 33	Crisis Management Conference	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	10/12/2010	10/24/2010	$661 01	Nema Conference	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	10/12/2010	10/24/2010	$2,375 37	Nema Conference	Boston, MA
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	11/1/2010	11/3/2010	$193 58	Emergency Managers Conference	San Antonio, TX
Serino, Richard A	Deputy Administrator, FEMA	11/1/2010	11/3/2010	$921 39	Emergency Managers Conference	San Antonio, TX
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	5/10/2010	5/10/2010	$45 00	Meeting attendance	Chicago, IL
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	5/24/2010	5/25/2010	$306 40	Meeting attendance	Springfield, IL
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	6/8/2010	6/10/2010	$49 50	Meeting attendance	Chicago, IL
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$318 50	Meeting attendance	Boston, MA
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$1,051 37	Meeting attendance	Boston, MA
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	6/21/2010	6/25/2010	$456 50	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	6/21/2010	6/25/2010	$1,289 31	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	7/6/2010	7/8/2010	$165 00	Meeting attendance	Cincinnati, OH
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	7/6/2010	7/8/2010	$853 86	Meeting attendance	Cincinnati, OH
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$222 50	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	7/19/2010	7/21/2010	$790 61	Meeting attendance	Washington DC

Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	8/4/2010	8/5/2010	$156 50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Minneapolis, MN
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	8/4/2010	8/5/2010	$413 79	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Minneapolis, MN
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	9/7/2010	9/8/2010	$289 00	Conference attendance	Springfield, IL
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	9/7/2010	9/8/2010	$89 12	Conference attendance	Springfield, IL
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	9/23/2010	9/24/2010	$134 00	Special Mission	Dayton, oh
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	9/23/2010	9/24/2010	$519 36	Special Mission	Dayton, oh
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	9/28/2010	9/30/2010	$280 75	Speech Presentation	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	9/28/2010	9/30/2010	$222 12	Speech Presentation	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/4/2010	10/5/2010	$410 80	Speech Presentation	Acme, MI
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/4/2010	10/5/2010	$75 72	Speech Presentation	Acme, MI
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/6/2010	10/6/2010	$35 63	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/12/2010	10/12/2010	$35 63	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/13/2010	10/13/2010	$55 33	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/17/2010	10/22/2010	$458 33	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/17/2010	10/22/2010	$1.098 12	Conference attendance	Little Rock, AR
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/26/2010	10/28/2010	$285 50	MET SEMINARS	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/26/2010	10/28/2010	$223 66	MET SEMINARS	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/31/2010	11/1/2010	$168 30	Conference attendance	lake geneva, wi
Velasquez, Andrew Iii	Regional Administrator	10/31/2010	11/1/2010	$123 57	Conference attendance	lake geneva, wi
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	1/12/2010	1/13/2010	$126 25	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	1/12/2010	1/13/2010	$701 05	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	1/13/2010	1/13/2010	$13 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	1/22/2010	1/22/2010	$11 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	1/25/2010	1/25/2010	$13 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	1/31/2010	2/2/2010	$209 50	Meeting attendance	Phoenix, AZ
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	1/31/2010	2/2/2010	$616 56	Meeting attendance	Atlanta, GA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	2/25/2010	2/25/2010	$13 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC

Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/5/2010	3/7/2010	$80 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/8/2010	3/10/2010	$73 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/16/2010	3/22/2010	$33 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/23/2010	3/25/2010	$21 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/29/2010	3/29/2010	$18 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$183 00	Conference attendance	Orlando, FL
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	3/30/2010	4/1/2010	$555 04	Conference attendance	Orlando, FL
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$207 50	Conference attendance	New Orleans, LA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/11/2010	4/13/2010	$900 48	Conference attendance	New Orleans, LA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/14/2010	4/14/2010	$10 00	Meeting attendance	Washington DC
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/15/2010	4/18/2010	$192 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	American Samoa
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/15/2010	4/18/2010	$417 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	American Samoa
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/15/2010	4/17/2010	$4,567 08	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	American Samoa
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/15/2010	4/16/2010	$33 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	American Samoa
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/15/2010	4/16/2010	$69 50	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	American Samoa
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/18/2010	4/25/2010	$603 00	Meeting attendance	Honolulu, HI
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/18/2010	4/25/2010	$1,149 99	Meeting attendance	Honolulu, HI
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/18/2010	4/24/2010	$37 00	Meeting attendance	Honolulu, HI
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/18/2010	4/24/2010	$399 88	Meeting attendance	Honolulu, HI

Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/25/2010	5/1/2010	$208 65	Conference attendance	Salt Lake City, UT
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	4/25/2010	5/1/2010	$909 56	Conference attendance	Salt Lake City, UT
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$91 50	Conference attendance	Bluemont, VA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	$74 90	Conference attendance	Bluemont, VA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/9/2010	6/10/2010	$111 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Nashville, TN
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/9/2010	6/10/2010	$172 48	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Nashville, TN
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/9/2010	6/9/2010	$722 60	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Nashville, TN
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$184 25	Training	Boston, MA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/14/2010	6/17/2010	$1,154 82	Training	Boston, MA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/16/2010	6/18/2010	$106 40	Reg 1 Site Visit	Providence, RI
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/16/2010	6/18/2010	$158 99	Reg 1 Site Visit	Providence, RI
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/20/2010	6/21/2010	$0 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	New Orleans, LA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/20/2010	6/20/2010	$186 00	Meeting attendance	New Orleans, LA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/20/2010	6/20/2010	$512 52	Meeting attendance	New Orleans, LA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/21/2010	6/21/2010	$391 76	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Atlanta, GA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/22/2010	6/23/2010	$114 00	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Gulfport, MS
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	6/22/2010	6/23/2010	$346 71	JFO - Disaster site visit (fund 06)	Gulfport, MS
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$69 00	FEMA Senior Leadership Meeting	Winchester, VA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	7/20/2010	7/21/2010	$85 62	FEMA Senior Leadership Meeting	Winchester, VA

Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	7/28/2010	7/30/2010	$339 50	Conference attendance	Chicago, IL
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	7/28/2010	7/30/2010	$726 09	Conference attendance	Chicago, IL
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	8/3/2010	8/5/2010	$225 00	National Advisory Speech	Boston, MA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	8/3/2010	8/5/2010	$543 36	National Advisory Speech	Boston, MA
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	8/8/2010	8/8/2010	$42 00	National Advisory Speech	Chicago, IL
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	8/8/2010	8/8/2010	$340 42	National Advisory Speech	Chicago, IL
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/16/2010	10/21/2010	$381 00	Nema Conference	Little Rock, AR
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/16/2010	10/21/2010	$1,588 52	Nema Conference	Little Rock, AR
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/30/2010	11/1/2010	$220 00	Emergency Managers Conference	San Antonio, TX
Zimmerman, Elizabeth A	Deputy Associate Administrator, Response and Recovery	10/30/2010	11/1/2010	$923 04	Emergency Managers Conference	San Antonio, TX

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within FEMA, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER: Please see table below.

FEMA Unobligated Balances
As of 3/31/2011

Appropriation	Account #	Program/Project/Activity	Unobligated Carryover Balances As of 3/31/11	Fiscal Year Funds Appropriated	Expiration Date of Funds	Purpose and Explanation for Unobligated Funds
Operating Expenses	70 X 0700	Operating Expenses	9,945,142		No Year	Average expenditure rate for M&A is two years from date of obligation.
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	70 X 0703	Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	42,887,858		No Year	Funds awaiting declaration of cohort.
Disaster Relief Fund	70 X 0702	Disaster Relief Fund	516,068,301		No Year	Available funds will be used to support future disasters across FY 2011. Average expenditure rate for DRF is four years from the date of obligation.
Assistance to Firefighters Grants	70 10/11 0561	Assistance to Firefighters Grants	164,747,681	2010	9/30/2011	Average expenditure rate for AFG awards is over five years from date of obligation.
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	70 X 0716	National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	178,481,817		No Year	Average expenditure rate for PDM awards is over six years from date of obligation.
Administrative and Regional Operations	70 X 0712	Administrative and Regional Operations	3,787,599		No Year	Obligations for IPAWS activities will be expended over an average of three years.
Readiness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery	70 X 0711	Readiness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery	79,991		No Year	N/A
Management and Administration	70 10/11 0700	Management and Administration	32,487,202	2010	9/30/2011	Obligations for MWEOC improvement activities will be expended over an average of three years.

State and Local Programs	70 X 0560	State and Local Programs	3,902,717		No Year	Average expenditure rate for SALP grant awards is over five years. Expenditures for SALP training programs will occur over two years

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – FEMA
April 6, 2011

Disaster Relief

Question: Last month, Secretary Napolitano testified before this Subcommittee that she was working with the Administration to submit a Disaster Relief supplemental for the remainder of fiscal year 2011. We have not received such a proposal yet. And, FEMA continues to adjust the amount of funding it needs for the remainder of 2011. Last fall, the monthly disaster relief report showed that FEMA could close out fiscal year 2011 with only a small gap, of about $49 million. In January, this gap rose to $2 billion. Since then, FEMA has revised the estimate downwards to $1.565 billion in February, $1.424 billion in March, and now $1.196 billion as of April 1st. Administrator Fugate, why is it so difficult to estimate what your annual Disaster Relief funding needs are?

ANSWER:
While FEMA is able to determine reasonably the projected total costs of disasters that have already occurred, there is a significant degree of variability on the timing of obligations for specific projects over the life of open disasters. Projected spending for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) reflects spending for disasters that have already occurred as well as spending for disasters that have yet to take place, which is difficult to forecast.

Since there is little-to-no science to predict how often catastrophic events will occur or how much they will cost, FEMA determines its funding needs based on a 5-year average of noncatastrophic obligations. Each month FEMA undertakes a comprehensive review of its obligations year-to-date and adjusts its funding requirements based on the actual execution and updates from the field staff on anticipated obligations going forward. This review is intended to look at the causes of underperforming and the effect it has on the DRF balance going forward for the rest of the year.

The year-end DRF balance projections will change every month, primarily because following the end of every month FEMA updates its projections per the DRF Monthly Report actual spending and recoveries for the most recent period. Variances generally occur due to fewer new declarations being declared than projected for the time period or projects not being ready for obligation as originally planned. Fewer declarations and changes in the timelines for completing projects affect the anticipated demand on the fund for the remainder of the year.

Question: When do you believe we will receive a supplemental request, if at all, for the remainder for 2011? If none is submitted, when do you run out of money and what are your plans to live within your current means?

ANSWER:
Based on our current estimates, taking into account the FY 2011 enacted amount for the DRF, we anticipate that the DRF is funded adequately for FY 2011.

Question: The Administration's FY 2012 budget requests $1.8 billion for Disaster Relief, a funding level that is likely to last only halfway through the fiscal year. In addition, FEMA has at least $6 billion in known catastrophic costs that it must reimburse localities for, which are not factored into this budget request, and about a half of these costs are expected to come due in 2012. As I said to the Secretary last month, if we know the costs for ongoing recovery activities associated with large disasters, then it makes sense to budget accordingly, rather than assume that Congress can follow behind with an emergency supplemental appropriations bill.

How is this a responsible request for 2012? Why does the Department continue to not factor into its estimates the known costs associated with past disasters?

ANSWER:
The Administration is committed to working with Congress to ensure full funding for the DRF. The Administration considers it most appropriate to budget annually for an average year of noncatastrophic disasters and to seek supplemental appropriations for unpredictable catastrophic disasters.

Improper Payments

Question: FEMA has identified approximately 160,000 applicants that received improper disaster assistance payments totaling approximately $643 million through the Individuals and Households Program commencing with Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Since June 2007, FEMA has not attempted to recoup these improper payments or those from any subsequent disaster. These payments remain uncollected more than 5 and ½ years after the disasters in part because the agency was deadlocked on how to recoup these funds after a 2007 class action lawsuit that questioned FEMA's system for collecting the money. The court order FEMA to stop collections until its system was revamped, which took until 2011. Just this March, FEMA began sending out letters to individuals that received improper disaster payments to begin recouping these costs. Given the volume and significance of these improper disaster assistance payments and the Administration's current effort to cut the billions of dollars wasted each year in improper payments FEMA should take prompt action to address this matter. Administrator Fugate, has FEMA begun receiving any recoveries yet in response to the improper disaster payment letters you sent in mid-March? I imagine many people were shocked to receive this type of letter requesting repayment of funding they received half a decade ago. What type of response are you anticipating?

ANSWER:
On March 16, 2011, FEMA restarted its debt collection process and has sent 5,560 Notice of Debt letters to individuals in 38 states as well as in Puerto Rico and American Samoa. As of April 19, 2011, 363 individuals have elected to appeal their debt under the Agency's revamped procedures outlined below.

FEMA is mindful of the difficulties that the recoupment process might pose for individuals who may have received improper payments or overpayments. Simply put, if someone cannot pay the full amount, FEMA will work with him or her to set up a repayment plan. However, the onus is on the individual to call FEMA's toll-free recoupment helpline and provide some basic personal information, including his or her FEMA application number or social security number. A member of our team will then mail a Request for Information (RFI) packet to the individual, and ask that it be completed and returned within 30 days for evaluation. As of April 19, 2011, 1,642 individuals have requested an RFI packet.

Federal regulations also provides that an individual may request a compromise of the debt based on inability to pay (if the debtor is unable to pay the full amount in reasonable time, as verified through credit reports or other financial information).

Finally, an individual has the right to file an appeal within 60 days of receiving the Notice of Debt letter. These revamped appeal procedures are at the heart of FEMA's efforts to provide disaster assistance applicants with a process that is fair and easy to understand.

To file an appeal, individuals must provide FEMA with both a letter indicating why they do not believe they owe the debt, and copies of any documents or statements that help to support their appeal.

Most important, under the new recoupment proceedings, applicants wishing to appeal a recoupment decision may request an oral hearing. Such requests will be granted when an appeal cannot be resolved by reviewing documentary evidence alone. The oral hearing may be conducted by telephone, or under certain circumstances, in person at a FEMA office. Oral hearings are conducted and decisions are rendered by an oral hearing officer with FEMA's Alternative Dispute Resolution Division.

Regulations require FEMA to decide appeals and issue final decisions in writing within 90 days after receipt of the original appeals letter. However, if an applicant is provided an oral hearing as part of his or her appeal process, the timelines associated will vary due to the logistics of coordinating the hearing.

FEMA is committed to working with all individuals identified for recoupment to ensure that they have a complete understanding of the determination made and the various options available to them to resolve their debt.

Question: When the next major catastrophic event occurs and you are being pushed to get dollars out to the victims quickly, how will you be able to keep internal controls in place to prevent improper payments while providing prompt funds to those adversely affected by the disaster?

ANSWER:
Due to the unpredictable and exigent nature of emergency management, our success as an agency requires that we provide fast and effective service to individuals and families in need.

To that end, FEMA has worked diligently to put protections in place to safeguard against waste, fraud, and abuse in disaster situations. These efforts have significantly reduced the percentage of improper payments, while ensuring that eligible individuals and families are able to receive needed assistance as quickly as possible.

FEMA has lessened the amount of improper payments by making changes to the disaster application processing at our National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs) through several actions:

- FEMA now uses a commercial data service provider to instantly verify the identity of an individual applying for federal disaster assistance by cross-checking name, address, social security number, and date of birth.
- Applicants are sent a hard copy of their applications so they have an opportunity to review their files and address any errors.
- Possible "high-risk" addresses such as check cashing stores, mail drops, cemeteries, and jails are blocked from receiving automated payments.
- If an applicant does not pass the identity verification, he or she will receive an ineligible decision notification explaining the situation and what documentation he or she should provide in order to overturn the decision.

- Duplicative rental assistance payments for overlapping months and payments over the Individual and Household Program (IHP) maximum are blocked.
- Duplicative applications submitted through the Internet registration process are also blocked to prevent duplicate payments to the same applicant.
- National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) business rules have been improved to flag payments to applicants at the same address for manual review, to eliminate duplicate payments; and
- A NEMIS direct assistance module is in place to track individuals provided with mobile homes or travel trailers, and block the provision of financial rental assistance to applicants already in federally supplied disaster housing.

FEMA has also been engaged in several other fraud and error prevention efforts, including:

- FEMA established the IHP Assistance Group in 2008 to provide clear, consistent, and timely guidance regarding IHP policies and case processing procedures to reduce case processing errors and improve operational efficiency and overall delivery of service.
- The NPSCs updated their IHP credentialing training curriculum to include changes in IHP policy and case processing procedures. In 2009, all NPSC staff involved in manual case processing received re-credentialing training.
- FEMA's Quality Control group expanded to include reviews of special projects and new case processing procedures. This initiative has enabled the NPSCs to rapidly identify problems with projects and new processing guidelines, and to take remedial actions as necessary.
- The NPSCs established specialized teams of employees dedicated to the processing of some of the more complex cases, such as Appeals and Recoupments.
- The NPSCs established an Audit Group responsible for performing internal audits and analysis on the efficiency and effectiveness of the manner in which IHP is administered by the NPSC enterprise.

Recent reports and statistics indicate that our efforts to minimize improper disaster assistance payments have been successful. A September 2009 Office of Inspector General report stated that "FEMA has increased the number and scope of protective measures taken to ensure that registrations based on duplicate and invalid information do not become eligible for assistance payments." The report also noted "substantial improvements in internal controls, resulting in far fewer instances of payments being made to registrations with duplicate and invalid key data."

Question: What actions has FEMA taken to reduce improper payments and recoup funds (where appropriate) in other FEMA programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program or Homeland Security Grant Program?

ANSWER:
FEMA has taken the following actions to reduce improper payments found in its testing:

- Vendor Payments

  FEMA's Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) is in the process of revising the acquisitions manual to include a chapter on roles and responsibilities for contract payments. The revisions will also include a chapter on required contract language for invoicing. The OCPO is also revising the Contract Officer Technical Representative (COTR) manual to include a chapter on how to review invoices for approval. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is in the process of revising its "Standard Operating Procedures for Payments" chapter on invoice reviews in each step of the payment cycle.

  The OCPO is developing a process to ensure that a copy of the appointment letter or invoice delegation is created, distributed to the contract file, the FEMA Finance Center (FFC) when COTRs are reassigned to contracts. OCFO and OCPO are instituting mandatory refresher training for contracting officers, COTRs, and accounting technicians regarding their respective roles and responsibilities regarding invoicing throughout the contract life-cycle. Lastly, the OCFO is developing a process within its Integrated Financial Management Information System for flagging invoices for goods and services that are awaiting COTR approval or have insufficient funds available.

To date, FEMA preliminary FY 2011 results show a decrease in the Improper Payment error rate from the previous year.

- Individual and Housing payments

  The Individual Assistance (IA) staff is updating its caseworker guidance for high-risk payments, focusing on new guidance and insurance coverage policies and processing procedures, use of Fair Market Rent, guidance on overlapping assistance risks, and guidance on second review risk issues. The IA staff is updating the NEMIS to include an "info-view" platform to ensure accurate processing of awards generated by multiple inspections and a help text including tips and relevant disaster specific guidance. This year's Improper Payment testing shows that these improvement are reducing the error rates; currently we are showing a less-than-1-percent error rate for the FY 2011 testing cycle.

- Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG)

  Grants Program Directorate (GPD) staff is taking steps to develop and distribute to grantees a document detailing the types of supporting documentation grantees should retain at each phase of the grant lifecycle. GPD staff also will provide additional training on policies regarding vehicle acquisition-related payment requests. GPD staff will offer examples of supporting documentation (e.g., legible invoices, purchase orders) on the AFG Program website to establish standards for the type of documentation used to justify a payment.

  GPD staff is enhancing the existing AFG Grant Management Tutorial by adding a section that provides applicants with clear descriptions of the difference between key supporting documentation that must be retained. GPD staff is also including language in semiannual outreach correspondence sent to grantees reminding them to monitor disbursement progress as it relates to the respective grant's period of performance, and request that all purchases be made prior to the 90-day deadline. Finally, GPD will perform semiannual outreach to grantees to request an update/verification of existing grantee contact information within the AFG Program grant system to aid with efficiency.

- Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFS)

  The EFS National Board, through its Secretariat and Fiscal Agent, United Way Worldwide, is developing reforms and improvements to the EFS as part of the Mission Action Plan that resulted from the 2010 Improper Payments Information Act (IPIA) assessment that was managed by FEMA. To this end, the National Board will create and distribute quick reference guides and checklists to Local Recipient Organizations (LROs) detailing the types of supporting documentation that should be retained for all spending categories. The National Board is working to develop and administer additional training opportunities such as online training courses, webinars, etc,. to be taken by Local Boards and LROs selected to receive funding. The National Board is coordinating with Local Boards to conduct regular outreach to LROs throughout the spending period and to send reminders at designated intervals (30 calendar days and 10 calendar days prior to the end of the spending period) to ensure timely expenditure of funds. The National Board is standardizing rent/mortgage submission forms by leveraging existing LRO rent/mortgage assistance letters.

The National Board is also in the process of developing and incorporating detailed procedures into the Final Report guidance and *EFS Responsibilities and Requirements Manual.* These require LROs to perform a self-validation of each EFS-funded transaction and/or initiation dates on all supporting documentation prior to submission to the Local Board to ensure that all expenditures are within the specified period of performance of the appropriate spending phase. Amendments are in the process of being made to the existing "Metered Utility Verification Form" to include additional fields (i.e., Name of Utility Company, Name/Title of Representative, Date of Contact) to more accurately document the utility payment verification process. Lastly, the National Board will implement a process to direct the use of *EFS Staff Discretion* that includes detailed procedures on properly documenting how discretion was applied and a formal review, approval, and sign-off processes.

- State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)

  GPD staff will enforce remedies for noncompliance of grantees in regard to rules and regulations imposed on them. GDP staff will develop more flexible training programs, including formal classroom and electronic training, and training for HSGP stakeholders to include compliance with financial management practices, responding to documentation requests, and document retention. Finally, GPD staff will implement construction cost training to improve awareness and accountability, will conduct applicant training for stakeholders on the HSGP application materials, and specifically, will provide Investment Justification (IJ) development workshops.

- Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)

  GPD staff is developing additional off-cycle training for stakeholders on specific topics, such as clearing special conditions and meeting other requirements before drawing down TSGP grant funds. GPD will widen applicant training for stakeholders on the required TSGP application materials, and specifically, will offer IJ development workshops. GPD staff is working to extend training for stakeholders on a documentation retention protocol to facilitate more effective expenditure documentation procedures. Finally, GPD staff will develop other expenditure documentation TSGP-related training sessions to provide to stakeholders at conferences and other industry gatherings.

- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

  NFIP staff is working to perform educational workshops at the annual National Flood Conference and other industry national and regional conferences (dependent upon budget considerations) regarding best practices to address issues identified through NFIP IPIA Assessment. NFIP staff is also developing a Claims Operation Review Data Capture Tool to be utilized by NFIP management that records findings and tracks progress on errors.

- Public Assistance Program (PA)

  PA staff is working to improve grantee retention and access to payment verification documentation. PA staff is working to improve FEMA's monitoring of grantee distribution of funds to subgrantees to increase accountability for the timely second-level disbursement of funds. PA staff will require both an invoice date and work completion date for all invoicing, which will clarify work completion dates and simplify quality control reviews. PA staff will implement tip sheets and checklists for costs documentation reviews to improve consistency of timeline reviews.

  PA staff is working to implement grantee payment guidance to facilitate more structured payment processes, documentation organization, and retention guidance and offer associated record-keeping training. Lastly, the PA staff is developing tip sheets and checklists for costs documentation reviews to improve consistency of scope reviews. With the increase focus on improper payments, FEMA saw a decrease in the FY 2010 error rate for this area and expect to see the same trend in FY 2011.

FEMA has coordinated with the program offices in an effort to recoup funds found in improper payments testing in the following ways:

- National Flood Insurance Program

  The NFIP claims examiners have collected or offset all improper payments from the Write Your Own (WYO) insurance companies by either offsetting their existing payments the amount of the improper payment or requesting that the WYO send FEMA a check for the amount.

- Public Assistance Program

  The PA has developed a task force to revise its collection procedures to include a section on collections from audit finding and internal reviews. The section will outline the initial steps in the collections procedures from the program office and outline procedures on when and how to turn the debt over to FEMA's Debt Collection Branch to begin collections under the Debt Collection Act.

- Vendor Payments

  The staff at FFC either offsets future payments or submits the debt to the Debt Collection Branch for Collections.

- Emergency Food and Shelter Program

  The United Way will withhold grant monies that grantees request for the amount of the improper payments. If the grantee does not request new funding, then the United Way will submit the debt to the FFC for collections under the Debt Collection Act.

- Grants Program Directorate

  The GPD currently has the AFG, SHSGP, and TSGP under its authority. GPD is in the process of reviewing documents submitted by grantees to support payments that were deemed improper during the FY 2010 IPIA cycle. After the evaluation is complete, those grantees with payments that are found to be improper will be billed or future funds will be offset.

Firefighter Assistance Grants

Question: The 2012 budget requests $670 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants. The budget does not ask to continue statutory waivers originally provided in the 2009 supplemental and the Recovery Act to retain firefighters so that we can avoid layoffs in the first place as well as waive a number of cost sharing and other local matching provisions. While we have seen some economic recovery, we are not out of the woods yet – especially not when it comes to local public safety budgets.

Your own testimony states that "The FY 2012 request includes $670 million for Firefighter Assistance Grant programs. Included in this amount are $420 million for SAFER Grants to rehire laid off firefighters and **retain** veteran first responders – totaling 2,300 firefighter positions" Yet, you need a waiver to use SAFER funds to retain firefighters, which is not included in the 2012 request. Why didn't you request a continuation of these waivers? How can you tout retention in your testimony without asking for waivers to be extended? In your opinion, have the waivers been successful in stemming the tide of potential firefighter layoffs?

ANSWER:
The inclusion of "retain" was an artifact of prior years, where DHS received statutory authority to waive certain requirements. The Firefighter Assistance Grant programs are appropriated 2-year funding, and awards typically are not made until the beginning of the following fiscal year. Thus, 2012 appropriations likely will not be obligated until early 2013. Knowing this, it is premature to waive what are, under normal circumstances, good government statutory requirements when we cannot predict what the economic conditions will be in a year-and-a-half. If the economy does not recover as expected, we are committed to working with Congress as it examines the merits of waiving certain statutory requirements.

In the 2 years that the waivers have been in effect, the AFG Program has provided funding to fire departments to hire/rehire firefighters in the following categories:

Rehire Laid-Off Firefighters	Retention of Firefighters	Filling positions vacated due to attrition	Hiring of New Firefighters
818	300	934	874

As awards for FY 2010 are still being made, we expect the above numbers to continue to increase in all categories.

State and Local Grants

Question: DHS has requested approximately $3.8 billion in funding for State and local preparedness grant programs in fiscal year 2012. However, GAO, the DHS IG, and others have identified challenges associated with DHS's grant management efforts. In particular, the DHS IG reported that FEMA can improve the efficacy of the grant application and review process by taking steps to mitigate duplication or redundancy within the agency's various preparedness grant programs. The IG reported that FEMA's grant application process risks being ineffective because the agency does not compare and coordinate grant applications across programs to identify and mitigate potential duplications. As GAO has reported, FEMA does not have a methodology for assessing the extent to which the use of its grants has enhanced disaster preparedness, particularly for catastrophic disasters. What actions has DHS taken to strengthen its grants management? Specifically, what actions has FEMA taken to compare and coordinate grant application across programs?

ANSWER:
In the past two budgets, the Administration has proposed consolidating grant programs where activities are allowable under multiple grants. Specifically, the FY 2011 and FY 2012 budgets proposed the consolidation of a number of individual grant programs (including grants for Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)/Real ID, Interoperable Emergency Communications, Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), Over-the-Road Bus Security, Rural Domestic Preparedness and Counterterrorism Center) and made them part of the larger/broader grant programs such as UASI and SHSGP. This consolidation will reduce the number of separate grant programs, thereby reducing the number of applications a state will need to submit. The Administration believes consolidation of grant programs will not only reduce the burden on States, but will also streamline the Federal funding process and allow states to more appropriately target their Federal preparedness resources.

In the area of systems development, GPD's Non-Disaster Grants system is a complete functionality that supports application submission through award package creation. GPD has conducted targeted communication and outreach activities to key stakeholder groups. In conjunction with the Office of Chief Information Officer, GPD researched other grants management systems and documented lessons learned. Stakeholders' feedback was gathered via one-on-one interviews and focus groups to facilitate the design of a system that would be flexible, user-friendly, and have functionalities needed to effectively manage stakeholders' grant programs.

GPD is enhancing its oversight infrastructure as well through increased regional management of grant awards. FEMA regions are currently responsible for all programmatic and business management functions for the Emergency Management Performance Grants, DLSGP, EOC, and Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP) grants from award to closeout. The regionalization of these grants has improved the grantee's ability to quickly implement projects related to these awards, as these grantees have long established relationships with the FEMA regions from their work in Mitigation and Disaster Response and Recovery. The regions have also been responsive to the grantee's immediate needs in regards to programmatic and budget approvals, grant extensions, the completion of Grant Adjustment Notices and Environmental and Historic Preservation reviews.

Question: Without evaluating grant applications across grant programs, FEMA cannot ascertain whether multiple funding requests are being submitted for similar purposes. What is the department doing to streamline its grant management process to eliminate redundancies that cost the government money, time and effort?

ANSWER:
In fall 2010, the Grants Monitoring Improvement Initiative began to transition monitoring data to a web-based environment that allows for greater ease of use, more sophisticated analytics, and greater data coordination with other reporting efforts. When fully implemented, this approach will enable a nimble, cost-effective, and well-integrated grants information management strategy that will facilitate proper grants management practices, verify that grant funds are administered in accordance with the guidance issued to grantees, mitigate improper use of grant funds, and provide valuable information to GPD as it seeks to maximize the value and effectiveness of its preparedness grants portfolio.

Question: When and how does FEMA plan to develop a methodology for assessing disaster capabilities, as required by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act? Until this is accomplished, on what basis does FEMA determine priorities for its grant guidance?

ANSWER:
Over the past decade, many components of an assessment framework—hazard documentation, risk methodology, security strategy, target capabilities, investment justification, etc.—have been developed. The crucial step now becomes pulling all of these disparate pieces into an integrated system that is able to produce a cohesive picture of preparedness. The NPS is based upon an understanding of the threats and hazards that could potentially impact each specific jurisdiction. This information is formally documented and prioritized through a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. By employing risk management to balance likelihood and consequence with realistic operational constraints, these hazards subsequently can be translated into capability targets and resource needs. Once the requirements have been identified, assessments of current capability levels can be conducted through operational activities, inventory reviews, exercises, and real world demonstration.

FEMA's GPD works with various other components within DHS in the development, implementation, and management of the agency's preparedness grants. Federal interagency coordination is essential for establishing an effective and coordinated response between all levels of government. The collaboration of multiple agencies within the Department ensures that technical and subject matter expertise with be effectively incorporated into grant guidance and policies. Partners work in conjunction with GPD staff to provide effective communication to our stakeholders and grant program communities. Using the discussion and recommendations from the various stakeholders, senior leadership within the Department looks across the spectrum of homeland security challenges and determines what priorities should be included in the guidance.

Given the limited amount of funding available not everything can be a priority. For example, in FY 2011, the Department is placing an emphasis on "Whole Community." The Whole Community strategic priority leverages all of the Nation's assets across the breadth and depth of our communities in preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating against all hazards. While grants constitute a critical contribution to achieving the Whole Community objectives and improving specific capabilities, Whole Community solutions leverage the resources the entire community brings to the table, including from our Federal partners; state, local, and tribal leaders; the private sector; nongovernmental organizations; faith-based and community organizations; and, most important, the general public.

Using the construct of the National Response Framework, 13 teams currently are focusing on core capabilities of catastrophic disaster response and recovery. Each has been charged with developing innovative and atypical solutions about how we can apply the Whole Community approach in tangible ways to meet the challenges posed by a catastrophic event. FEMA tested ideas, concepts, and solutions that these teams proposed in National Level Exercise 2011, which took place in May and tested the ability to respond if a severe earthquake were to strike the New Madrid Zone of the U.S.

In addition, the Whole Community concept will continue to be addressed through the use of targeted investments in several homeland security grant programs, including the EMPG, the SHSGP, the UASI, and the Tribal Homeland Security Program. In coordination with FEMA's multiple private and public sector stakeholders, FEMA will use their existing authorities to incorporate specific opportunities for grantees to develop community-oriented projects that would essentially mirror projects currently funded by any grants that would be subject to consolidation or elimination. FEMA will also modify its reporting requirements throughout the period of performance of these grants to ensure that whole of community concepts and objectives are reflected and being met in project design whenever possible.

Grants Management and Oversight

Question: The media regularly include reports on the wide variety of uses state and local stakeholders put federal homeland security grants dollars to use. For example, earlier this week, a news article described how a small city police department in California is spending a portion of its nearly $70,000 grant from DHS to purchase a remote controlled tactical robot. While this robot is likely to be helpful to the local police force, it is unclear in the current fiscal environment whether the department and federal government can continue to sustain multi-billion dollar grant programs to support state and local responders' wish lists. What oversight actions have DHS and FEMA taken to ensure that grants are spent only to support national preparedness capabilities?

ANSWER:
Oversight to ensure strategic and thoughtful utilization of grant dollars begins at application. Proposed projects must support the State and/or Urban Area Strategies and the annual Investment Justifications that provide the broad framework for State and regional preparedness goals and objectives. At the point of project implementation, grantees are required to select equipment from the Authorized Equipment List, which is a pre-vetted database of capability building items, in support of national preparedness efforts.

Post-award, FEMA uses a combination of methods to monitor the use of DHS grant funds, including almost daily contact with grantees, yearly onsite programmatic and financial monitoring, quarterly and biannual reports, and the State Preparedness Report. While these reporting mechanisms do not measure preparedness at large, they provide a very useful tool by which the Department can understand how and where monies are provided through subgrants, and how expenditures measure against the target capability list and national priorities.

FEMA has developed monitoring protocols for the HSGP, TSGP, PSGP, EMPG, Over-the-Road Bus Security Grant Program, Freight Rail Security Grant Program, and Intercity Passenger Rail. These monitoring protocols provide a standardized template for program analysts as they monitor grantees. Additional monitoring protocols are being developed for the remaining preparedness grant programs to be used in the near future.

Question: To what extent has FEMA's efforts to transfer grant management responsibilities to its regional offices enhanced this oversight? How?

ANSWER:
Regionalization places oversight responsibility with those who know the grantees best, and who are in the best position to effectively manage the grants. The functions were chosen for regionalization because they require substantial and sustained involvement with the regional grantees. Placing specific functions in the regions allow for specialization in the administration of these functions and the leveraging of the regional resources that are geographically aligned with the grantees. Most important, this resulted in improved financial accountability and oversight over FEMA grant resources.

The Headquarters-based Regional Coordination and Oversight Branch provides oversight of regions and Award Administration Branches by: participating in the provision of training to regional staff designed to ensure all applicable laws, regulations, and policies are consistently applied; developing procedures for regional Grants Management Specialists to use in the review and approval process to ensure separation of duties at the region, and for reviewing and approving extensions in accordance with 44 CFR 207.9(d); requiring regions to report via a standardized template on the review and approval process to determine inconsistencies and prevent future issues; and collecting *ad hoc* information from regions to assess regional processes to determine best practices, develop standard methodologies, and ensure that funding is provided to States in a consistent, timely manner.

Disaster Response and Recovery Efforts

Question: The number of major disasters declared annually has steadily increased in recent years along with the associated federal costs for State and local response and recovery efforts. The capacity of local and state governments varies widely; while some have the ability to deal with disasters on their own and seem less inclined to ask for outside help, others seem to hit the intergovernmental panic button more quickly. Public assistance projects from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are still being paid out more that 5 years after the disaster. What can DHS do to make its disaster response and recovery efforts more efficient?

ANSWER:
Actions have already been taken in a number of areas to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster response and recovery activities. For example, to better support our State, local, and tribal partners in disaster response, FEMA has created consolidated disaster response teams with some full-time staffing. For example, FEMA's Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT) are staffed with full-time, dedicated personnel. The 13 regional and three national IMATs, which have consolidated the responsibilities of the previously established Emergency Response Teams and Federal Incident Response Support Teams, can be rapidly deployed to arrive on scene within 12 hours of notification to complement the work of the Urban Search and Rescue and Mobile Emergency Response Support teams in support of State, local, and tribal disaster response efforts.

As a result of technology upgrades, situational awareness capabilities at FEMA's different operations centers have been improved. An all-hazards, 24/7 situational awareness capability now exists at the National Watch Center in FEMA Headquarters and in all of FEMA's Regional Watch Centers. In addition, alert, warning, and notification technology capabilities have been upgraded at the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) at Mt. Weather, and the capability of the Emergency Notification System, managed by the FOC, has been tripled. With these increased capabilities, FEMA can alert, warn, notify, and deploy teams and resources within 12 hours, faster than was previously possible.

FEMA's disaster response planning efforts are now more fully integrated with State, local, and tribal planning. With increased staffing levels, FEMA has been able to more fully integrate its catastrophic planning efforts with planning done at the regional and local levels. These plans, developed in partnership with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies, improve FEMA's preparedness to respond to catastrophic earthquakes, hurricanes, dam failures, improvised nuclear device detonation, evacuation, and sheltering of populations during catastrophic events.

In the area of logistics, a more robust logistics organization with a professional full-time staff has been established. In addition, the Logistics Directorate has developed partnerships to enhance the national supply chain for domestic incident support, and completed a collaborative tool for use by States to facilitate a self-assessment of current disaster logistics readiness. Today, FEMA is able to fulfill more than 97.5 percent of orders for life-sustaining commodities, including meals, water, tarps, cots, and blankets, within the timeframe that has been requested.

FEMA is also currently performing a "Bottom-Up Review" of the PA Program to identify changes to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its program. FEMA is approaching this review as an opportunity to re-evaluate the PA Program in its entirety and will consider new concepts for the operation of the program, consistent with the Agency's statutory authorities. A key part of the "Bottom-Up Review" is engagement with our various stakeholders. This engagement will ensure that all opportunities for improvements to the program are being considered from all interested parties. FEMA's goal is to formulate and implement changes to the program to provide grantees and subgrantees with the greatest flexibility possible in the use of PA funding, while ensuring program effectiveness and accountability for taxpayer dollars and compliance with Federal statutes and requirements.

Question: What is DHS doing to identify and promote self sufficiency at the state and local levels to reduce federal disaster relief costs? For example, to what extent do federal homeland security investments reduce these costs? How do we know?

ANSWER:
FEMA provides nearly $3 billion annually through the preparedness grant program, a suite of programs designed to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capabilities of state, tribal, and local governments and protect critical infrastructure under an all-hazards framework. The Preparedness Grant Programs support planning, organization development, procurement of equipment, training, and exercise activities through several different grant activities. For example, the SHSGP specifically supports planning, equipping, training, and exercising and the UASI Grant Program builds capabilities in high-threat, high-density urban areas. The Citizen Corps Program engages citizens in personal preparedness; exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response while the Metropolitan Medical Response System helps designated metropolitan areas sustain and enhance regional all-hazards mass casualty preparedness and response capabilities. EMPG helps state and local governments sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management programs and the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program helps states, territories, and local and tribal governments improve interoperable emergency communications. RCPGP support coordination of regional all-hazards planning for catastrophic events.

FEMA also recognizes that it takes all sectors of a community to effectively prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against any disaster and that it is critical to leverage the volunteer, faith and community-based organizations, the private sector, and the public, including survivors themselves, to ensure an effective response. We must work together to enable communities to develop collective, mutually supporting local capabilities to withstand the potential initial impacts of these events, respond quickly, and recover in a way that sustains or improves the community's overall well-being. This collective capacity requires embracing innovative approaches from the full spectrum of community actors to expand the existing practices, capabilities, institutions, and organizations that manage the community to enable this social infrastructure to meet community needs when an incident occurs.

FEMA's Whole Community Planning Initiative is new endeavor that aims to foster a national approach to emergency management built upon a foundation of proactive engagement with neighborhood associations, businesses, schools, faith-based community groups, trade groups, fraternal organizations, and other civic-minded organizations that can mobilize their networks to build community resilience and support local needs in times of catastrophe. The Whole Community approach to emergency management encompasses three key concepts:

- Understanding and meeting the true needs of the entire affected community
- Engaging all aspects of the community (public, private, and civic) in both defining its needs and devising ways to meet them
- Strengthening the assets, institutions, and social processes that work well in communities on a daily basis to improve resiliency and emergency management outcomes

FEMA currently does not have a mechanism to track how the preparedness grants have reduced the burden on state and local communities. However, FEMA is working with the National Academy of Public Administration to develop meaningful performance metrics for the homeland security preparedness grants. That effort will produce effectiveness measures by December 2011.

FEMA is also working on developing State Accomplishment Summaries (SAS). These summaries provide a "snapshot" of the states and document much of what they have accomplished with the preparedness grant funding. FEMA used information that it already routinely collects from states and territories as the starting point for the SAS.

In addition, the National Preparedness and Assessment Division and the GPD have cooperated to closely coordinate the collection of state and territory accomplishment stories through the FEMA Regions, and to integrate these documented accomplishments into every SAS. FEMA then worked closely with the states and territories to develop and edit all of the SAS, validating the information and vetting the products. The SAS are currently under review within the Department and should be made available in the near future.

Question: To what extent should DHS and FEMA play a significant role in communities' long term recovery efforts?

ANSWER:
Though each disaster-impacted community bears the primary responsibility for planning for, managing, and achieving its long term recovery goals, as the lead Federal agency for disaster management, FEMA plays a significant role in assisting communities with those efforts. As outlined in FEMA's new 2011-2014 Strategic Plan, the framework for large-scale and catastrophic planning, FEMA has begun an initiative focused on adopting a Whole Community approach to building the Nation's capability to stabilize a catastrophic event in the first 72 hours, restoring basic services and community functionality within 60 days, and building the Nation's capability to support recovery from the long-term effects of the event within 5 years. This commitment pervades the entire disaster continuum: catastrophic planning; building pre-disaster capability of local, state, tribal, and federal partners; bolstering recovery capacities of multiple partners post-event; and

improving FEMA programs and technical assistance to better meet the needs of stakeholders. The Whole Community approach is where traditional partners from the Emergency Management community are brought together with community development organizations and other nontraditional partners, to foster holistic recovery that meets the needs of all segments of society.

FEMA is an integral partner in supporting state and local pre-disaster recovery capability. FEMA Regional Administrators are striving to assist their partner states to strengthen predisaster recovery plans and partnerships. We are developing a State and Local Comprehensive Preparedness Guide on Recovery in collaboration with the end-users.

FEMA also plays a leadership role in supporting community recovery efforts post-disaster for large-scale and catastrophic events. The FEMA Long-Term Community Recovery cadre of 35 community development professionals assists in the long-term community recovery for these hard-hit jurisdictions in the post-disaster environment. We are developing a Recovery Support Function for *Community Planning and Capacity Building* to bolster the ability of jurisdictions to address complex challenges. FEMA also continues to lead Federal interagency coordination for long-term recovery, establishing partnerships, protocols, and procedures for enhancing Federal recovery assistance. FEMA is developing a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with multiple Federal departments and agencies to leverage their capabilities and relationships with states and localities to extend the reach of Federal support into the long tail of recovery for catastrophic events. FEMA has already signed an MOA with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s Smart Growth Implementation Assistance Program to leverage EPA capabilities to work with communities to integrate key principles in major redevelopment after disasters. Efforts are also underway with NOAA's Sea Grant Program to leverage its local presence in coastal communities. We are formulating an MOA with Economic Development Act (EDA) to leverage EDA's relationship with Regional Planning Councils and Economic Development Districts to enable them to play a more robust and consistent role in long-term community recovery.

As FEMA is the key administrator of disaster recovery programs (PA and IA), they are aggressively reviewing and enhancing their programs to better support long-term recovery. For example, FEMA PA is currently engaging stakeholders in a "Bottom-Up Review" aimed at redesigning this longstanding program for reimbursing public costs of emergency protective measures and infrastructure reconstruction to be more efficient and better meet the needs of beneficiaries.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

Question: Your fiscal year 2012 budget reduces funding for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis by over 50 percent (-$117.3 million) from the 2010 level. These funds are used to modernize, maintain, and digitize flood maps as well as mitigate flood related risks. Statutorily, FEMA has to update its flood maps every five years, which means they review about 20 percent of the maps each year. I know that you know how critical good maps are to disaster preparedness and mitigation. Better data lets us know where the risks are with greater precision, and we can then make building decisions and disaster plans that allow us to avoid loss of property or even loss of life. Your budget justification highlights a study by the Multi-hazard Mitigation Council showing that each dollar spent on mitigation – which includes risk identification through mapping – saves society an average of four dollars. Have you conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the flood hazard mapping and risk analysis program?

ANSWER:
FEMA has not conducted a complete cost-benefit analysis of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program. It is understood though that through the use of flood hazard maps, floodplain management does create significant annual savings of over $1 billion to the Nation from flood damage. Investments in flood recovery have recently averaged more than $13 billion annually. This investment would be even higher without the usage of flood hazard maps for floodplain management and flood insurance.

Question: Can you estimate the opportunity cost of savings to the government, like those highlighted by the Multi-hazard Mitigation Council, resulting from a reduction in this account?

ANSWER:
FEMA has not conducted a study to estimate accurately the opportunity cost of savings from the reduced budget. More precise mapping will provide a better tool for floodplain management and rating for flood insurance. One could conclude that savings from those activities over time would exceed the investment cost for improved flood hazard mapping.

U.S. Fire Administration

Question: The U.S. Fire Administration is charged with reducing life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies, through leadership, advocacy, coordination and support. Through its National Fire Academy, it has trained more than 1.4 million students since 1975 in fire service leadership, EMS and hazmat response, emergency management, and other disciplines. The Administration's budget would recommend cutting the U.S Fire Administration to $42.54 million for FY 2011. This is a cut of $3 million from the FY 2010 funding level and contradicts the request of $45.93 million for USFA in FY 2011. Why is the Administration recommending cuts to the USFA and how will these cuts affect its operations?

ANSWER:
The Administration is recommending the USFA reductions as part of the Department-wide reductions initiative during this era of fiscal constraint. FEMA had to make some hard decisions and program choices. The proposed USFA reductions were selected based on the operational criteria to implement only those reductions from which there was the least impact to the ongoing mission of USFA.

New FEMA Cost Accounting Policy

Question: It is my understanding that FEMA has a new cost accounting policy, which would require FEMA components to charge each other to access each other's resources, such as IT costs and access to each other's facilities. What is the purpose of this policy, and could it increase barriers to cooperation within FEMA?

ANSWER:
There is no such cost accounting policy at FEMA. Facilities costs, in terms of rent expenditures, are distributed across appropriations in proportion to the number of FTE supported by those appropriations. This has nothing to do with FEMA components and their access to facilities. Similarly, certain costs for FEMA-wide IT systems are charged to the appropriations they support, but not to specific FEMA components.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Tom Latham

Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2012 Budget Request – FEMA
April 6, 2011

Question: Mr. Fugate, as you look across your agency today, what do you see as your most pressing deficiency in the ability of FEMA to carry out its mission, how long has that deficiency been around, and what are you doing to remedy the problem? Please don't tell me that you need more resources.

ANSWER:
The most pressing challenge facing DHS/FEMA in addressing the emergency management needs of the Nation is the fact that for too long, our Nation has embraced a government-centric view of emergency management and we have not worked closely enough with the individuals, families, organizations, and communities at the local level who are the true first responders in a disaster, whether natural or man-made in nature. In small- and medium-sized disasters, government can deliver services more efficiently and cost effectively by partnering with institutions, groups, and individuals already active in the impacted communities. In large-scale disasters, the needs of the survivors will outweigh the collective resources and capabilities that government at all levels can bring to bear. Government can no longer assume it can solve disaster management challenges on its own, and the success of the Nation's response will depend in large measure on how effectively government at every level engages with and leverages the resources of other segments of society. We must also do a better job of providing services for the whole community, making sure the needs of every disaster survivor are addressed as part of a holistic approach to emergency management.

In order to address this problem, FEMA emphasizes a "Whole Community" approach to emergency management. FEMA recognizes that it takes all aspects of a community (volunteer, faith- and community-based organizations, the private sector, and the public, including survivors themselves) – not just the government – to effectively prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against any disaster. It is critical that we work together to enable communities to develop collective, mutually supporting local capabilities to withstand the potential initial impacts of these events, respond quickly, and recover in a way that sustains or improves the community's overall well-being. How communities achieve this collective capacity calls for innovative approaches from across the full spectrum of community actors to expand and enhance existing practices, institutions, and organizations that help make local communities successful every day, under normal conditions, and leverage this social infrastructure to help meet community needs when an incident occurs.

Building community resilience in this manner requires emergency managers to engage effectively with and holistically plan for the needs of the whole community, realign emergency management practices to support local needs, and work to strengthen the institutions, assets, and networks that work well in communities on a daily basis. We can do this by greatly expanding the traditional emergency management team to include the full fabric of the community, increasing the capacity of all team members, broadening participation in all aspects of emergency management, and strengthening underlying economic, social, and environmental conditions. A Whole Community approach to emergency management encompasses three key concepts:

- Understanding and meeting the true needs of the entire affected community
- Engaging all aspects of the community (public, private, and civic) in both defining those needs and devising ways to meet them
- Strengthening the assets, institutions, and social processes that work well in communities on a daily basis to improve resilience and emergency management outcomes

As a key part of its approach, FEMA is conducting an outreach campaign with communities around the country to solicit input and ideas on how to encourage sustained community participation and involvement in preparedness and resilience activities – both at the local and national levels. This effort involves workshops and listening sessions in which discussions are focused on how communities are motivated and engaged, how they understand risk, and their experiences with resilience following a disaster.

Central to the Whole Community approach is the idea of expanding the emergency management team, working with groups outside of the Federal family to better understand and plan for the needs of a community before, during, and after a disaster strikes. To accomplish this goal, FEMA has been aggressively increasing its overall outreach efforts, establishing relationships with new partners and reinvigorating and reframing relationships with the more traditional members of the team.

Being prepared as a Nation means moving beyond a Federal or government-centric approach to emergency management. As a team, we need to implement solutions that serve the entire community while also leveraging the resources the entire community brings to the table. But how do we implement this Whole Community concept into the work that FEMA and our partners do every day? FEMA has begun driving this concept into its operations, starting with a catastrophic planning initiative known as the *Maximum of Maximums*: planning and preparing for a catastrophe where extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, and disruption overwhelm our traditional, and well-established, response and recovery plans and procedures. Though the Whole Community approach eventually will be applied to all of our core missions, this *Maximum of Maximums* effort is an important first step in making concrete changes in the way we conduct our operations.

Through the activities discussed above, FEMA seeks to spark dramatic expansion and transformation of current community engagement strategies to promote approaches that position local residents in leadership roles in planning, organizing, and sharing accountability for the success of local disaster management efforts. We believe that Whole Community emergency management is a philosophy that should be applied to everything we do, as an agency, and as a field of practice. To that end, FEMA will support the development of guidance, tools, training, and educational programs that effectively engage and integrate the entire community into local emergency management activities to strengthen resilience and improve outcomes throughout the Nation.

Question: As you know, the GAO has pointed out that FEMA has had difficulty in prioritizing preparedness investments in ways that fill what has been perceived as agency capability gaps. Briefly – how have you gone about closing those gaps, and where do you think you are in the process at this point?

ANSWER:
The investments FEMA has made are targeted at closing gaps identified at all levels of government. We have made tremendous investments in preparedness and response capabilities at the state, regional, and local levels. As a result of those investments, fire fighters, police officers, emergency medical technicians, emergency managers, businesses, communities, families, and individuals now have tools, training, and knowledge to better prepare themselves for the full range of threats facing our Nation.

Preparedness, however, is not an end-state, it is a process. Even as states and localities achieve higher levels of preparedness, they are continually challenged by emerging threats to develop new capabilities, and compelled to sustain the capabilities they have already developed.

Question: An important issue in my state of Iowa is the National Flood Insurance Program. As you know, that Program has been on the GAO high-risk list for a few years now. Do you think the Program belongs on the high-risk list and if not, why not?

ANSWER:
I do believe that the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is appropriately placed on the Government Accountability Office High-Risk List because it is, by statute, actuarially unsound and has an $18 billion debt against the U.S. Treasury due to this situation.

Question: From your perspective, what do you believe is the most challenging aspect of the Flood Insurance Program and what are you doing to overcome the challenge?

ANSWER:
Our many stakeholders identified numerous important issues that the eventual policy options will seek to address. They include actuarial soundness and program solvency, cost and affordability of insurance, mandatory purchase requirements, accuracy of mapping and certification of levees, repetitive loss properties that significantly drain the NFIP, subsidies, insurance ratings, building standards, incentives, and disincentives for mitigation.

The greatest obstacle to overcome will be the difficulty to come up with a recommended solution that is perceived as optimal across a broad range of stakeholders with very diverse interests.

Question: If it were completely up to you, what aspect of the Flood Insurance Program would you fix first, and why?

ANSWER:

I believe that determining who should bear the cost of flood (the individual or society) is the ultimate question for the Congress. Flooding will continue to cause economic loss, which begs the question: who should bear that loss? The NFIP Reform Working Group heard varying opinions on this matter, which are reflected in the four policy options. Economic loss from flood could be borne by local economies, charitable organizations, the individuals who experience the loss, or taxpayers through disaster relief programs.

OUTSIDE WITNESSES

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

Testimony of Congressman Silvestre Reyes (TX-16)
Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee Homeland Security - April 14, 2011

Thank you Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, and members of the subcommittee for allowing me to testify today on a matter that is vital to our nation's security – the failure to adequately increase the number of Customs and Border Protection officers who are protecting our nation at America's ports of entry. I respectfully request such funds as may be needed for the Department of Homeland Security to hire an additional 1,000 Customs and Border Protection Officers in Fiscal Year 2012.

Support of Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

When I first came to Congress about 15 years ago, after retiring as Sector Chief in the Border Patrol, one of my top priorities was to increase the number of agents we had patrolling our borders. Back then, we had about 5,000 agents, which was not nearly enough to meet the growing security demands at our borders. I'm pleased that over the years, Congress has worked to dramatically increase the level of resources at our Southwest border. Thanks to the support from this committee and others, we now have more than 21,000 agents patrolling our borders – quadruple the number of agents that existed when I served as Chief.

However, our success in increasing the size of the Border Patrol to secure our Southwest border will be gravely undermined by the failure to address the security threats at our ports of entry, particularly the alarming shortage of federal law enforcement who defend the gateways to the United States. While we have increased the size of the Border Patrol by an astonishing 77 percent with the addition of 7,600 new Border Patrol agents since fiscal year 2005, we have failed to give proper attention to the security at our ports of entry, and have added only 700 new officers, reflecting a dismal increase of only 14 percent. This is deeply troubling considering that there were 177 million passenger and pedestrian crossings into our country last year alone at the Southwest border land ports. The vulnerability of our ports of entry is the single greatest threat along the Southwest border today.

Border Patrol agents and Customs and Border Protection officers both protect our nation against illegal entries, and the trafficking of drugs, weapons, and money. While we have dramatically increased security between the ports of entry, we have overlooked the need to implement similar increases at the critical gateways where the vast majority of drugs are smuggled into the U.S., and where people frequently attempt to enter our country illegally.

It is not surprising that Mexico's drug cartels are exploiting this weakness in our border's defenses. In the last five years, the flow of heroin into the U.S. that was seized at the ports of entry along the Southwest border has increased by nearly 300 percent. The amount of crystal meth and methamphetamines sized at the ports has increased by more than 200 percent and 100 percent respectively. Despite the fact that Mexico's drug cartels have substantially increased their efforts to smuggle greater quantities of drug of into our country and their cash proceeds out of our country, the number of officers that we have to combat this threat has remained essentially flat.

The failure to adequately secure our ports of entry is having a direct impact on America's cities and neighborhoods. New data, recently released by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Agency, reported that Ecstasy-related emergency room visits rose from 10,220 in 2004 to 17,865 visits in 2008 – a 75 percent increase. Nearly 70 percent of Ecstasy-related visits involved patients aged 18 to 29, but what is even more alarming is that 18 percent of emergency room visits involved adolescents aged 12 to 17. Drug cartels are now operating in more than 230

American cities, more than double the number of cities in which they were operating only a few years ago.

Unfortunately, the need for more Customs and Border Protection officers continues to be overlooked, and despite the dramatic increase in the number of Border Patrol agents, Members of Congress continue to call for more. Last August, when Congress passed emergency supplemental appropriations for border security, it provided funding for 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, while funding only 250 officers for our ports of entry. Legislation recently filed by Senators John McCain and Jon Kyl that includes a 10 point border security action plan calls for 5,000 additional Border Patrol agents, and only 500 officers at our ports of entry. This year, for the first time in history, the number of Border Patrol agents patrolling our northern and southern borders is greater than the number of CBP officers protecting our nation at the 327 ports of entry. This year, I reintroduced my legislation to address this shortage of personnel at the ports of entry. The PORTS (Putting Our Resources Toward Security) Act would add 5,000 CBP officers over five years, and would modernize our port of entry infrastructure to meet today's security challenges, including inspection sites for southbound checks. I urge the committee to help address this serious security threat at our ports of entry by giving our law enforcement officers at our ports the resources and manpower they need to keep our nation safe.

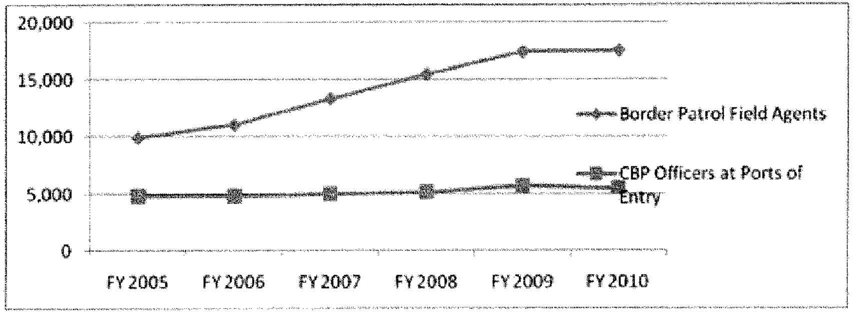
Support for Unmanned Aerial Systems in Border Security

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles have been proven to be dynamic, cost-effective tools to help gather intelligence that our ground agents can use in real time. UAVs deployed in Texas and Arizona are proving to be game-changers in interdicting criminal activity and in gathering data on illegal crossings and drug and human trafficking. However, in light of the increased strain on Border

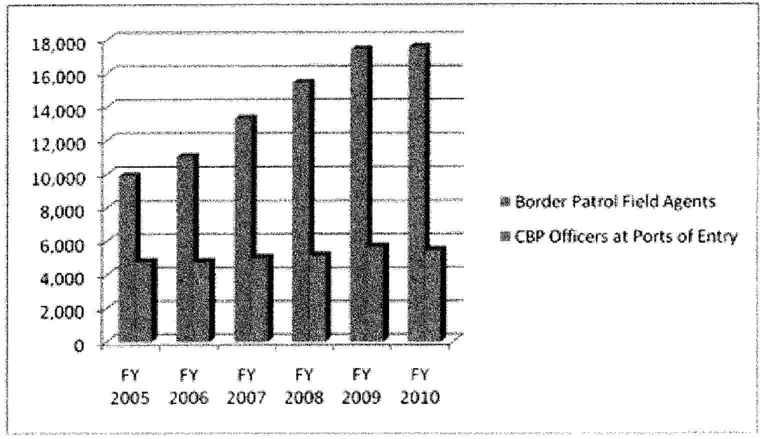
Patrol personnel to monitor over 2000 miles of U.S – Mexico border, I request funding for two additional UAVs on the Southern Border be included in the FY12 Budget.

I would like to conclude my remarks by again thanking you for the opportunity to testify on these very important security concerns confronting our nation's ports of entry. I appreciate your support of these important efforts and your consideration of my request in the FY2012 Homeland Security appropriations bill. Thank you.

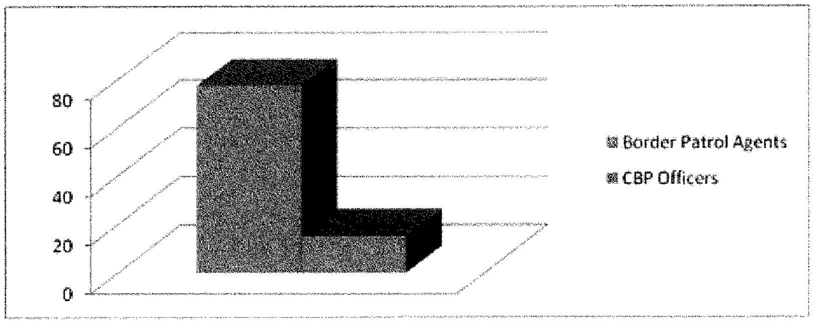
Growth of Border Patrol Agents vs. Customs and Border Protection Officers at the Southwest Border from FY2005 to FY2010



Number of Border Patrol Agents vs. Customs and Border Protection Officers at the Southwest Border from FY2005 – FY2010



Percentage Increase of Additional Border Patrol Agents vs. Customs and Border Protection Officers at the Southwest Border FY2005 – FY2010



CONGRESSWOMAN LAURA RICHARDSON (CA-37)

STATEMENT FOR THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

I would like to thank Chairman Aderholt and Ranking Member Price for affording me this opportunity to show my values on the FY 2011 Homeland Security Appropriations. As a Member of the Homeland Security Committee and the Ranking Member on its Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications, I want to commend you and your colleagues on the Subcommittee for the outstanding work you do to ensure that our nation has the financial resources necessary to secure the homeland.

The 37th Congressional District of California, which I am privileged to represent, has a vital interest in ensuring our homeland security needs are adequately funded. Whether it was preparing for the recent tsunami that was triggered by the 8.9 earthquake that struck Japan and reverberated to the Pacific Coast of the United States or planning for the annual plague of wildfires, the federal government's initiatives in emergency planning and preparedness is of incredible importance to my state and my constituents. Coupled with the fact that my district is also home to many high-value terrorist targets, such as the Port of Long Beach, makes homeland security policy and funding one of my most critical legislative priorities.

Cargo Screening

I am concerned about the decrease in funding for international cargo screening. The President's Budget Request for FY 2012 is $68.7 million, which is a decrease of $93.24 million from the FY 2011 annualized Continuing Resolution amount of $162 million. This reduction is justified on the ground that shifting to remote targeting and random sampling of examinations of freight rather than physically inspecting cargo at the ports of a physical presence of personnel at the ports offer greater security. I disagree. The 9/11 Act sets forth a goal of working towards 100% cargo screening, and any budget cut would indicate a movement away from that goal. While I recognize the fiscal constraints facing the President and the Department, I cannot support a de-emphasis on cargo screening at the expense of the safety of our nation's ports.

SAFER and FIRE Grants

In addition, as Chair of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency, Preparedness, Response, and Communications, I oppose any cuts that adversely affect the ability of firefighters to respond to public emergencies. H.R. 1, which called for a $510 million dollar cut from the FY 2010 Budget and a $310 million dollar cut from the President's FY 2011 Budget Request, represents a dangerous budgetary trend that would severely hinder our nation's emergency preparedness and response efforts.

The Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Program and the Assistance to Firefighter Grants (FIRE) are essential programs that help local fire departments equip, train, and maintain their personnel, preparing them to respond to all forms of emergencies, from natural disasters to terrorist attacks. Any proposed cuts would severely limit the ability of local fire departments to meet community needs and maintain the readiness of local first responders during all types of emergencies. Collectively, these two programs are often the last life-line of defense for fire departments struggling to sustain their capabilities in this economic downturn.

The current fire station capabilities are simply not enough to protect both the federal infrastructure assets and the size of the surrounding area. Far too often, we ask our firefighters to risk their lives in our defense, and I believe we have an obligation to provide them with the resources they need, including state of the art fire stations.

Nuclear Detection

I also support increased funding for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office. This office performs the critical research, development, and operations needed in order to prevent a potential catastrophe from occurring in the United States. However, H.R. 1 approximately cuts $31 million for this office compared to the FY 2010 Budget and $33 million compared to the President's FY 2011 Budget Request.

As we have recently learned from the tragedy in Japan, the ability to plan for, detect, and mitigate a nuclear disaster is more important now than ever before. That is why I believe that future cuts to this vital program could have devastating consequences to our nation's security.

Disaster Relief

As we all know, disaster relief funding is imperative to ensuring Americans have the tools they need to adequately prepare for worst case scenarios. State and local governments often play a critical role in helping to provide relief to communities that are hard hit by manmade and natural disasters. This is why I was so troubled when H.R. 1 cut nearly $783 million from FEMA's budget to assist State and Local Programs compared to the FY 2010 Budget and $820 million compared to the President's FY 2011 Budget Request.

The tsunami that struck Japan on March 11 has claimed the lives of more than 13,000 people and is an example of why we need to make sure our nation has the necessary resources to respond to major disasters of all kinds. Many Americans remain unprepared for a disaster as serious as a tsunami, and state and local emergency officials say that cuts in funding have strained their ability to respond. As events such as this one has shown, this is not an area where we can afford to cut corners.

Emergency Operations Centers

I would also like to stress my support for funding of Emergency Operation Center (EOC) grants. The budget calls for an elimination of these grants as a standalone program, but I believe that any attempt to consolidate this program could dilute the amount of funding for the integration of state and local emergency communication systems.

The EOC Grant Program was established to improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities for state and local communities through flexible, sustainable, secure, and interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. In my district, the City of Compton is surrounded by five major freeways and located within 10 miles of two of the largest ports in the nation (Port of Long Beach and the Port of Los Angeles). Additionally, the 20-mile-long rail cargo expressway connecting the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles known as the Alameda Corridor, runs through Compton's high-threat, high-density urban area. The current first respondent capabilities in the City are insufficient to protect these infrastructure assets, and failure to secure necessary funding for our current operations center could jeopardize the health and safety of millions of residents.

Emergency Planning

Although we may never be able to prevent disasters, we have the ability to effectively plan for worst case scenarios. However, local schools and communities often lack the resources they need to have an effective plan in case a natural disaster or terrorist attack occurs. This is why I recently re-introduced legislation to alleviate some of this burden from school districts. My bill, H.R. 1128, The Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Preparedness Planning Act, empowers school districts in high-risk areas to bolster emergency preparedness training by establishing a program to award grants to local educational agencies located in areas at risk for terrorist attacks, natural disasters and public health emergencies. This is the type of funding initiatives I believe we need in order to ensure our communities are adequately prepared for when a disaster strikes.

This concludes my testimony. Thank you for this opportunity to share my views.

NTEU
The National Treasury Employees Union

STATEMENT OF COLLEEN M. KELLEY
NATIONAL PRESIDENT
NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION

ON

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION ISSUES

BEFORE

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

March 16, 2011

Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, distinguished members of the Subcommittee; thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony. As President of the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU), I have the honor of leading a union that represents over 24,000 Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers and trade enforcement specialists who are stationed at 331 land, sea and air ports of entry (POEs) across the United States. CBP employees' mission is to protect the nation's borders at the ports of entry from all threats while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. CBP trade compliance personnel enforce over 400 U.S. trade and tariff laws and regulations in order to ensure a fair and competitive trade environment pursuant to existing international agreements and treaties, as well as stemming the flow of illegal contraband such as child pornography, illegal arms, weapons of mass destruction and laundered money. CBP is also a revenue collection agency, collecting an estimated $29 billion in federal revenue in 2009.

CBP STAFFING AT THE PORTS OF ENTRY

In October 2009, the Southwest Border Task Force, created by Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, presented the results of its staffing and resources review in a draft report. This draft report recommends the "federal government should hire more Customs [and Border Protection] officers." The report echoes the finding of the Border-Facilitation Working Group. (The U.S.–Mexico Border Facilitation Working Group was created during the bilateral meeting between President George W. Bush and President Felipe Calderon held in Merida in March 2007.) "In order to more optimally operate the various ports of entry, CBP needs to increase the number of CBP Officers. According to its own estimate, the lack of human resources only for the San Ysdiro POE is in the "hundreds" and the CBP Officer need at all ports of entry located along the border with Mexico is in the "thousands." ("CBP: Challenges and Opportunities" a memo prepared by Armand Peschard-Sverdrup for Mexico's Ministry of the Economy: U.S.-Mexico Border Facilitation Working Group, January 2008, pages 1 and 2.)

The Administration's FY 2012 budget requests funds for 21,186 CBP Officer positions--an increase of 409 over FY2011, but still 108 officers below the FY 2009 level of 21,294 CBP Officer positions. NTEU is disappointed that the FY 2012 budget request includes no significant increase in frontline CBP Officer or CBP Agriculture Specialist positions. After a net decrease of over 500 CBP Officer positions between 2009 and 2011, CBP is seeking appropriated funding to "support 300 CBP Officers above the FY 2011 Budget and additional canine assets to the Port of Entry operations," despite independent studies that state that CBP is understaffed at ports of entry by thousands of officers.

Of particular concern to NTEU in the FY 2012 budget request, is the decrease of $20 million in funding for inspectional overtime at the air, land and sea ports of entry. CBP states that "proposed efficiency will require POE[s] to reduce overtime spending during periods of increased workload, including but not limited to, the annual peak summer seasons at our Nation's air and seaports." **NTEU urges the Committee to fully fund CBP overtime in fiscal year 2012.**

Overtime is essential when staffing levels are low to ensure that inspectional duties can be fulfilled, officers have sufficient back-up and wait times are mitigated. This is one reason why Congress authorized a dedicated funding source to pay for overtime-- customs user fees pursuant to Title 19, section 58c (f) of the U.S. Code. CBP collects user fees to recover certain costs incurred for processing, among other things, air and sea passengers, and various private and commercial land, sea, air, and rail carriers and shipments.

The source of these user fees are commercial vessels, commercial vehicle, rail cars, private aircraft, private vessels, air passengers, sea passengers, cruise vessel passengers, dutiable mail, customs broker and barge/bulk carriers. These fees are deposited into the Customs User Fee Account. User Fees are designated by statute to pay for services provided to the user, such as inspectional overtime for passenger and commercial vehicle inspection during overtime shift hours. In addition, APHIS user fees and immigration user fees also fund "fee-related" inspection costs.

It is NTEU's understanding that these user fees have not been increased in years and some of these user fees cover only a portion of recoverable fee-related costs. For example, CBP collects the extraordinarily low fee of $437 at arrival of a commercial vessel to a port to recover personnel and other costs to process and inspect the vessel's crew and cargo. This fee, however, is capped at $5955 per calendar year; no matter how many times the commercial vessel enters a port that year. This fee was last raised from $397 to $437 in 2007, but the cap has remained at $5955 since 1986. Another example of an extraordinarily low user fee is the fee paid by railcar owners of $8.25 per car at arrival for processing and inspection, but the fee is capped at $100 per railcar per calendar year.

CBP is seeking legislation to lift the exemption of passengers arriving from Canada. Mexico, most of the Caribbean Islands and U.S. territories from payment of the $5.50 per arrival fee for air and sea traveler processing and inspection. **NTEU supports lifting these user fee exemptions allowing CBP to more fully recover the costs of passenger processing and inspection, but believes that Congress should review all user fees collected by CBP with an eye to more fully recovering CBP's costs of these services to the user.**

In addition to reviewing the need to raise user fees, this Committee needs to investigate reports that CBP Officers and CBP Agriculture Specialists are being directed to waive user fees by local port managers. Anecdotally, NTEU has heard that user fees are waived on a daily basis at some local ports.

Also, according to the Government Accountability Office, (GAO-11-441T, page 19), CBP has a $639.4 million unobligated balance in its Customs User Fee Account. These unobligated balances have remained in CBP's Customs User Fee Account for more than 10 years.

NTEU urges the Committee to clarify the purposes for which the $640 million in unobligated balances in the Customs User Fee Account is available, allowing CBP to ensure that inspectional overtime is fully funded in FY 2012 and that other costs incurred for processing and inspection of international travelers and trade are recovered, as authorized by law.

END ONE FACE AT THE BORDER

In 2003, DHS created a new Customs and Border Protection Officer position and announced the "One Face at the Border" initiative that purportedly unifies the inspection process for travelers and cargo entering the United States. Consolidating immigration and customs inspection functions has caused logistical and institutional weakness resulting in a loss of expertise in critical homeland security priorities. The "One Face" initiative should be ended, customs and immigration specializations should be reestablished within CBP, and overall CBP inspection staffing should be increased.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE STAFFING

When CBP was created, it was given a dual mission of safeguarding our nation's borders and ports as well as regulating and facilitating international trade. It also collects import duties and enforces U.S. trade laws. In 2005, CBP processed 29 million trade entries and collected $31.4 billion in revenue. In 2009, CBP collected $29 billion—a drop of over $2 billion in revenue collected. Since CBP was established in March 2003, there has been no increase in CBP trade enforcement and compliance personnel and again, the FY 2012 budget proposes no increase in FTEs for CBP trade operations personnel.

In effect, there has been a CBP trade staffing freeze at March 2003 levels and, as a result, CBP's revenue function has suffered. Recently, in response to an Import Specialists staffing shortage, CBP has proposed to implement at certain ports a tariff sharing scheme. For example, because CBP has frozen at 984 nationwide the total number of Import Specialist positions, CBP is reducing by 52 positions (from 179 to 127) the number of Import Specialists at the New York City area ports and shifting those positions to other ports. To address the resultant shortage of Import Specialists at New York area ports, CBP is implementing tariff sharing between the port of New York/Newark and JFK airport. Currently, each port (Newark and JFK) processes all types of entries and all types of commodities via the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS).

The reduction in trade personnel has resulted in each port being assigned only parts of the HTS and each port only processing half the commodities entering its port. Tariff sharing presents a number of operational problems with regard to trade personnel performing cargo exams on merchandise that is unloaded at the port of Newark, but the only commodity teams that are trained to process it are at JFK and, vice versa, when merchandise that can only be processed in Newark, is unloaded at JFK. CBP proposes that instead of physical examinations of the merchandise, digital photos can be exchanged between the ports. This is a short-sighted solution that shortchanges taxpayers, trade compliant importers, and the federal treasury.

The FY 2012 budget requests funding for CBP's enforcement program to "prevent trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, and enforce exclusion orders on patent-infringing and other Intellectual Property Rights violative goods." This request, however, includes no increase in CBP trade operations staff at the POEs to implement this trade enforcement program. **NTEU urges the Committee to increase funding to hire additional trade enforcement and compliance personnel, including Import Specialists, at the POEs to enhance trade revenue collection.**

CBP CAREER LADDER PAY INCREASE

NTEU commends the Department for increasing journeyman pay for CBP Officers and Agriculture Specialists. Many deserving CBP trade and security positions, however, were left out of this pay increase, which has significantly damaged morale.

NTEU strongly supports extending this same career ladder increase to additional CBP positions, including CBP trade operations specialists and CBP Seized Property Specialists. The journeyman pay level for the CBP Technicians who perform important commercial trade and administration duties should also be increased from GS-7 to GS-9.

Conclusion:

NTEU urges the Committee to include in its FY 2012 DHS appropriations bill:

- **funding to increase both port security and trade enforcement staffing at the Ports of Entry;**
- **full funding of CBP Officers' and Agriculture Specialists' overtime and premium pay system; and**
- **funding to extend career ladder pay increases to additional CBP personnel including Import and other Commercial Operations Specialists, CBP Seized Property Specialists and CBP Technicians.**

The more than 24,000 CBP employees represented by the NTEU are capable and committed to the varied missions of DHS from border control to the facilitation of legitimate trade and travel. They are proud of their part in keeping our country free from terrorism, our neighborhoods safe from drugs and our economy safe from illegal trade. These men and women are deserving of more resources and technology to perform their jobs better and more efficiently.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony to the Committee on their behalf.

NAPHSIS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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Patricia W. Potrzebowski, Ph.D., NAPHSIS Executive Director
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RE: FEMA State and Local Programs

The National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) welcomes the opportunity to provide this written statement for the public record as the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee prepares its FY 2012 appropriations legislation.[1] In 2005, Congress passed the REAL ID Act in response to the 9/11 Commission's recommendations that the federal government ensure a person "is who they claim to be" when applying for an official ID. Yet, six years later implementation remains stalled due to strained state budgets and a lack of federal investment. As the nonprofit, national association for the 57 vital records offices that are critical partners in the security of our homeland, NAPHSIS recommends you provide the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) $100 million over a period of 3-5 years to modernize vital records in support of REAL ID through grants to states.

Preventing Fraud, Identity Theft, and Terrorism through Verification
Prior to the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, all but one of the terrorist hijackers acquired some form of identification document, some by fraud, and used these forms of identification to assist them in boarding commercial flights, renting cars, and other necessary activities leading up to the attacks. In its final report, the 9/11 Commission recommended implementing more secure sources of identification, stating that "federal government should set standards for the issuance of birth certificates and sources of identification, such as driver's licenses. Fraud in identification documents is no longer just a problem of theft. At many entry points to vulnerable facilities, including gates for boarding aircraft, sources of identification are the last opportunity to ensure that people are who they say they are and to check whether they are terrorists."[2]

Heeding the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission, Congress enacted the REAL ID Act in May 2005. Among other provisions, the REAL ID Act and its corresponding regulations (6 CFR Part 37) require that applicants for a driver's license present their birth certificate to the motor vehicle agency to validate their U.S. citizenship and their date of birth, and that birth certificates must be verified by the state. Sec. 37.13 of the identification standards regulations recommends that states through their departments of motor vehicles (DMV) should use the Electronic Verification of Vital Events (EVVE) system, operated by NAPHSIS, to verify birth certificates presented by applicants.

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[1] NAPHSIS represents the 57 vital records jurisdictions that collect, process, and issue birth and death records in the United States and its territories, including the 50 states, New York City, the District of Columbia and the five territories. NAPHSIS coordinates and enhances the activities of the vital records jurisdictions by developing standards, promoting consistent policies, working with federal partners, and providing technical assistance.

[2] The 9/11 Commission Report, Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, July 2004, p. 390.

EVVE is an online system operated by NAPHSIS that verifies birth certificate information. It provides authorized users at participating agencies with a single interface to quickly, reliably, and securely validate birth and death information at any jurisdiction in the country. In so doing, *no personal information is divulged* to the person verifying information—EVVE simply relays a message that there was or was not a match with the birth and death records maintained by the state, city, or territory.

Need for Verification Persists

Many federal and state agencies rely on birth certificates for proof of age, proof of citizenship, identification for employment purposes, to issue benefits or other documents (e.g. driver's licenses, Social Security cards, and passports) and to assist in determining eligibility for public programs or benefits (e.g., Medicaid). Unfortunately, there are cases where individuals have obtained birth certificates of deceased persons and assumed their identity, created fraudulent birth certificates, and altered the information on a birth certificate, as documented in a Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General Report of 2000.[3]

In 2009 and 2010, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) documented several cases in which investigators created fraudulent birth certificates and were able to obtain passports based upon the fraudulent records because the passport office did not verify the birth certificate information.[4] Just recently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Khalid Ali-M Aldawsari for "attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction." When the FBI searched Aldawsari's apartment, agents discovered that Aldawsari had plans to obtain a forged U.S. birth certificate and obtain multiple drivers' licenses for the purpose of renting several different cars to carry out his attacks. Aldawsari recognized that birth certificates can be used to obtain multiple identification documents such as passports and driver's licenses.

Passport Fraud Prevention Managers commenced using the EVVE system in March 2009 for birth certificate verifications. In their first six weeks of use, there were two instances where the Fraud Prevention Mangers used the EVVE system to electronically verify the birth certificates, and EVVE returned a 'no match.' Upon further follow up with the vital records offices that 'issued' the birth certificates it was determined that indeed the birth certificates presented with those passport applications were fraudulent. Based on these and other successes, NAPHSIS is working with the Department of State to integrate EVVE into the standard passport adjudication process.

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[3] Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General, *Birth Certificate Fraud*, Sept. 2009 (OEI-07-99-00570).

[4] Government Accountability Office, *Department of State: Undercover Tests Reveal Significant Vulnerabilities in State's Passport Issuance Process*, Mar. 2009 (GAO-09-447) and *State Department: Undercover Tests Show Passport Issuance Process Remains Vulnerable to Fraud*, July 2010 (GAO-10-922T)

States Need Federal Support to Implement REAL ID
EVVE is now installed in 30 vital records jurisdictions and is used by select state DMVs and Medicaid Offices, the Social Security Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Department of State Fraud Prevention Managers in select jurisdictions. Users of EVVE are enthusiastic about the system, citing its capacity for:

- Providing protection against the potential use of birth certificates for fraudulent activities.
- Improving customer service by facilitating rapid access to accurate and verifiable vital record data in real-time.
- Safeguarding the confidentiality of birth and death data.
- Offering a secure mechanism for communication between agencies and vital records offices via the Internet.
- Easily integrating with current legacy systems that the federal or state agencies may already be using, and for serving as a user-friendly interface for agencies that seek a stand-alone query system.

NAPHSIS has completed upgrades to the EVVE system to meet the REAL ID requirements and is working to install EVVE in the remaining 27 jurisdictions before the now extended, REAL ID deadline. NAPHSIS has also procured a data analysis and quality control tool that all jurisdictions can utilize to analyze their EVVE database for anomalies, inconsistencies, accuracy, and completeness. This tool and the analysis of EVVE data has been completed in 17 jurisdictions to-date.

Despite EVVE's security, speed, and ease of use, the system is only as good as the underlying data infrastructure upon which it relies. Digitizing paper-based birth and death records, then cleaning and linking those records, will provide for secure, reliable, real-time identity verification using EVVE. Specifically,

- The majority of the 57 vital records jurisdictions have electronic birth records that extend back more than seven decades. To recognize EVVE's full potential to verify birth certificates, 100 percent of jurisdictions should have their records in electronic form.

- There are cases where an individual has assumed a false identity by obtaining a birth certificate of a person who has died. Therefore, it is also important that all jurisdictions' death and birth records be linked to flag individuals who are deceased and identify fraudulent birth documentation.

Recommended Action: Invest in Infrastructure to Facilitate ID Verification
The jurisdictions' efforts to digitize, clean, and link vital records have been hindered by state budget shortfalls. In short, the jurisdictions need the federal government's help to complete building a secure data infrastructure and support identity verification required by REAL ID. Under the current authority established through REAL ID, we ask that Congress provide $100 million to FEMA to support a new grants-to-states program for

the purpose of modernizing vital records. Specifically, these funds would be used by vital records jurisdictions to digitize their birth records back to 1945, to clean these data to support electronic queries, and link birth and death records. We recommend the funding be appropriated over time according to one of two schedules:

- **Option 1: $33 million per year over three years**. This option would provide roughly $580,000 in FY 2012 to each vital records jurisdiction, on average.
- **Option 2: $20 million per year over five years**, providing roughly $350,000 in FY 2012 to each vital records jurisdiction, on average. The vital records modernization would progress more slowly than under Option 1, but the funding would nevertheless significantly enhance the ability of states and territories to support the goals of REAL ID.

The terrorist attack the FBI thwarted in the apprehension of Khalid Ali-M Aldawsari brings to mind the September 11 tragedy, and reminds us of the need to secure official forms of identification. We feel strongly that an investment of $100 million is a small price to pay to strengthen Americans' safety and security by accurately, efficiently, and securely verifying birth data on the 245 million driver's licenses issued annually. Six years after REAL ID's enactment, isn't it time to implement the 9/11 Commission's recommendations and invest in the goals of REAL ID and identity verification?

NAPHSIS appreciates the opportunity to submit this statement for the record and looks forward to working with the Subcommittee. If you have questions about this statement, please do not hesitate to contact NAPHSIS Executive Director, Patricia W. Potrzebowski, Ph.D., at ppotrzebowski@naphsis.org or (301) 563-6001. You may also contact our Washington representative, Emily Holubowich, at eholubowich@dc-crd.com or (202) 484-1100.

MCBI Marine Conservation Biology Institute

William Chandler, Vice President for Government Affairs

April 14, 2011

The Honorable Robert Aderholt, Chair
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
United States House of Representatives,
B-307 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

Marine Conservation Biology Institute (MCBI), based in Bellevue, WA, is a nonprofit conservation organization whose mission is to protect ocean ecosystems. We use science to identify places in peril and advocate for bountiful, healthy oceans for current and future generations. I wish to thank the members of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee for the opportunity to submit written testimony on the FY 2012 appropriations for the United States Coast Guard (USCG). MCBI recommends $10.791 billion for the US Coast Guard in FY 2012. This amount would reinstate FY 2010 funding levels, with an additional $2 million to combat marine debris as mandated by law.

The USCG is a multi-mission agency, stretched by many demands. MCBI supports the USCG in their efforts to reach their goals in providing maritime safety, security, mobility, national defense, and protection of natural resources. The FY 2012 President's request has decreased the USCG's overall budget by over $450 million, including a decrease of $147 million for marine environmental protection, one of the USCG's eleven missions. We are concerned about this decrease and what it portends in terms of the further degradation our oceans.

Marine Debris

Marine debris has become one of the most widespread pollution problems affecting the world's oceans and coasts. As highlighted by the "Great Pacific Garbage Patch" in the North Pacific Ocean, and garbage patch in the Atlantic Ocean, marine debris is a growing problem that is manifesting itself in all US waters, including in Hawaii, Alaska, Alabama, and the Caribbean. Research has shown that debris seriously effects the marine environment, marine wildlife, the economy, and human health and safety.

Marine debris harms marine and coastal communities by damaging marine habitat like coral reefs, transporting non-native and invasive species to new habitats, causing navigational hazards and vessel damage, and harming and entangling wildlife. Some of the most common types of marine debris are discarded or lost fishing lines and nets, household plastics such as disposable lighters, six-pack rings, plastic bags, and Styrofoam pellets. The number of marine debris-related entanglement deaths of endangered and threatened seals, sea turtles, and seabirds continues to grow. For example, entanglement in debris is major cause of death for Hawaiian monk seals (pop. estimate: < 1,200).

To combat marine debris, Congress responded in a bipartisan manner and enacted the *Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act* in 2006 which established national efforts to identify, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its effects on the marine environment. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the USCG work together to undertake these activities. The USCG's marine debris efforts fall under its Marine Environmental Protection Mission, one of eleven missions.

The USCG plays a crucial role combating marine debris by monitoring and enforcing compliance with MARPOL Annex V and the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships. Under this authority, the USCG monitors discharge of waste from ships and oversees port waste receptor facilities. In addition, the USCG provides critical support and leadership for a variety of anti-marine debris activities. For example, the USCG has partnered primarily with NOAA, starting in 1998, to remove an estimated 667 metric tons (mt) of marine debris (mostly derelict fishing gear) from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands where marine debris kills endangered Hawaiian monk seals and seabirds. In 2009, NOAA and the USCG removed an estimated 68 mt of debris. With the recent earthquake in Japan, an influx of debris has been introduced to the marine environment. University of Hawaii scientists believe that we will start to see the impacts of this debris in the Hawaiian Islands in about 18 months.

The Marine Debris Act authorizes $10 million annually for NOAA's Marine Debris Program and $2 million for the USCG's marine debris efforts. NOAA has been level funded at $4 million since 2008, but the USCG has never requested nor received any direct funding for its marine debris efforts.

As the nation continues to deal with economic challenges, MCBI recognizes that allocating new funds for projects may be difficult. However, the economic costs of marine debris on our marine resources, tourism, human health and safety far outweigh the cost of marine debris removal activities. Therefore, we encourage the subcommittee to minimally reinstate the USGS funding levels to FY 2010 enacted levels to maintain the service's operating capabilities, and include an additional $2 million for the USCG to meet its responsibilities under the Marine Debris Act. Adequate and sustained funding is needed to maintain and enhance the ability of the USCG to support current removal projects, develop best management practices, reduce derelict fishing gear, and conduct education and outreach measures.

In summary, MCBI respectfully requests that the subcommittee augment the USCG funding to support the critical role it plays in fighting marine debris.

Sincerely,

WJ Chandler

William Chandler

MR. JIM MULLEN

President, National Emergency Management Association
Director, Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

Submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
United States House of Representatives

Appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security – Fiscal Year 2012

April 14, 2011

Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement for the record regarding the Fiscal Year 2012 budget for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). As President of the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) I represent the emergency management directors of all 50 states, territories, and the District of Columbia. Members of NEMA are responsible to the Governors for myriad responsibilities including emergency preparedness, homeland security, mitigation, response, and recovery activities for natural or terrorism-related disasters.

Emergency Management Performance Grants

The highest priority for NEMA within the President's request is funding for the Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG). EMPG assists state and local governments in managing a variety of disasters and hazards providing the only source of federal assistance to state and local government for all-hazards emergency management capacity building. Grantees utilize EMPG funds for personnel, planning, training, exercises, warning systems, public outreach, and other essential functions in establishing effective preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. This program is of considerable economic value to the federal government as all federal funds are matched 50-50 by state and local governments. Such a matching requirement increases accountability and supplements the impact of valuable federal dollars.

This year, NEMA fully supports the President's requested funding level of $350 million for EMPG. We appreciate the resource constrained environment, but when compared to other grant programs, the 50-50 match allows EMPG to stand alone as a worthwhile investment of federal funds. In many ways, EMPG offers a cost-savings by allowing states to manage disasters which would otherwise need to be addressed by the federal government without the capabilities provided through this program.

Homeland Security Grant Program

The State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) provides funds to build capabilities at the state and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies and initiatives in the State Preparedness Report. Funding amounts must remain at pre-consolidation levels, and these grants must be used in support of building an all-hazard capability. We urge the Committee to provide states greater flexibility in use of homeland security funds for all-hazards activities. Such flexibility allows the grant funding to be utilized by each state according to need, existing resources, and capabilities. This flexibility will serve to increase preparedness for all hazards including terrorism. The effort to enhance and build the national emergency response system is a national effort and federal resources should continue at the current level to maintain effectiveness. As the Committee considers funding for the SHSGP, NEMA urges sustained appropriations levels on a multi-year basis to allow for long-range planning, maintenance, and implementation.

Our membership remains concerned regarding the proposed grant consolidation of several programs into the SHSGP account within the President's request. While in theory the proposed combination may appear sound; in practice such consolidation remains impractical. The proposed consolidation would bring these grant programs under the required 80-20 funding split between state and local governments thereby further diluting these programs where state coordination is critical. While FEMA intends to reduce reporting requirements, the proposed consolidation would actually have the opposite effect.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation

The Administration's request of $85 million for the Predisaster Mitigation Grant (PDM) Program reflects the amount normally available for programmatic activities after Congressionally-directed funding has been allocated out of a $100 million appropriation. Since fiscal year 2002, PDM has been a competitively awarded grant program. The PDM program continues to be over-subscribed as more projects become eligible than can be funded in any given fiscal year at present funding levels.

NEMA supports the President's request of $85 million provided the ban on Congressionally-directed funding from the recent reauthorization language is followed. Should targeted funding continue to be a part of this program, we would request appropriate funds above the $85 million to off-set the programmatic impacts.

Emergency Operations Centers

There remains a shortfall in the ability for states to build, retrofit, and upgrade primary and alternate Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). According to the 2010 NEMA Biennial Survey, an estimated $398 million in requirements exist to bridge the shortfall. The current EOC Grant Program is intended to improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, and interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. Fully capable emergency operations facilities at the state and local levels stand as an essential element of a comprehensive national emergency management system and are necessary to ensure continuity of operations and continuity of government in major disasters caused by any hazard. The continued viability of a strong and robust EOC Grant Program remains in the nation's best interest.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

Finally, I wish to address funding for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). When states and the U.S. Territories joined together and Congress ratified EMAC (Public Law PL-104-321) in 1996, it created a legal and procedural mechanism whereby emergency response resources such as Urban Search and Rescue Teams can quickly move throughout the country to meet disaster needs. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three territories are members of EMAC and have committed their emergency resources in helping neighboring states and territories.

To provide a sense of EMAC's value in the context of search and rescue, in 2005 the year of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma more than 1,300 search and rescue personnel from 16 states searched more than 22,300 structures and rescued 6,582 people. EMAC staff stood ready to offer support recently during the tsunami threat to Hawaii as well. Fortunately the need for mutual aid was never required in Hawaii, but the knowledge it remains available as a state asset is invaluable to emergency response officials.

The capabilities of EMAC remain sustained by the efforts of all the states and would be bolstered by direct support of EMAC. While EMAC currently receives FEMA grant funding, fulfilling NEMA's request for a $4 million line item appropriation would codify the program for use in future disasters. Please note these funds do not represent an earmark as they provide numerous benefits directly to the states.

As the opportunity is afforded, EMAC intends to develop, maintain, and exercise state and regional mutual aid capabilities, train state and local emergency response personnel who may be deployed through EMAC, support the development of specialized emergency response capabilities among the regions, and ensure EMAC remains a viable resource for the states now and in the future. In my opinion, $4 million in federal funds stands as a minimal investment for maintaining a proven national emergency response capacity that day-to-day is equipped, trained, and ready to provide critical disaster response resources and support between states. All members of EMAC rely on this asset as a critical tool in their response and recovery arsenal.

Conclusion

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to address these issues critical to the emergency management community. This Committee regularly affirms support for ensuring preparedness for our nation's vulnerabilities against all-hazards with additional investments in EMPG and EOCs. As you develop the Fiscal Year 2012 budget for the Department of Homeland Security, I encourage you to utilize our membership as a resource and continue efforts to build a strong and robust emergency management baseline in our country. Together, we will carry-on the initiatives so thoughtfully developed by this Committee over the years. I thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of NEMA and appreciate your continued partnership.

TESTIMONY OF

WILLIAM MILLAR, PRESIDENT

American Public Transportation Association

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HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

April 14, 2011

ABOUT APTA

The American Public Transportation Association (APTA) is a nonprofit international association of nearly 1,500 public and private member organizations, including transit systems and commuter, intercity and high-speed rail operators; planning, design, construction, and finance firms; product and service providers; academic institutions; transit associations and state departments of transportation. APTA members serve the public interest by providing safe, efficient, and economical public transportation services and products. More than ninety percent of the people using public transportation in the United States and Canada are served by APTA member systems. In accordance with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, APTA is recognized by DHS as serving in the capacity of the Mass Transit Sector Coordinating Council (SCC).

OVERVIEW

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to submit written testimony to the Subcommittee on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funding needs for public transportation security within the budgets of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

(FEMA) State and Local Grants program, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Transportation Sector Network Management (TSNM) Mass Transit Division, and throughout the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). APTA urges Congress to increase appropriations for the FY 2012 Rail and Public Transportation Security Grants within the FEMA State and Local Grants. Past appropriations have not come close to the levels authorized under the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53). We appreciate the funding that Congress has provided to date, but at the recent levels, grant allocations to regions, and ultimately the awards to the individual transit agencies are inadequate.

Recent cuts to the public transportation security grant program continue a disappointing trend on support for surface transportation security programs. These grants are critical to transit agencies in meeting security improvement needs. Transit provides 18 times as many passenger trips as aviation, but aviation receives 12 times as much security funding as surface transportation security. Spending per passenger for transit security is 4 cents; for aviation it's $8.67. Aviation security receives 215 times as much federal funding per passenger as transit. Threats to public transportation continue to exist as we were reminded again last week with the terrorist bombing of the subway in Minsk, Belarus. Public transportation security investment should be increased, not decreased and I urge Congress to find the resources to appropriate to levels consistent with those authorized in the 9/11 Commission Act.

GREATER INVESTMENTS IN TRANSIT SECURITY ARE REQUIRED

Safety and security have always been the top priority of the public transportation industry. Since 9/11, transit systems have taken many steps to further improve security. Public transit agencies with state and local governments, have invested billions of dollars on security and emergency preparedness programs. While we recognize that as an open public infrastructure there are limitations on what specific steps can be taken to secure transit facilities and operations. I want to emphasize that there are still many steps that must be taken and many security improvements that can be made to improve the security of our systems and enhance the safety of our nation's transit riders.

I have testified on numerous occasions of the well-established and significant risks that transportation and public transportation specifically, continue to face. As detailed in APTA's testimony (http://www.apta.com/gap/testimony/2010/Pages/testimony100421.aspx) to the subcommittee in 2010, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Mineta Transportation Institute have chronicled the history of attacks on public transportation, and the members of the subcommittee are certainly well aware of the history of attacks and the thwarted plots and continuing investigations that clearly make the case. However, Congress continues to look at the issue of transportation security in the rigid structure of agency budget silos. I urge the committee to evaluate the modal security needs independent of history or agency budget structure. While $5.1 billion in budgetary resources are directed toward aviation security within the budget of the TSA, the priority budget for public transportation is within the FEMA State and Local programs account. The Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) is the principal source of security assistance for transit agencies and these grant funds can do more to enhance security than additional funds directed to the federal agencies. At a level of $250 million in FY2011, the commitment to surface transportation security does not register a fair comparison, even when including the TSA Surface Transportation account and excluding aviation security fees. Congress seems to have locked Rail and Public Transportation Security grants into a budgetary pattern that is not based in any true evaluation of risk or need.

As I have testified previously, a study released by APTA in 2010 showed U.S. transit security needs nationwide at $6.4 billion. Despite billions of dollars already invested from federal, state and local sources, these needs persist as our understanding of risk, consequence, response and recovery has changed, and technology and operational approaches are also different today.

To date, less than half of the $3.4 billion authorized by the 9/11 Act for public transportation security improvements has been appropriated. In 2010, Americans took more than 10.2 billion transit trips. People use public transportation vehicles more than 35 million times each weekday. As previously stated, this is eighteen times the number of daily boardings on the nation's domestic airlines. The consequences of a successful terrorist attack on a single high capacity urban rail system during peak travel time will result in a devastating number of fatalities and injuries. It will have a crippling affect on the economy of that entire metropolitan area, with a potential ripple effect nationwide. We cannot avoid talking about the consequences, as the resources are not being dedicated where our needs truly exist.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM STRUCTURE

We are pleased that many steps have been taken at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and TSA to improve the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) application and award process, and we appreciate the attention that this committee has placed on the difficulties inherent in this process. However, we urge your continued oversight and attention to opportunities to simplify and streamline the process. We are hopeful that the oversight efforts of Congress, which have led to recent reforms in the TSGP grant process, will achieve the desired results and expedite the delivery of funds to transit agencies with security improvement needs.

FY 2011 TSGP Grant Guidance – It is important that we emphasize here that there exist significant concerns among our nation's transit providers concerning the direction of the draft FY 2011 TSGP Grant Guidance. APTA believes that a proposal to shift the grant program to an approach that targets a pre-designated list of specific critical infrastructures is ill advised, and would preclude important system-wide security improvements, while also undermining the regional collaboration that exists under the current grant program. APTA and its members have urged the TSA to reconsider this proposal.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, once again we find ourselves calling attention to another major terrorist attack against mass transit riders. The deadly bombing of the subway in Minsk, Belarus has left security experts confused given the lack of significant ethnic or religious divides, nor history of violent political upheaval. Yet, unknown terrorists chose to set off a bomb in a crowded metro station in Minsk last week killing 12 people and wounding more than 150. We urge the committee to never forget the several foiled plots against U.S. public transportation systems and the attacks on Madrid's commuter trains, on London's subways, or the seven bombs on Mumbai's commuter trains. Those three international incidents alone resulted in 452 deaths and 3,000 injuries. We should not ignore those potential incidents that we have been fortunate to thwart here in the U.S. and we urge Congress to recognize the need for continued vigilance in surface transportation security, by appropriating funds consistent with the levels authorized under the 9/11 Commission Act.

I thank the subcommittee for this opportunity to testify and we look forward to working with you and the Congress to advance our mutual goals of safety and security for the traveling public.

WITNESSES

	Page
Beers, Rand	159
Chandler, William	909
Fugate, Craig	357
Garza, Alexander	251
Healy, Tim	239
Kelley, C. M	900
McAleenan, Kevin	239
Millar, William	916
Mullen, Jim	911
O'Connell, Geoff	239
O'Toole, Tara	1
Potrzebowski, P. W	905
Reitinger, Phil	159
Reyes, Hon. Silvestre	890
Richardson, Hon. Laura	895
Salvator, Joe	239
Stern, Warren	251
Tynan, Brian	916
Woods, John	239

INDEX

Page
Science & Technology (S&T) 1
Biography: Tara O'Toole 27
Cybersecurity 29
Geospatial Location Devices 32
National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility 33
Opening Statement:
  Chairman Aderholt 1
  Ranking Member Price 6
  Under Secretary O'Toole 11
Portable Emergency Operations Center 32
R&D Funding 30
Radiation Detectors 33
S&T Priorities 28
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus 32

National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) 159
Biography:
  Rand Beers 179
  Phil Reitinger 181
Opening Statement:
  Chairman Aderholt 160
  Ranking Member Price 164
  Under Secretary Beers & Deputy Under Secretary Reitinger 166

Terrorist Travel: Programs and Funding 239
Biography:
  Timothy Healy 245
  Kevin K. McAleenan 246
  Geoff O'Connell 248
  Joseph C. Salvator 249
  Benjamin J. Stefano 250
Opening Statement:
  Chairman Aderholt 240

WMD Countermeasures: Threat, Programs, and Funding 251
Advanced Spectroscopic Portal Devices:
  Certification Process 296
  Implementing Recommendations 291
Agro-Terrorism 295
Anthrax Vaccine 296
Biography:
  Warren Stern 275
  Dr. Alexander G. Garza 284
Biosurveillance 287

Page
Biowatch Generation 3:
  Comparison to Gen-1 & Gen-2 297
  Naturally Occurring vs. Intentional Pathogens 301
  Pathogen Detection 299
  Testing & Evaluation 299
Current Threat 285
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office: Structure & Priorities 286
Global Nuclear Detection Architecture:
  Gaps 302
  Strategic Plan 293
Government Shutdown: Contingency Plan 297
Nuclear Forensics 303
Opening Statement:
  Chairman Aderholt 251
  Director Stern 261
  Dr. Garza 276
  Ranking Member Price 257
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 357
Biography: Craig Fugate 389
Catastrophic Planning 411
Data Backup System 397
Disaster Assistance Overpayments 398
Disaster Relief Fund 390
Disaster Response: Budget Cuts 412
Federal Emergency Management Agency: Effectiveness 403
Grants:
  Assistance to Firefighters 394
  First Responder 413
  Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response 393
  Transit Security and Port 415
  Immigration and Customs Enforcement 404
Mt. Weather: Capital Improvement Plans 418
National Level Exercise 401
National Flood Insurance Program:
  Coverage 394
  Levee Accreditation 416
Nuclear Crisis: Evacuation Planning 405
Opening Statement:
  Chairman Aderholt 357
  Administrator Fugate 372
  Ranking Member Price 367
Preparedness Capabilities 400
Remedial Action Management Program 396

Outside Witnesses 889
William Chandler 909
Colleen Kelley 900
William Millar 916
Jim Mullen 911
Patricia W. Potrzebowski 905
Rep. Silvestre Reyes 890
Rep. Laura Richardson 895